

HE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

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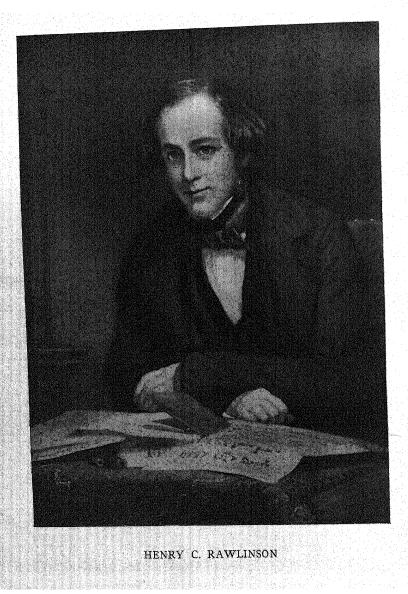
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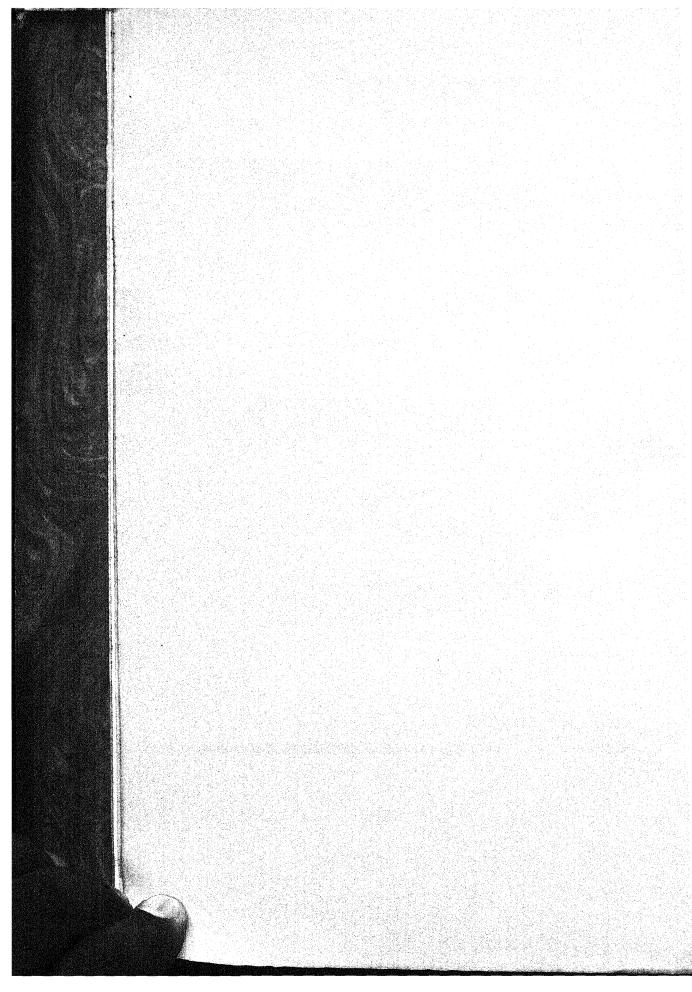
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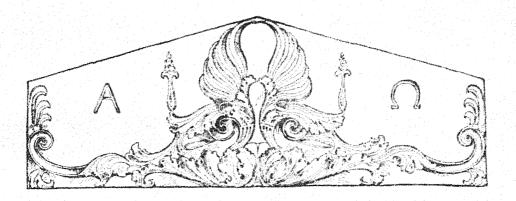
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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THE GENERAL INDEX

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use babitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

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Aruns (d. ca. 500 B.C.), son of Porsena, an Etruscan; defeated at battle of Aricia,

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Aryenis (sixth century B.C.), daughter of Alyattes, king of Lydia; marries Asty-ages of Media, 2, 430, 458, 583.

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Arymbas II, king of Epirus in fourth century B.C.; reign of, 4, 502-503.

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Asa, king of Judah ca. 917-874 B.C.; reign of, 2, 107, 108.

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Asbiorn (tenth century), Scandinavian land-holder; at assembly in Trondhjem, 16, 52. Asbrandson, Bjarni, in Icelandic saga, a dis-

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Ascelin (tenth century), bishop of Laon; conspiracy of, to seize Charles of Lorraine.

Ascension Island, an island in the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain; discovery of (1501), 10, 486.

Aschaffenburg, a town in Bavaria; battle of, (1866), 15, 492.

Ascham, Anthony (ca. 1617–1650), English ambassador to Spain; murdered by English assador to Spain; murdered by English assador to Spain; murdered by English

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Ascham, Roger (1515–1568), English scholar and author; tutor of Elizabeth, **19**, 246; describes Elizabeth, **19**, 269–270.

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Asculum, Apulum or Satrianum, Latin name for modern Ascoli Satriano, a town in Italy; battle of (279 B.C.), 4, 509; 5, 207.

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Ashburton Treaty, a treaty concluded at Washington between Great Britain and the United States (1842); provisions of, 23, 368.

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Asher, Hebrew tribe; location of, 2, 70. Ashley, Mrs. Catherine, governess of Queen Elizabeth; "Confessions" of, 19, 212. Ashley, Lord, see Shaftesbury

Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), 2, 306.

Ashtaroth, see Astarte.

Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97–98.

Ashtoreth, see Astarte.

Asia, continent; derivation of name, 2, 425. Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria. Armenia, Pontus (see these names)—now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, 2, 373–379; chronology of minor kingdoms, 2, 380– 390; main treatment, 2, 391-463; bibliography, 2, 465-468.

Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardian tribe, 2, 425.

Asiaticus, see Antiochus XIII.

Asies, a mythical personage in Lydian his-

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Asinius, Herius, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), 5, 415.
Asis, Francis de, marries Isabella II of Spain

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Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phoenicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1099), 8, 353; naval battle of (1123), 2, 304; siege of (1152), 2005. (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.

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Aske, Robert (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, 19, 179.

Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521-1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, 19, 199.

Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, 17,

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Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, 16, 10.

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Asoka or Piyadasi, king of India 263-226

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Aspasia (fifth century B.C.), celebrated Milesian woman; relations of, with Pericles, 3, 462-463; accusations against, 3, 463, 464, 518.

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Aspastes, governor of Carmania (fourth century B.C.), 4, 369, 370.

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Aspre, Konstantin, Baron d' (1789-1850) Austrian general; in Italian campaign of 1848-1849, 14, 644.

Aspromonte, mountain in Italy; Garibaldi captured at battle of (1862), 9, 613.

Asquith, Herbert H., British statesman;

Chancellor of Exchequer (1905), 21, 663; at Colonial Conference, 669.

As-Samas ben Malik (Assan), viceroy of Spain 721 A.D., 8, 197

Assas, Nicolas, Chevalier d' (1738-1760), French soldier; death of, 12, 79.
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Bacon, Nathaniel (1642-1676), American colonial lawyer and political reformer; raises volunteers for defense of Virginia in Indian War (1676), 23, 127; rebellion of against Gov. Berkeley (1676), 23, 128–132.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas (1509-1579), English statesman, father of Francis Bacon; lord-keeper of the seals (1558), and lord chancellor (1559), 19, 270; made councillor by Elizabeth, 19, 273; presides at public religious disputation (1559), 19,

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Badshabunge, town, India; British victory at (1858), 22, 196.
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Bagoas (d. ca. 336 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch in

Persian service; career of, 2, 294, 563, 629;

Bagoses, Persian governor of Israel, 2, 133. Bagot, Sir Charles (1781-1843), British diplomat; governor-general of Canada (1841), 22, 340.

Bagration, Prince Peter (1765-1812), Russian

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Baharites, dynasty of mameluke sultans in Egypt, 24, 443.
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Bahram (Gor) V, king of Persia 420–440 A.D.; war with Rome, 7, 44; reign of, 8, 83–84.

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Bahram Chobin (d. ca. 591 A.D.), Persian general; career of, 7, 145-146; 8, 91-93. Baian, king of the Avars (sixth century, A.D.); 7. 147-148.

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Bailly, Jean Sylvain (1736–1793), French astronomer and politician; at council at Marly, 12, 161–162; presides over assembly of states-general, 12, 165; mayor

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Baldwin (IV) "the Leper," king of Jerusalem

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Baldwin V (d. 1185), king of Jerusalem; reign of, 8, 373.

Baldwin (I) Forester, called "the Iron Arm" (d. 878), first count of Flanders 864-878; elopes with a daughter of Charles the Bald

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Baldwin (d. 1190), archbishop of Canterbury;

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Baie, John (1495–1563), an English Protestant (originally Catholic) prelate, made bishop of Ossory, Ireland (1552), 21, 403. Balean of Ibelin, Christian commander at

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Balearic Isles, group of islands in the Mediterranean; sling-shooters of, 2, 323; conquered by Pisans, 9, 36; ravaged by Normans, 9, 65.

Balfour, Arthur James (1848-), English statesman; conservative leader in house of commons, 21, 648; prime minister, 21, 660; resigns, 21, 662

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Baliol, Edward de (d. 1363), claimant to Scottish throne, son of John de Baliol; career of, 18, 454; 21, 129-134, 142.

Baliol, John de (d. ca. 1269), Scotch nobleman, founder of Baliol College; fights for Henry III in battle of Lewes (1264),

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Ball, John (d. 1381), English priest; participates in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, 18, 490; execution of, 18, 493

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Ballivian, José (1804-1852), Bolivian statesman and soldier; elected president of Bolivia (1841–1847), 23, 612. Ball's Bluff, battle of (1861), 23, 430.

Balmaceda, José Manuel (1838–1891), Chilian statesman; elected president of (1838–1891), Chili (1886), 23, 611.

Balmerino, John Elphinstone, 2d Lord (d. 1649), Scottish nobleman; conviction and

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Balmerino, Arthur Elphinstone, Lord (d. 1746), Scottish nobleman, adherent of the pretender, Charles Edward; trial and execution of, 20, 565-566.

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Balta, José (1816–1872), Peruvian statesman and soldier; elected president (1868), 23, 606; assassination of, 23,

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Barbarossa, Khair-ad-din or Kheyr-ed-Din, bey of Algiers 1518-1546; acknowledged ruler of Algiers, **8**, 250-252; besieges Nice, **11**, 334; conflict with Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire, **24**, 351-354, 477-479.

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Barbinais, Porcon de la, French soldier; heroism of, during Algerian War (1664-1665), 11, 565.

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Barcley, Robert (1648-1690), Scottish writer and member of the Society of Friends; made nominal governor of East New

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Bariatinski (Barjatinskij), Prince Alexander (1815-1879), Russian field-marshal; nominated commander-in-chief of forces, 17, 599.

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Bessaraba Laiote, prince of Wallachia ca. 1474-1477; aids Moldavia against Turks, 24, 133-135.

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Bessarion, Johannes or Basilius, Cardinal (1395 or 1403-1472), a Greek ecclesiastic and scholar; at councils of Ferrara and Florence, 7, 337; 8, 639.
Bessas, Gothie chief (sixth century); governs Rome, 7, 413-415.

Bessau, Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol (1855), 17, 580.

Bessi, an ancient tribe of Thrace, 3, 112. Bessières, Jean Baptiste (1768-1813), French marshal; at battle of Rio Seco, 10, 339;

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Bessus, satrap of Bactria; at battle of Arbela, (331 B.C.), 4, 320; conspires against Darius, 4, 340, 341; capture and death of, 4, 346, 347.

Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune of plebs 121 B.C., and consul 111 B.C.; in Insurthing war. 5, 384-387.

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Bestia, L. Calpurnius, Roman tribune ca. 62 B.C.; in Catiline conspiracy, 5, 484, 487.

Bestuzhev-Riumin (or Bestuschef), Count Alexel Petrovitch (1693-1766), Russian statesman; as minister to Sweden, 17, 201; as chancellor under Empress Elizaboth, 17, 352; his relations with Prussia, 15, 181, 202, 203; 17, 355. Bestuzhev-Riumin, Michel (d. 1826), a

Russian lieutenant; in conspiracy against Nicholas I (1825), 17, 539.

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Bethmann-Hollweg, Moritz August von (1795-1877), Prussian statesman and jurist; becomes minister (1858), 15, 474.

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Beust, Friedrich Ferdinand von (1809-1886)

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Beverning (Beverningk) Jérôme van (1614-1690), Dutch statesman; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, 11, 589; ambassador of states general to London, 13, 622.

Beverwick, the former name of Albany; first settlement of, 23, 14-15; Stuyvesant assumes jurisdiction over, 23, 17.

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Beyer, Gustav Friedrich von (1812-1889), Prussian soldier; at battle of Kissingen (1866), 15, 491.

Beyme, Karl Friedrich (1765-1838), Prussian statesman; opposes Karlsbad Decrees, 15,

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Béziers, a city in France; massacre of (1209), 8, 462; 11, 53.

Bhagavad-gita, a Sanskrit heroic poem, 2, 528.

Bhamo, a town in British India; captured by British (1885), 22, 219.

Bharata, mythical Indian king, 2, 522. Bhartpur or Bhurtpore, a feudatory state in British India; conquered by British (1826), 22, 135–136.
Bhatarka (Bhattaraka), a traditional king

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Bhils, a tribe of India, 2, 488. Bhonsla, rajah of Berar and Nagpur; defeated by Wellington at Assaye (1803), 22, 120.

Bhutan or Bootan, a country in Asia; main treatment, 24, 512-513; war, with British India (1864), 22, 204; chronology, 24, 687.

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Bianchi (Whites), The, a Florentine political faction (fourteenth century); feud of, with Neri (Blacks), 9, 120-123.

Biart or Biard, Peter (1565-1622), French priest; missions of, in North America, 22, 555.

Bias of Priene (sixth century B.C.), one of the "Seven Sages" of Greece; advises

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Bidwell, Marshall S. (1798-1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, 22, 335-337.

Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von (1842-), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894-1897), 15, 551.

Bieberstein, Marschall von, German states-man; oppression of, in Nassau (1848),

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Biedermann, Friedrich Karl (1812–1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipsic, 14, 648; 15, 440.

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Bienne (Biel), a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), 17, 22.

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Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis (1820-), Swedish

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Bingham, Sir Richard (1528-1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, 19, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), 21, 414; removed from command, 21, 414.

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Blanche of Bourbon (ca. 1338-1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), 10, 76; imprisoned, 10, 77; murdered, 10, 84.

Blanche of Castile (1187-1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226-1236, 11, 58; death, 11, 61.

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Blanckenberg, Moritz von (1815–1888), German politician; at Berlin customs par-

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Blunt, Sir Walter (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, 18, 524.

Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar (1808–1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, 15, 510.

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Bobadilla, Francisco de (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, 22, 449; as governor of Haiti, 22, 535; drowned, 22, 450.

Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, 17, 625.

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Boem Plaats, in Orange River colony, South Africa; battle of (1848), 22, 267.

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Bogislaw or Boleslaw (1136-1187), duke of
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Cæsar, Caius Julius (100-44 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; proscribed by Sulla, 5, 440; early career of, 5, 477-Sulla, 5, 440; early career of, 5, 477-480; attempt to involve in Catiline's conspiracy, 5, 488; rise of, 5, 494-497; debts of, 5, 498; in first triumvirate, 5, 501-504; campaigns of—in Gaul and Britain, 5, 514-527; 18, 1-12; 21, 3; in Germany, 7, 458; in Spain, 10, 8-9; in Helvetia, 16, 530-531—; war with Pompey, 5, 528-543; as dictator, 5, 536, 553, 563, 571; prodigal public expenditures of, 5, 566; and Cleopatra, 4, 576-577; 5, 546-551, 603; war with Pharnaces in Pontus, 5, 551, war with Scipio in Africa, 5, 554-558; closing scenes in life of, 5, 560-587; reforms of, 5, 572-575; life of, in Rome, 5, forms of, 5, 572-575; life of, in Rome, 5, 575-578; refuses the title of king, 5, 579; assassination of, 5, 582-587; personality and character, 5, 576, 588-608; memoirs and commentaries of, 5, 592-593, 644; will and funeral of, 5, 610-611.

Cæsar, L. Julius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul 64 B.C., uncle of Mark Antony; pro-

scribed by Octavian, 5, 617.

Cæsar, L. Julius, son of the preceding; surrenders Utica to Casar (46 B.C.), 5, 561.

Cæsar, Lucius (17 B.C.-2 A.D.), grandson of Augustus, 6, 96, 117; death of, 6, 119. Cæsar, Lucius Julius, Roman consul 90 B.C.; in Social War 5, 413.

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Cæsar, Sextus Julius (d. 48 B.C.), Roman commander in Syria; killed by his soldiers, 5, 568-569.

Cæsarion or Neocæsar (ca. 47 B.C.—ca. 30 B.C.), son of Casar and Cleopatra, 4, 577; **5**. 610.

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Cain Adamnain, an ancient Irish law, exempting women from military service, **21**, 344.

Cairo, modern capital of Egypt; foundation of, 8, 160; mediaval slave-mart of, 9, 321; conquered by Ottomans (1517), **24**, 445.

Cairoli, Benedetto (1825-1889), Italian statesman; heads insurrection at Rome (1867), 9, 618; ministries of, 9, 630-631; attempts to save Humbert I from assassination, 9, 630.

Cairpre (fifth century), Irish king; stem-father of northern Hui Neill, 21, 342. Caius Julius Cæsar Caligula, see Caligula.

Cajetan, Tommaso di Vio (1469-1534). Italian cardinal; fails to repress Luther, 14, 254.

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Calah (Nimrud), capital of Assyria; Shalmaneser I chooses as residence (ca. 1300 B.C.), 1, 318, 371, 375; rebuilt, 1, 402; antiquities of, 1, 384.

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Calas, son of Harpalus, general of Alexander the Great; commands Thessalians (334 B.C.), 4, 279, 284; as satrap of Phrygia, 4, 290-296.

Calasirians (Klashr), Egyptian warrior caste, 1, 201; 3, 363

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Calderon, Rodrigo, Spanish adventurer; governs for the duke of Lerma, 10, 261; imprisoned (1618), 10, 262.
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Callicrates (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, 3, 230.

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Callimachus (fifth century B.C.), artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, 3, 482, 544.

Callimachus, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), S, 239, 242, 272-276.
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Callisthenes (ca. 365–327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, 4, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, 4, 352–354.

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Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the kings of France and Spain (1508), 9, 432;

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Campeell-Bannermann, Sir Henry (1836-), English statesman; war secretary in Rose-bery ministry, 21, 650; premier (1905), 21, 663; House of Lords reform, 21, 675. Campeggio or Campeggi, Lorenzo (1474-1539), Italian cardinal; connection with divorce proceedings between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, 19, 108-114. Camperdown, naval battle of (1797), 21,

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Canaries, Islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, 2, 277; in Spanish possession, 10, 156.
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Candamo, Manuel, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), 23, 609.

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Cannæ, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), 4, 398; 5, 254-256. Cannibalism, New Zealand (the Maoris), 22, 264; ancient Brazil, 23, 653.

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Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Red-cliffe (1786-1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archeological work, 1,605; English ambassador at Constan-

tinople, 21, 615.

Canonicus (ca. 1565–1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, 22, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, 23, 96.

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Canossa, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), 8, 600.

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Canterac, José (ca. 1775–1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, 23, 586.

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Cantil, a pre-Roman people in Britain, 18, 3.

Cantillon, Pierre Joseph (1788–1869), French soldier: receives legacy from Nanoleon. soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, 12, 645.

Canton, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), 21, 618. Canudos, siege of (1897), 23, 666.

Canulcian Law, a Roman law proposed in 445 B.C. by Caius Canulcius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebe-

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Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great (ca. 994-1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, 16, 47-49; 18, 117-123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, 16, 48; in Rome, 16, 48; 18, 122; invades Norway, 16, 72, 76; Eadmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, 18, 118; development of England under, 18, 121; character of, 18, 121; death of, 16, 77; 18, 123.
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Cape Ann, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), 22, 639.

Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, 22, 265-276; first Dutch colonisation 22, 203–270; first English occupation (1795), 22, 266; second English occupation (1806), 22, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, 22, 266–268; convict agitation and history to 1880, 22, 268–270; the Afrikander Rond (1880, 1880). 270; the Afrikander Bond (1880–1889), 22, 270–272; the Rhodes administration, 22, 273–274; the Schreiner ministry, 22, 274–275; the Boer War, 22, 275– 276

Cape Fear, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), 23, 47.

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Cape of Good Hope, a promontory of southern

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Capel, Arthur, earl of Essex (1631-1683) English diplomat and statesman; becomes member of Temple ministry (1679), 20, 293; resignation of, from freasury, 20, 297; suicide of, 20, 304.

Capelianus (third century A.D.), governor defeats Gordian at of Mauretania; Carthage, 6, 410.

Capello, Bianca (ca. 1548-1587), an Italian of noble family; wife of Francesco de' Medici, 9, 480.

Capet, House of, royal dynasty in France (987-1328); and Salie Law, 11, 46.

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Capito, Fonteius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), 6 221.

Capitolinus, P. Manlius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, 5, 171.

Capo d'Istria, Count Giovanni Anton (1776-1831), president of Greece; administration of, 24, 234.

Cappadocia (Tabal), an ancient country in eastern Asia Minor; main treatment of, 2,415; under Assyrian sway, 1, 311, 388,

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Italian cardinal, 12, 512. Caprivi de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg

Leo von (1831-1899), German statesman; chancellor of the empire; opposed to Bismarck, 15,545; as chancellor, 15,546-550.

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Car, ancestor of the Carians, 2, 419. Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (188-217 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 388-393; reforms of, **6**, 404, 406; in Britain, 18, 21.

Caracas, company of, commercial association in Spanish America; founded (1728), 23, 563, 577.

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Caractacus or Caradoc, a British king (ca. 50 A.D.), wars of, with Romans, 6, 169-170, 178; **18**, 13.

Caraffa, Antonio (d. 1693), a general in Austrian service; holds tribunal called Slaughter-house of Eperies (1687), 14, 398.

Caraffa, Cardinal, see Paul IV, pope. Carausius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius (d. 293 A.D.), Roman insurgent; proclaims himself emperor of Britain (287 B.C.),

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Catulus, Quintus Lutatius, son of Quintus Catulus; Roman consul 78 B.C., **5**, 457; as princeps of senate, **5**, 462, 465, 466, 478, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495.

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Chénier, Marie Joseph de (1764-1811), French revolutionist and poet; with the National Guard, 12, 397; opposes Napoleon's autocracy, 12, 519, 522; retired, 12, 523.

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Cherokees, a tribe of North American Inin the French and Indian wars, 23, 222; question of jurisdiction over, in Georgia (1827–1830), **23**, 356.

Chersiphron or Ctesiphon (sixth century B.C.), a Cretan architect; begins temple

at Ephesus, 3, 481, 490. Cherusci, German tribe; wars of, 6, 60, 64— 66, 76, 134.

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Earl of (1694-1773), English statesman and author; ambassador to Holland, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 20, 562 causes reform of calendar in England, 20,

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Chevreuse, Marie de Rohan, Duchess of (1600-1679); admired by Richelieu, 11, 450; opposition of, to Mazarin, 11, 492; in the Fronde, 11, 502.

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Chiari, the capital of the province of Brescia, Italy; battle of (1701), 14, 407.

Chicago, a city in the state of Illinois, U. S. A.; Marquette on site of, 23, 75; Republican convention in (1860), 23, 407; great fire in (1871), 23, 473.

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Chichester, Arthur (1563-1625) lord-deputy of Ireland under James I; plan of, for

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Chickamauga, battle of (1863), 23, 441-442. Childebert I (d. 558 A.D.), Frankish king; in war with his brother, 7, 478, 479; defeats the Gothic king Amalaric (530 A.D.), 10, 19.

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Chilianwala, a town in Punjab, British India; battle of (1849), 22, 157.

Chiliarchs, ancient Greek military commanders, 2, 653, 655.

Chillon, a castle on Lake Geneva; Bonnivard

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Chillon, The Prisoner of, see Bonnivard, François de.

Chiloe, an island of southern Chili; taken by revolutionists (1826), 23, 610.

Chilon or Chilo (sixth century B.C.), a Spartan and one of the Seven Sages of

Greece; reforms of, 3, 11.

Chilperic I (d. 584 A.D.), king of Neustria, 7, 479; 10, 20.

Chilperic II, (Daniel) (d. 720 A.D.), king of Neustria, 7, 484, 489, 491.

Chimæra, Greek legendary monster, 3, 87. Chimay, Jeanne Marie Ignace Therese de Cabarrus, Princess de (1773–1835), in-fluence on Tallien, 12, 390.

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Chin-chau, a town in Manchuria; taken by Japanese (1894), 24, 577.

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Chinsura, a town in Bengal, British India; Dutch defeated at, by Clive (1758), 22, 41.

Chintella or Chintila, a Gothic king (seventh century A.D.), 10, 25.
Chinzeroo, king of Babylon, see Ukinzer.
Chioggia, a seaport in Italy; battle of, 9, 267; captured by the Genoese (1379), 9, 267; retaken by the Venetians (1380), 9, 268.
Chicaidea (66th century B.C.)

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Chippenham, a town in Wiltshire, England; Treaty of (878), 18, 80.

Chippewa, a place near Niagara Falls on the Canadian side; battle of (1814), 23, 334.
Chippewas (Ojibwas), a North American
Indian tribe; confederacy of, 22, 520;

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Chipping Barnet, see Barnet. Chirac, Pierre (1650-1732) a French physi-

cian; at the death of Dunois, 12, 21.

Chirisophos, a Lacedamonian (fourth and fifth centuries B.C.); with Xenophon as nominal commander, 4, 60, 61.

Chiron (Cheiron), the most famous of the legendary Greek centaurs; instructs Achilles, 3, 90.

Chiun, Phomician god; identified with the planet Saturn, 2, 351.

Chlamydia, see Delos.

Chlodwig, see Clovis. Chlopicke (Chlylopicke), Joseph (1771–1854), Polish general; dictatorship of, 17, 547; 24, 116.

Chlorus the Pole, see Constantius.

Chlum, a village in Bohemia; taken by the Germans (1866), 15, 490.

Chlylopicke, see Chlopicke.

Chnodomar, a king of the Alamanni (fourth century A.D.); defeated and taken prisoner by the Romans (357 A.D.), 6, 483-484.

Choctaws, a North American Indian tribe; treat with settlers of Georgia, 23, 61.
Chockiewicz, Jan Karol (1560–1621), a Polish soldier; defeated at Kremlin (1612), 17, 236, 237.
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Cholet, a town near Angers in France; royalists defeated at (1793), **12**, 376.

Chones, Italian tribe, 3, 111, 199, 200. Chosartes, Babylonian goddess, 1, 312. Chosroes, king of Parthia; see Arsaces XXV. Chosroes I, "Nurshirvan," a Persian king 531-579; disputes with the Greeks, 2, 376; his reception of Greek philosophers, 7, 86; invades Syria, 7, 123, 143; reign of, 8, 88-90; death, 7, 144.
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Chotin, a town in Russia, situated on the Dnicster; taken by the Russians (1739),

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Chotusitz, a village near Czaslau, Bohemia; battle of (1742), 14, 431; 15, 170-174. Chouans, a name given the royal insurgents of Brittany during the French revolution; agitation by, 12, 299, 404; flight from Quiberon, 12, 406; chiefs of, summoned to Paris by Napoleon, 12, 496.

Chow, emperor of China (twelfth century B.C.), 24, 543.
Chremo, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens, 4, 2.
Chromodiden War (co. 1970 B.C.) 4, 460.

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Christian (d. 1245), first bishop of Prussia; feud of, with the Prussians, 14, 119.
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John (Hans), king of Denmark; in war with Sweden, 16, 221–222.
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Christopher I, king of Denmark 1252-1259; reign of, 16, 172-173.

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Sweden; chosen king of Norway and Sweden, 16, 209; alliance of, with the Dutch, 16, 210; death of, saves the Hanse towns, 16, 210.

Christopher, pope 903 A.D.; driven from Rome, 8, 579.

Christopher, count of Oldenburg (1502 or 1504-1566), a German Protestant leader; supports Christian II of Denmark in war with Holstein and Denmark, 16, 258-

Chronicles, Book of, part of the Old Testament: circumstances of its composition.

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Chrysaphius, favourite of Theodosius the Younger; conspires to assassinate Attila (ca. 449 A.D.), 7, 58-60.
Chrysippus, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), 4, 569.
Chrysoloras, Emmanuel (1355-1415), a Greek

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Chunar, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, 22, 70.

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Church, Benjamin (1639-1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, 23, 146; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, 23, 188; attacks French

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(1849-1895), an English politician; in Salisbury's second ministry, 21, 648. Churchill, Winston, British politician; under

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Cialdini, Enrico (1811-1802), duke of Gaeta; in the Seven Weeks' War, 15, 24, 25,

Ciampas, kingdom of, in Annam, 24, 518. Cibola, Pueblo Indian settlement; visited by Coronado, 22, 486, 490.

Cicala, an Italian renegade (sixteenth cen-

tury); rôle of, in Persian war, 24, 372. Cicero, Marcus Tullius (106-43 B.C.), Roman cero, Marcus Tullius (100-43 B.C.), Rollius orator and philosopher; early career as an advocate, 5, 462; attacks Verres, 5, 463; defends Cornelius, 5, 477; made prætor, 5, 477; as a speaker, 5, 494, 496, 498; elected consul, 5, 484; attitude of, toward Catiline, 5, 481, apprised of Catiline's schemes, 5, 484; attacks Catiline before the senators, 5, 486; drives Catiline from Rome, 5, 487; attitude toward Crasfrom Rome, 5, 487, attitude toward Crassus, 5, 497; exiled, 5, 505; recalled to Rome, 5, 506-507; defends Milo, 5, 513; goes as pro-consul to Cilicia, 5, 514; remains in Rome after Pompey's defeat, 8, 562; justifies Cæsar's murder, **5**, 588; opposes Antony, **5**, 615, 616; death of, **5**, 617, 619-621; as a man of letters, **5**, 614, 643, 645, 647.

Cicero, Quintus Tullius (102-43 B.C.), a Roman commander, brother of the above; favours Casar, 5, 489; as Roman legate in Gaul, 5, 526; fellow student of Horace,

5, 650; death of, 5, 619.

Cicester, see Circucester. Cicones (Ciconians), Greek tribe of Thrace,

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Cid, The (Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar) (1040-1099), a national hero of Spain; Burke's estimate of, 10, 52; exploits of, 10, 52-58; receives surname of Compeador, 10, 54, 54 note; marriage (1074), 10, 55; takes service with the Moors, 10, 55; and Alfonso I, of Custile, 10, 56; captures Valencia (1094), 8, 464; 10, 57; death of, 10, 57.

Cilicia (Que, Karak), an ancient country in southeastern Asia Minor; limit of Hittite dominion, 1, 142; conquered by Egypt, 1, 151; by Assyria, 1, 387–388, 393, 419; invaded by Mita, 1, 399; wars with Assyria, 2, 285, 411, 416; Greek civilisation in, 2, 288; relations of, with Person 200 cts 252, 4, 64, 192, 194. sation in, 2, 288; relations of, with Persia, 2, 290, 609, 616, 653; 4, 64, 133, 134; wars of, with Athenians, 2, 291, 617, 621; wars with Persia, 2, 292-293, 449, 570, 597; relations of, with Alexander, 2, 200, 416; 4, 295-297, 299, 800, 331, 337, 339; history of, 2, 386, 416; Hittite sculpture in, 2, 396-397; pirates in, 2, 416; coins of, 2, 416; map of, 2, facing 666; Greeks repulsed from, 3, 206; under Demetrius Poliorcetes. 4, 451, 499; relations of, with the Ptolemies, 4, 565, 566-569.

Cimabue, Giovanni (1240-1302), a Florentine artist; works of, 9, 208.

Cimbrians (Cimbri), an ancient Teutonic tribe of central Europe; at war with Rome, 5, 392-399.

Cimber, Lucius Tillius, a Roman; in the conspiracy against Casar, 5, 581-586.

Cimmerians, (Gimirræ, Gimir, Gomer, Kimmirri), an ancient people dwelling north of the Black and Mæotian seas; connection with Umman-Manda, **2**, 585; **7**, 422; invade Asia Minor, **2**, 405, 410, 411, 414, 429, 430, 582, 584, 585; **3**, 87, 198, 292; at war with the Scythians, **2**, 410, 411, 778

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Cimon, "Coalemos," (sixth century B.C.) an Athenian, half-brother of Miltiades, the son of Cypselus, father of Miltiades the Great; at the Olympic games, 3, 226, 230, 246, 270.

Cimon (d. 449 B.C.), an Athenian commander, son of Miltiades; campaigns of, against the Persians, 2, 291, 617; 3, 407-409, 430; opposes Themistocles, 3, 396, 397; prosecution of, 3, 412; attitude of, toward Sparta, 3, 421; ostracism of, 3, 423-424; recalled to Athens, 3, 427.

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Cimonian Treaty, The, a truce between the Peloponnesians and Athens (453-448

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Roman dictator; exploits of, 5, 150-153.
Cinco de Mayo, battle of the (1862), 23, 631.
Cindasuinto (Chindaswind), king of the
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Cineas (d. 277 B.C.), a Thessalian politician;
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minister and ambassador for Pyrrhus, 5, 205-208, 357.

Cinna, Caius Helvius (d. 44 B.C.), Roman tribune and poet, 5, 590, 611, 648. Cinna, Lucius Cornelius (d. 84 B.C.), a

Roman general and statesman; opposes Sulla, 5, 424, 427–432, 434; daughter of, marries Cæsar, 5, 477.

Cinna, Lucius Cornelius, Roman preetor 44 B.C.; reviles Cesar, 5, 610, 611. Cino da Pistoja (1270-1336), Italian poet;

friend of Dante, 9, 190. Cinq-Mars, Henri Coiffier de Ruze, Marquis of (1620-1642), a favourite of Louis XIII; conspiracy of, 11, 479-480; imprisonment and execution of (1642), 11, 480-481.

Cinque Ports, name applied to five English channel ports (Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich), which furnished chief part of English naval power up to sixteenth century; mariners of, harry fleet of Prince Louis of France (1216), 18, 352; furnish fleet for Herbert de Burgh (1217), 18, 366; support De Mont-fort and the barons in struggle with Henry III, 18, 380; maltreat expelled Jews (1290), 18, 394.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), 10, 540. Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, 4, 251. Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Macchiavelli's

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Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), 24, 178; origin of, 24, 407; as mameluke sultans, 24, 443.

Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, 12, 73.

Cirencester or Cicester, town in Gloucester-shire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), 18,

Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), 9, 566.

Cisjuran, Kingdom of, see Burgundy, Cis-

jurane.

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, 23, 591.

Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, 9, 552; 12, 435. Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay

from 1821 to 1828, 23, 594.

Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811–1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, 13, 188.

Cities, Free, see Free Cities.

Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), 10, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, 10, 431.

Citra, Convention of (1808), 10, 341, 540; 12, 569; 17, 459; 21, 474.

Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, 12, 67

Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Massena (1810), 10, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), 10, 358; 21, 478.
Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, 9, 185.
Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence

to constitution of France, 12, 227.

Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), 23, 462.

Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), 23, 472; Pendleton Act passed, 23, 479; under Cleveland, 23, 480.

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century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, 6, 231; exploits of, 13, 273-275.

Civitella, a small Italian town, in the prov-ince of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), 9, 69; siege of (1557), 11, 347.

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Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, 12, 122.

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Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805–1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, 15, 23.

Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, 19, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, 20, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, 20, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, 20, 116-117.

Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, 21, 541; re-turns O'Connell, a second time, 21, 545.

Clare, earl of, see Fitzgibbon.

Clare, Richard de, see Pembroke, earl of. Clarence, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, 18, 586; character of, 18, 590; returns to the king, 18, 590; joins Edward IV, 18, 593; death of, **18**, 593.

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pointed governor of Ireland, 21, 386. Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see William IV of England.

Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, 23, 48; annexed to Carteret, 23, 53.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execution of Charles I, 20, 79; his opinion of Cromwell, 20, 181; as an author, 20, 217; his impeachment and alienation from the king, **20**, 262; fall of (1667), **20**, 262-264, 390; **21**, 301; charges **20**, 262-264, 390; **21**, 301; charges against, **20**, 263; banishment of, for life, **20**, 263; at Montpelier, **20**, 263; characterisation of, **20**, 233–234, 262.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 3d Earl of (1661–1723), Viscount Cornbury; deserts cause of James II (1688), 20, 408; colonial governor of New York and New Jersey 1702–1708, 23, 165, 168.

Clarendon, George William Frederick, 4th Earl of (1800-1870), an English states-man; in Aberdeen ministry, 21, 614; reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, 21, 620.

Clarendon, Assize of, see Assize of Clarendon. Clarendon, Constitutions of, ordinances adopted at the Council of Clarendon to limit the abuses of the Vatican (1164), 18, 267.

Clark, George Rogers (1752-1818), American soldier and frontiersman; leads expedition against British posts in the Northwest

(1778-1779), **23**, 269. Clark, William (1770-1838), American soldier and explorer; part of, in the Lewis and Clark expedition, 23, 318.

Clarke, George (d. 1763), an English gover-nor of New York; contest of, with Van

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Clarke, John (1609-1676), an English physician and one of the founders of Rhode cian and one of the followers of Knode Island; gets charter from Charles II (1662), 23, 141.

Clarotæ, Dorian serfs; condition of (ca. 1000 B.C.), 3, 126.

Clary, Count (1844—), an Austrian statesman; ministry of (1899), 15, 61.

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Claude or Claudia (1499-1524), queen of Francis I of France; marriage of, with Charles V atipulated in treaty of Blois, 11, 300; 14, 242; marriage of, with Francis agreed upon, 11, 300; residence of Anne Boleyn with, 19, 102; Henry VIII dines with (1520), 11, 312; rela-

tions to king, 11, 314.

Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus) (10 B.C.-54 A.D.), Roman emperor; main treatment, 6, 168-183; accession of, 2, 171; adds Judea, Samaria, and part of Lebanon to Agrippa's kingdom, 2, 172-174; character of, 6, 179, 183; reforms of, 6, 210; cost of the purple to, 6, 213; sends Aulus Plautius against Britain, 18, 13; death of, 6, 181.

Claudius II (Marcus Aurelius Claudius) (214-270 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, 6.

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Claudius (Appius Claudius Cæcus), (d. after 280 B.C.), a Roman statesman; consul (296 B.C.), **5**, 195; in Samnite War, **5**, 195; speech of, against Pyrrhus, 4, 509; 5, 200; constructs Appian Way and Appian Aqueduct, **5**, 357

Claudius (Appius Claudius Caudex), a Roman

consul (264 B.C.) and brother of Cæcus

Appius; defeats Hiero, 5, 218. Claudius (Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, a Sabine, later Roman cons (495 B.C.); joins the Romans, 5, 123.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Crassus Regillensis Sabinus), Roman consul (451 B.C.); heads the decemvirate, 5, 132; character of, 5, 132; attempt of, against Virginia, 5, 132–137.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (212 B.C.); lays siege to Capua,

5, 267.

Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (143 B.C.); relation of, to Scipio, 5, 320; marries daughter to Tiberius Graechus, 5, 360; appointed commissioner to execute new law (133 B.C.), 5, 363; death of, 5, 368. Claudius (Appius Claudius Pulcher), Roman

consul (54 B.C.); elected consul, 5, 509,

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Claudius (Caius Claudius Appius Pulcher) (d. 167 B.C.), Roman consul (177 B.C.); mission of, to Achaia, 4, 539.

Claudius (Claudius Cossus) (first century A.D.), a Helvetian; saves Helvetia, 16, 532.

Claudius (Publius Claudius Pulcher), Roman consul (249 B.C.); defeated by the Carthaginian fleet, 5, 231.

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Clausewitz, Karl von (1780-1831), a Prussian soldier and military writer; work of,

Claverhouse, John Graham of, see Dundee. Clavering, Sir John (d. 1777), English general; appointed member of new council for India (1772), 22, 79; arrival in India, 22, 86; position in council, 22, 86-88; attempts to seize government of India by force, **22**, 89; death, **22**, 89. Clavière, Etienne (1735-1793), French Giron-

dist politician, minister of finance (1792); restored to office, 12, 267; suicide, 12,

Clavijo, Don Ruy Gonzalez de (d. 1412), a Spanish traveller; at court of Timur, 24, 301.

Clay, Green (1757-1826), American soldier; defends Fort Meigs against British, 23,

Clay, Henry (1777-1852), American statesman; as speaker of House of Representatives a leader of war party (1812-1813), 23, 328; instrumental in securing admission of Missouri, 23, 349; defeated candidate for presidency (1824), 23, 354-355; brings about tariff compromise (1833), 23, 359; defeated for presidency by Jackson (1832), 23, 360; moves resolution of censure of Jackson in senate (1834), **23**, 360; defeated for the presidency by Polk (1844), **23**, 369; proposes compromise on slavery question (1850), 23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, 23, 380; urges acquiescence

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Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?–1676?), an American colonial politician; 1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, 22, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, 22, 598; harasses Maryland, 22, 601; instigates Indian war, 22, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, 22, 606; appoints ten commaryland, 22, 606; appoints ten commaryland, 22, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, 22, 606-

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Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), 23, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), 23, 490, 603. Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; printeges Alexander with treats from

reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, 4, 310; at Arbela, 4, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, 4, 345, 370; excesses in

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Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, 6, 379; sells offices, 6, 380; death of (189

A.D.), 6, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedæmonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, 4, 51-58; seized and slain by

Tissaphernes, 4, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841-), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resig-nation (1885), 13, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, 13,

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tificate of, 8, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 11871191; relation of, to the senate and people, 8, 607; founds a bishopric, 14, 118; or horts Deposit a surveyed 16, 156. 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, 16, 156.

Clement III, anti-pope, see Guibert. Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, 7, 312; pontificate of, 8, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, 9, 109; intervenes in Denmark, 16, 174; contest following death of, 8, 616; 9, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoust), pope 1305—1314; populificate of 8, 624, 625; transport

1314; pontificate of, 8, 624-625; transfers papal court to Avignon, 8, 619; condemns Templars, 8, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, 8, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, 24, 293; suppresses

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Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, 9, 481; 11, 405; Italy during pontificate of, 9, 481-483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuños), anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, 8, 635; resigns government to Martin V, 8,

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Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, 1,572.

Clement, Jacques (1567-1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, 4, 266; 11,394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader one of the recipides: trial

mentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, 20, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, 2, 450.
Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the in-

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), 4, 12.
Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, 4, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phoeis, 4, 144; remains with army in Phoeis, 4, 155–156; military skill of, 4, 156; breaks truce with Thebans, 4, 158; killed at Leuctra, 4, 157.
Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.) son of Apaya

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, 3, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes,

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Cleomenes I, king of Sparta (ca. 520-491 B.C.) expels the Pisistratidæ, 3, 235; makes himself master of Athens, 3, 251-252; Plateans surrender Thebes to, 3, 253; incensed at Athens, 3, 253, 256; allies of, 3, 253; declines an alliance with Ionia, 3, 265; Thebans solicit protection of, 3, 271; utilises sacrilege of Megacles, 3, 517, 518; Platæans ask protection from, 4, 68; death of, 3, 267, 305. Cleomenes II (d. 309 B.C.), king of Sparta;

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reign of, 4, 487; 579.
Cleomenes III, king of Sparta 236-220 B.C.;
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Cleomenes (third century B.C.), an Egyptian

Greek of Naucratis; as monarch in Egypt under Alexander, 4, 318, 389, 428, 563; put to death by Ptolemy, 4, 563. Cleon (d. 422 B.C.), an Athenian demagogue;

opposes system of Pericles, 3, 546, 584; victory of, at Sphacteria, 3, 577-578; banishes Thucydides, 3, 581; increases pay of jurors, 4, 26; persecutes Aristophanes, 4, 28; satirised by Aristophanes, 4, 29.

Cleon (second century B.C.), a Cilician slave; leads slave revolt in Sicily, 5, 325.

Cleonymus, Spartan prince (flourished about 300 B.C.); leads unsuccessful expedition against the Romans, 3, 12; 4, 450, 488; claims Spartan throne, 4, 488; aided by Pyrrhus, attempts conquest of Sparta, 4, 512.

Cleopatra (69-30 B.C.), last queen of Egypt; sparra (63-30 B.C.), ast queen of Egypt; reign of, 4, 576-577; 5, 546-551; personal relations of, with Julius Casar, 4, 576; 5, 547, 550, 551, 590, 603; visits Casar in Rome, 5, 569, 578; Casar's attachment to, denounced, 5, 576; relations of, with Antony, 5, 624-625, 628-626; character of, 5, 632; death of 5, 631; death of, 5, 631.

Cleopatra, a niece of Attalus; marries Philip

of Macedon (337 B.C.), 4, 251. Cleopatra, sister of Alexander the Great; marries Alexander, king of Epirus (336 B.C.), 4, 251; intrigues for throne, 4, 433–435, 467; assassinated, 4, 493.

Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy (III) Euergetes, see Berenice.

Cleopompus, Athenian naval commander; in the Peloponnesian war (431), 3, 531, 543. Cleph, a Lombard chief; besieges Rome (574 A.D.), 7, 439; murdered, 7, 439.

Clérac, a small French town, upon the Lot;

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14, 513; defeats Jourdan at Höchst (1795), 15, 280.

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Clermont, Charles I, Duke de Bourbon, Count of, French nobleman; at battle of the

of, French nobleman; at battle of the Herrings (1429), 11, 192.

Clermont, Count of (d. 1235), French nobleman; kills Floris IV, 13, 292.

Clermont-Tonnerre, Aimé Marie Gaspard, Duke of (1780-1865), French statesman; minister of war (1827), 13, 43.

Clermont-Tonnerre, Stanislas, Count of (1747-1702), a. French carton, opposes joint

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1792), a French orator; opposes joint constituent assembly (1789), 12, 162.
Cléry, Jean Baptiste Auguste (1759-1809), attendant of Louis XVI of France in captivity 1792-1793; during last hours of Louis XVI, 12, 294.
Cleveland, Grover (1837-), American statesman; nominated by Democratic party for president, 23, 479; elected president over James G. Blaine (1884), 23, 479; attitude of toward civil service reform. attitude of, toward civil service reform, 23, 480; tariff message of (December, 1887), 23, 481; defeated for reëlection (1888) by Benjamin Harrison, 23, 481; renominated, and again elected president (1892) over Harrison, 23, 483; attitude in regard to Hawaii, 23, 484; Venezuela message of (December 17th, 1895), 23, 484-485, 599; refuses to sign Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act (1894), 23, 485; recommends currency reform to Congress, 23, 485; sends federal troops to suppress Chicago riots (1894), 23, 486; Cuban message (December, 1896), 23, 487.

Cleveland or Cleaveland, John (1613-1659), English poet; supports Charles I in con-

flict with commons, 20, 4.

Cleveland, Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st
Earl of, fourth baron Wentworth, (1591— 1667); royalist leader; taken prisoner at Worcester by Cromwell (1651), **20**, 109.

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Cleves, Henry V, Duke of (1539-1592), German prince; alliance of, with Francis I of France, 14, 276; punished and pardoned by Emperor Charles V, 14, 277.
Cleves, an ancient duchy of Germany; dispersion of the control of the contro

pute over succession in, after death of John William (1609), 14, 325.

Clichy, Club of, French parliamentary organisation in opposition to Directory (1797); establishment of, 12, 445; efforts of, against revolutionists, 12, 446.

Clifford, Sir Robert de (1273-1314), 5th Baron Clifford, English military commander; campaigns of, against Scots (1297), 18.

410; 21, 75; (1306), 21, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, 21, 99-100; death of, 21,

Clifford, Sir Robert, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), 19, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley

of treason (1494), 19, 29.
Clifford, Rosamond ("Fair Rosamond")
(d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of English that of 129, 290, 200

land; story of, 18, 289-290. Clifford, Sir Thomas (1630-1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), 20, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), 20, 277; resignation of, 20, 279. Clinchant, Justin (1820-1881), French sol-

dier; commander-in-chief of the army of

the east (1871), 13, 170.

Clinias (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Aleibiades, 3, 584.

Clinias (d. 264 B.C.), father of Aratus of

Sicyon, 4, 519.

Clinton, Edward Fiennes de (1512-1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral: attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, 19, 333.

Clinton, George (1739-1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), 23, 319; red **23**, 324. reëlected vice-president (1808).

Clinton, George (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, 23, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, 23, 196.

Clinton, Sir Henry (1738–1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, 20, 627; arrives at Boston, 23, 246; at Charleston, 23, 255; at New York, 23, 256; Captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, 23, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, 23, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), 23, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, 20, 629; 23, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.

nton, Sir William Henry (1769–1846), British soldier; commands British forces Clinton.

sent to Portugal (1827), 10, 547.

Clisson, Olivier de (ca. 1332-1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, 11, 162-163.

Clisthenes, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alemeonide; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235–252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.

Clisthenes (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**,

169, 184.

Clitarchus (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, 2, 299; on The-

mistocles in Persia, 3, 399.
Clitus, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), 4, 269.

Clitus, Melas ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alex-ander's body-guard, 4, 279; kills Spith-

ridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, 4, 287–288; as division commander, 4, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, 4, 348–350, 352, 403–404.

Clitus (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral;

victorious over the Athenians, 4, 468; conveys Phocion to Athens, 4, 482; repudiates torture, 4, 483; defeated by Nicanor, 4, 486.

Clive, Robert (1725-1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, 22, 49-50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), 22, 47; rise of, 22, 50; captures Arcot, 22, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), 22, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, 22, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), 22, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), 22, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-1757), 22, 56-57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandarnagar, 22, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, 22, 58-59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), 22, 59-61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, 22, 61; made governor of Calcutta, 22, 61; repulses Dutch, 22, 62; second visit to England, 22, 62-63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, 22, 62; personal wealth of, 22, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, 22, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal nor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1764), 22, 71-72; last administration in India, 22, 72-73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, 22, 73; reforms of, 22, 73; defends himself in Parliament, 22, 79; censured by Parliament, 22, 79; conmits suicide (1774), 22, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, 22, 80.

Cloaca Maxima, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description

of, 5, 105.

Clodia, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, 5, 630; 6, 116.
Clodii, old Roman family, traditionally of

Trojan origin, 5, 70.
Clodion (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, 6, 583; 7, 464-465.
Clodius, Albinus, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), 18, 19; defeat and death of, 18, 20. Clodius Pulcher, Publius (d. 52 B.C.), Roman

demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); 5, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, 5, 497-499; made tribune, **5**, 503-504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504-506; death of, **5**, 512-513.

Clœlia, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, 5, 92.

B.C.; legend concerning, 0, 02. Clœlius, king of Alba, see Cluilius. Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), 21, 18, 354-355. Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of, usually called Anarcharsis Clootz (1755-1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, 12, 335, 336. Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention

of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

berland and the due de Richelieu concluded at Zeven, a village in Prussia (1757), 12, 73; 15, 201; 20, 588.
Clotaire I (497–561 A.D.), king of Franks,

fourth son of Clovis I; marriage of, 7, 431; conquers Thuringia, 7, 477; usurpation of throne and reign of (558-561), 7, 478-479; invades Spain, 10, 19. Clotaire II (584-628 A.D.), king of the Franks,

son of Chilperic I of Soissons; accession and reign of, 7, 480; state of Helvetia

under, 16, 535.

Clotaire III (652-670 A.D.), king of the Franks, son of Clovis II; reign of, 7, 481-482. Clotaire (Clotaric), Frankish prince, son of Sigebert; killed by Clovis (508 A.D.) 7,

Clotikia (Clothildis, Hlothehild), Saint (ca. 475-545 A.D.), queen of the Franks, daughter of Chilperic, king of Burgundy; marries Clovis, 7, 469; instigates her sons to take vengeance on Sigismund, 7,

Clotilda (d. 531 A.D.), daughter of St. Clotilda; marries Amalaric, king of the

Visigoths, 10, 19.

Clotosuinda or Flutswinda, daughter of Clotaire I; marries Alboin (ca. 551 A.D.) 7, 433, 448.

Clovis I (Chlodwig, Hlodowig) (ca. 465-511 A.D.), founder of Merovingian line of Frankish kings; main treatment of, 7, 466-477; defeats Syagrius, 7, 467-468; defeats Alamanni, 7, 469; 16, 534; accepts Christianity, 7, 469-471; defeats Burgundiones (500 A.D.), 7, 472; conflict of, with Visigoths, 7, 472-473; 10, 18; receives titles from Byzantine emperor, **7**, 473; unifies kingdom, **7**, 475–476; death of, **7**, 476.

Clovis II (ca. 633-656 A.D.), king of Neustria and Burgundy, son of Dagobert I, king

of the Franks; reign of, 7, 480, 481. Clovis III (d. 695 A.D.), king of the Franks 691-695 A.D., son of Thierry I; reign of, 7, 486.

Cluentii, old Roman family, claiming to be

of Trojan origin, 5, 70.

Cluentius, a Samuite general in the Social war; defeated by Sulla (89 B.C.), 5, 417; name of, ranks among aristocracy

of Rome, 5, 418.
Clugny de Nuis, Jean Étienne Bernard (d. 1776), a French financier; succeeds Turgot as minister of finance (1776), 12, 129.

Cluilius or Clœlius (seventh century B.C.), said to be last king of Alba; war of, with

Rome, 5, 76-77. Cluny or Clugny, a town in France; abbey of, 8, 591; 14, 92.

Cnemus (fifth century B.C.), Spartan naval officer; admiral in Pelopomesian war, 3, 544; commands Lacedemonian hop-lites in Zacynthus, 3, 561; gains victory over Athenians at Naupactus, 3, 563 seq.

Cnidus, ancient city of Asia Minor; battle of (394 B.C.), 4, 74, 107.
Cniva (ca. 250 A.D.), Gothic king; defeats

Romans under Decius, 6, 413.

Cnut, see Canute (king of England) and Knud (kings of Denmark and Sweden).

Coalemos, see Cimon. Coalitions against France:

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land, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey), 12,

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Sixth, 1813-1815 (Russia, Sweden, Austria, England, and Prussia), 12, 599-643; 15, 309-331.
Cobb, Howell (1815-1868), American politician; secretary of the treasury under Buchanan, 23, 402.
Cobbett, William (1762-1835), English political writer and reformer; influence of.

litical writer and reformer; influence of, 21, 498; publications of, 21, 498-499; in the Hampden Club, 21, 500; withdraws

to America, 21, 507. Cobden, Richard (1804-1865), English reformer and statesman; associated with Anti-Corn-Law League, 21, 600; proposes enquiry into agricultural distress (1845), 21, 602; lauded by Sir Robert Peel for services to cause of free trade, 21, 605; opposes Palmerston's Chinese policy (1857), 21, 619; declines to enter second Palmerston ministry (1859), 21 623; negotiates commercial treaty with France, 21, 624; supports cause of the North in American Civil War, 23, 424.

Cobenzi, John Louis Joseph, Count (1753–1809), Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), 12, 452; 14, 527; protests against French operations in Tuscany, 12, 509; negotiates Austro-Russian alliance (1781), 14, 486; dismissed from St. Petersburg (1800), 17, 437; negotiates with Talleyrand about the French imperial title,

14, 533-535. Cobenzi, Philip, Count (1741-1810), Austrian statesman; favours Austro-Prussian alliance (1792), 14, 507; ambassador to Paris (1804), 14, 533-536.

Cobham, Eleanor (d. ca. 1443), wife of Hum-

phrey, duke of Gloucester; prosecuted

for treason, 18, 562.

Cobham, Henry Brooke, 10th Lord (d. 1619), tried with Sir Walter Raleigh for treason, 19, 472-474.

Cobham, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord, see Oldcastle.

Coblenz, capital of the Rhine province of Prussia; siege of (1688), 11, 600.
Coburg or Saxe-Coburg, Friedrich Josias, Prince of (1737-1815), Austrian soldier: in war of First Coalition (1794), 12, 362-

366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, 14, 507.

Cocalus, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, 3, 194.

Cocherel, battle of (1364), 11, 145-146.

Cochin China, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), 10, 486; see French Indo-China.

Cochlæus, Johannes (1479–1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), 14, 269.

Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis (1758–1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), 23, 336.

Cochrane, Sir John (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father

(1685), 20, 378. Cochrane, Thomas, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), 23, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, 23, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, 21, 534.

Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund (1802–1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva

tribunal (1871), 23, 471.

Cockburn, Sir George (1772–1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), 23, 336.

Coddington, William (1601–1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island (1601–16478).

1640-1647, 23, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, 22, 641. Codes, see Jurisprudence.

Codomannus, see Darius III. Codrington, Sir Edward (1770–1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of

allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), 21,536; 24,232-233. Codrus, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, 3, 162; ancestor of Solon, 3, 209.

Cods and Hooks, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336-338.

Coehoorn, Menno van (1641-1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), 11, 605.

Cœle-Syria, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), 2, 294, 296; 4, 380; under the Ptolemies, 2, 135; 4, 443–445, 564 seq.

Cœlestius (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, 21, 337.

Coelho Pereira, Duarte (1485-1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, 10, 486.

Cœnred, king of Mercia 704-705 A.D.; reign of, 18, 57.

Coems (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, 2, 299; 4, 301; marries Par-menion's daughter, 4, 218; at Arbela

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Cœsyra (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisis-

tratus, 3, 222, 223.

Cœur, Jacques (ca. 1400-1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, 11, 229, 242.

Coffinhal, J. B. (1754-1794), French revolu-

Commai, J. B. (1794-1794), French revolutionist, 12, 343.
Coffinière, Chevalier de la, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), 23, 185.
Cognac, Holy League of, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), 11, 322.
Coigny, Franceis de (1670-1759), Franch

Coigny, François de (1670-1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), 12, 29.

Coimbra, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), 10, 48, 428. Coimbra, duke of, see Pedro.

Coins and Coinage, see Numismatics and Finance.

Coire (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), 16, 647, 648; bishopric of, 16, 587, 647.

Cok, supposed successor of Crum, king of

Bulgaria (815 A.D.), 24, 161. Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, 19, 472-473; fall of, 19, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, 19, 508; opposes Buckingham, 19, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, 19, 550.

Colaxais, mythical king of the Scythians, 2,

Colbert, see Kolberg.
Colbert, Jean Baptiste (1619-1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), 11, 529-530; reorganises finance,

(1001), 11, 529-530; reorganises finance, 11, 532-534; advances art, science, literature, 11, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, 11, 535-538, 540, 541, 542.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, marquis de Seignelay (1651-1690), French statesman; sceretary of navy (1676), 11, 538; at siege of Gance, 11, 508

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Colbert de Croissi, Charles (1629–1696),
French diplomat; ambassador of Louis
XIV in England, 11, 572; French pleni-

potentiary at Nimeguen (1678), 11, 589. Colhorne, Sir John (Lord Seaton) (1778–1863), British soldier and colonial govupper Canada (1830), 22, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), 22, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-

general of Canada, 22, 339.

Cold Harbor, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), 23, 447.

Coldstream, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), 21, 205.

Colenso, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), 22, 309.

Colesberg, district in Cane Colony: French's

Colesberg, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, 22, 310.

Coleshill (Cynsyllt) Forest, in Wales; battle of (1157), 18, 261.

Schuyler (1823-1885), Colfax, American statesman; charged with complicity in Crédit Mobilier scandal (1872), 23, 472

Coligny, Gaspard de (1517-1572), French general and Huguenot leader; at St. Quentin, 11, 347; at battle of Dreux (1562), 11, 358; raises insurrection against Guises, 11, 360; as Huguenot leader in the Religious War, 11, 362, 364–365; favours Huguenot settlement in America. 11, 367; 22, 547; Catherine de' Medici 11, 367, 22, 347; Catherine de miente plots against, 11, 368–370; plans conquest of Spanish Netherlands, 11, 364, 367; 13, 426; murder of, 11, 374, 375. Coligny, Louise de (d. 1620), wife of William I of Orange, 13, 501, 509.

Coligny-Saligny, Jean, Count of (1617–1686). French soldier; in command at the battle of St. Gotthard (1664), 11, 566; 24, 386. Collamer, Jacob (1791–1865), American

statesman; in debate on Kansas question (1854), 23, 397.

College, Stephen (1635?-1681), English demagogue; victim of the Whig persecution, 20, 301, 302.

College of Princes, a division of the diet of the Holy Roman Empire; origin of, in twelfth century, 14, 135, 136.

Colleges, see Universities and Colleges. Collegium Germanicum, a theological school founded by the Jesuits (sixteenth century), **9**, 472.

Colleton, James, colonial governor of South Carolina 1686-1690; unpopular rule of,

23, 58.

Collett, Jonas (1772-1851), Scandinavian minister of finance; becomes minister, 16, 474; becomes president of Norwegian government, 16, 476; dismissal of, 16,

Colley, Sir George Pomeroy (1835-1881), a British soldier; in Boer War (1881), 21,

643; **22**, 291.

Colli, Baron (1760-1812), a Piedmontese general; commands Piedmontese army, 12, 409; commands Sardinian army, 12, 426 - 127.

Colline Gate, a gate at the northeastern extremity of ancient Rome; Sulla de-feats Samuites at battle of (82 B.C.), 5, 437; slaughter of prisoners after battle.

Collingwood, Cuthbert, Lord (1750-1810). British naval commander; at battle of Trafalgar, 21, 467.

Colloredo, Hieronymos (d. 1632), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), 14, 358; death of, 14, 361.

Colloredo, Rudolf von (1585-1657), Austrian general; at battle of Lützen (1632), 14, 358

Colloredo, Rudolf Joseph (1706-1788), Austrian general; campaign of, in Italy (ca.

1743-1747), **14**, 433.

Collot-d'Herbois, Jean Marie (ca. 1750-1796), a French revolutionist; deputy to convention (1792), 12, 282; conspires against Robespierre, 12, 338, 339, 345; ferocity of, 12, 368; accused by Lecointre, 12, 391; trial and conviction

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Cologne, Electorate of, a former electorate of the German Empire; joins coalition against France (1672), 11, 580.

Colombey, a town in Lorraine; battle of (Aug. 14th, 1870), 13, 154.

Colombia, Republic of, a republic in South

America; vice-royalty of New Granada incorporated with, 23, 563; revolution in, 23, 581 seq.; republic of, established (1819), 23, 584; separated into Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador (ca. 1830), 23, 597; republic of New Granada becomes the United States of Colombia (1863), **23**, 601; history of, from 1861 to 1903, **23**, 601-604; signs treaty with Chili, 23, 611.

Colonia or Colonia del Sacramento, a seaport in Uruguay; given to Portugal (1715),

Colonial Defence Committee, a committee created in England for aiding colonial administration (1879), 22, 19. Colonies and Colonial Systems:

Denmark: question of sale of West Indies to United States, 16, 450.

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Greece: nature of Greek colony, 3, 198–206; Athenian colonies, 3, 254–255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, 4, 315-317, 360.

Italy: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, 8, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in

Abyssinia, 9, 632.

Netherlands: rivalry between Dutch and Portuguese in India (sixteenth century), 10, 504-506; 13, 550-551; Dutch in Japan, 24, 597-601; in South Africa, 22, 265-266; in Australia, 22, 233-234; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, 23, 4-9, 10-25; colonial policy in seventeenth century, 13, 574-575; partial loss of colonies (eighteenth century), 14, 11; colonial progress in nineteenth century, 14, 64.

Phœnicia: plantation of cities on Phœnician coast, 2, 255; in the Mediterranean,

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Portugal: beginning of conquest of India, 10, 479-484; conquest of Moluccas, 10, 491; acquisition of Brazil, 10, 492; conflict with Dutch in the Indies and Brazil, 10, 504-506; progress in Africa, 10, 506; decline of Portuguese power in India (seventeenth century), 10, 519; decline in eighteenth century 10, 521; enormous wealth derived from Brazil, 10, 521; loss of Brazil, 10, 543; dispute with England in south-east Africa, 10, 559; establishment in China, **24**, 544.

Rome: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, 5, 212-214; colonies in the provinces, 5, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion,

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Russia: plantation of military colonies on

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Scotland: establishment in the north of Ireland, 21, 292, 418-419; the failure of the Darien colony, 21, 316.

Spain: beginning of colonisation in Amerpain: beginning of colonisation in America, 10, 205–207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), 22, 535–540; in Florida, 22, 547–552; in New Mexico, 22, 552–553; in Mexico, 23, 505–535; in Peru, 23, 536–561; administrative methods, 23, 568–576; revolt of American colonies, 10, 283–284; 23, 586–596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898) 10, 420; 23 colonial empire (1898), 10, 420; 23,

Sweden: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), 23, 9-10: expelled by the Dutch, 23, 17-18. United States: beginning of colonial

policy, 23, 489-490.

Colonna, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, 9, 114 sea; in fourteenth century, 9, 151; seq.; in fourteenth century, 9, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347),

9, 214; defeated by Rienzi, 9, 221. Colonna, Marco Antonio (1535–1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571),

9, 474 seq. Colonna, Otto, see Martin V, pope. Colonna, Prospero (1452-1523), an Italian colonna, Flospero (1402-1020), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Bicocca, 11, 314. Colonna, Sciarra (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano, Colonna, 9, 151;

contest of, with Stefano Colonna, 9, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, 11, 81 seq.
Colonna, Stefano, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), 9, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, 9, 220; death of, 9, 223.
Colorado, one of the United States of America, admiration of the the United Charter

ica; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), 23, 474.
Colorados, one of the two great political

parties in Uruguay, 23, 618.

parties in Uruguay, 23, 618.
Colpepper, see Culpeper.
Columba, Saint (521-597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, 21, 8-10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, 21, 9; protects bards, 21, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, 21, 341; relies of, removed to Dunkeld, 21, 13.
Columban or Columbanus, Saint (ca. 540-615) an Irish missionary; preaches in

615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, 8, 532.

Columbian Exposition, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in

1893, **23**, 486.

Columbus, Christopher (1446?-1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, 22, 411; characterisation of, 22, 412; early life of, 22, 415–416; voyage of, to north of Europe, 22, 416 see, at Portuguese court, 22 415-416; voyage of, to north of Europe, 22, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, 22, 417-420; at Spanish court, 10, 156; 22, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, 22, 421-424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, 22, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, 22, 425-426; returns to Spanish court. 22, 425-426; returns to Spanish court, 22, 426 427; first voyage of (1492), 22, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, 22, 432–435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, 22, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, 22,

435 seq.; discovers Cuba and Haiti, 22, 439; return and triumph of, 22, 440 sea: project of for rescue of Holy Seq.; project of, for rescue of Holy Sepulchre, 22, 444; honoured by sovereigns of Spain, 22, 446; second voyage of, 22, 446 seq.; return of, to Haiti, 22, 447; imposes ripartimiento, 22, 530; returns to Spain to answer accusations, 22, 448; third voyage of, 22, 448; discovers Trinidad, 22, 448; returned in chains to Spain, 22, 449; fourth voyage of, 22, 450; on Isthmus of Darlen, and in Jamaica, 22, 450; death of, 22, 451.

Columbus, Diego (ca. 1476-1526), son of Christopher Columbus; as governor of Hispaniola, 22, 469.

Columbus, Fernando (1488-1539), son of Christopher Columbus; as biograp of his father, 22, 417, 418, 418 note. as biographer

Columbus, a town in western Kentucky; a strategic point of the Confederates in American Civil War, 23, 425.
Colville, Sir Charles (1770-1843), British solutions

dier; at Badajoz (1812), 10, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), 12, 629.

Colvin, Sir Auckland (1838-), English colonial official; financial counsellor of the colonial official of the colonial official of the colonial official of the colonial of the colonial official of the colonial official official of the colonial official official official official of the colonial official of

Khedive of Egypt (1882-1883), 24, 460. Comans, see Kumani.

Combalet, Madame de, niece of Richelieu; on Day of Dupes (1630), 11, 462 seq. Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount

(1773–1865), an English soldier; in Peninsular War, 17, 459; as commander-inchief of the army in India, 22, 135. Comely Beard, see Baldwin IV.

Comgall, Saint; an Irish saint of Bangor, of second half of sixth century, 21, 341. Cominius, Pontius (fourth century B.C.), a

Roman youth; floats down Tiber and carries despatches, 5, 162.

Commagene, in ancient geography, a district in Syria, G, 136, 139, 162. Commerce, see Trade and Commerce.

Committee of Public Safety, see Public Safety, committee of.

Committees of Correspondence, organisations formed on the eve of the revolution in North America to facilitate intercourse between the colonies; in New York, 23, 234; in Boston, 23, 240.
Commodus, Lucius Aurelius (Marcus Lucius

Ælius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus) (161-192 A.D.), emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius; early life of, **6**, 301, 303; reign of, **6**, 378-382.

Common Penny, name given to a form of poll tax; imposition of, in Germany (1471), 14, 234; under Emperor Maximilian I, 14, 238 seq.

Common Sense, political pamphlet by Thomas

Paine (1776), 23, 251.

Commonwealth of Australia, see Australia. Commonwealth of England, title generally given to the government of England from the death of Charles I (1649) to the restoration of Charles II (1660); the victorious commonwealth, **20**, 84-112;

during struggle of Cromwell against Parliament (1651–1653), **20**, 113–143; during protectorate of Cromwell (1653–1658), **20**, 144–191; end of (1658–1660), **20**, 192-221.

Communes, see Towns and Cities.

Commune of Paris (1792), the revolutionary municipal government established in 1792; rise of, 12, 259; gathering of, 12, 260; takes direction of affairs, 12, 265; the king's execution and, 12, 267-296.

Commune of Paris (1871), the insurrectionary body which held control of Paris

from March 18th to May 27th, 1871;

organisation of, 13, 183 seq.

Comnenus, a family, members of which occupied the throne of the Byzantine empire, Trebizond, and of Epirus; rise of, 7, 251-253; in Eastern Empire to capture of Constantinople (1204), 7, 251-281; after division of Byzantine empire (1204), 7, 287-288; 8, 416; see also Alexius I and II, Andronicus I, Anna Comnena, David Comnenus, Isaac I, Manuel I, and Michael Angelus.

Comnenus, Joannes, see Joannes.
Comnenus, Manuel (ca. 1048-ca. 1070),
Byzantine soldier; in campaign against
Turks (1070), 7, 254 note.
Comonfort, Ignacio (1812-1863), Mexican

soldier and statesman; acting president of Mexico, 23, 628-629; elected constitutional president (1857), 23, 629.

Company of the Indies, see Mississippi Bubble. Companies of Adventure, troops of Italian mercenaries in fourteenth century, 9, 241. Compass, Mariners', invented at Amalfi, 7, 440.

Compiègne, a town in France; siege of (1430), 11, 204-205; 18, 556.

Compitalia, a yearly festival at Rome, 5, 113 - 114

Complutensian Polyglot, the Bible of Cardinal Ximenes, showing the text in different ancient languages, 10, 201.

Compromise of 1850, also called Omnibus Bill, a series of measures passed by the United States Congress in 1850, aiming at a general settlement of disputes over the slavery question; as proposed by committee, 23, 379; discussion of, 23, 380 seq.; effected, 23, 383. Compton, Henry (1632–1713), an English

bishop; in struggle between church and

king, **20**, 384–385. Compton, Sir Spencer (ca. 1673–1743), English politician, son of third earl of Northamp-

ton; character and abilities of, 20, 540.
Comuneros, Castilian name for "commoners"; revolt of, under Charles V, 10, 218, 219.

Comyn, Alexander (d. 1288) 2nd earl of Buchan; constable of Scotland, 18, 401.
Comyn, John (d. ca. 1300), Scottish noble, lord of Badenoch; at battle of Lewes

(1264), 18, 380; 21, 55; marries sister of John Baliol, 21, 85.
Comyn, John, "the Red" (d. 1306), Scottish noble, son of John Comyn; chosen

guardian of Scotland, 13, 419; 21, 78; commander at Roslin, 13, 420; 21, 78; title of, to throne, 21, 85; rival of Bruce, 21, 86-87; killed by Bruce, 18, 422; 21

Comyn, John (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), 21, 94.

Comyn, Walter, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, 21, 54; conflict of, with government, 21, 54. Conall Crimthand (fifth century), an Irish

king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern

Hui Neill, 21, 342.

Conall Gulban (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, 21, 342. Conan, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), 18, 262.

Conant, Roger (1593-1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, 22, 639.

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Conti, François Louis, Prince of (1664-1709), French soldier; valour of, at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, 11, 605; candidate for Polish throne, 11, 609.
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Continental System, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by Napoleon to shut off England from Continental commerce; international complications caused by, 12, 579-581; causes war between Napoleon and Portugal, 10, 324; disastrous effect of, on Holland, 12, 581; 14, 25-26. Contreras, battle of, in Mexican War (1847),

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Conventicle Act, an act passed in England (1664) in favour of Church of England, 20, 245.

Convention, National, the third national legislative assembly of deputies of the French people (Sept. 21st, 1792, to French people (Sept. 21st, 1792, to October 20th, 1795); election and first meeting of, 12, 281; factional groups and leaders in, 12, 281; fusion of, with legislative assembly, 12, 281; declares abolition of kingship and proclamation of the republic, 12, 282; struggles between Jacobins and Girondists, 12, 283–288; speech of Marat in, 12, 285; accusation and defense of Robertierra in 12 sation and defense of Robespierre in, 12, 287; determines to bring King Louis to trial, 12, 289; trial of Louis by, 12, 290-202; Dumouriez declares against, 12, 299; establishes committees of general security and public safety, 12, 209–300; orders arrest of Girondists, 12, 200; proclaims constitution of the year III, 12, 308; legislation of, 12, 311; reorganises revolutionary tribunal, 12, reorganises revolutionary tribunal, 12, 313; organises and directs the Terror, 12, 314–315; decrees Marie Antoinette's trial, 12, 317; acts against Hébertists, 12, 335; procures condemnation of Danton and Desmoulins, 12, 337; decrees existence of a supreme 337; decrees existence of a supreme being, 12, 339; coalition against Robespierre in, 12, 340; Robespierre accused in, 12, 341-342; decrees Robespierre's arrest, 12, 342; appoints Barras commander-in-chief, 12, 343; part of, in fall of Robespierre, 12, 344-345; orders Kellerman to Lyons, 12, 367; condemns Houchard after battle of Hondsphotta (1793) 12, 365; passes Barrascoperio, 1793) 12, 365; passes Barrascoperio, 120, 365; passes Barrascope schoote (1793), **12**, 365; passes Barrère's decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; directs suppression of revolt at Toulon, 12, 371–374; issues decree during war in La Vendée, 12, 380; quarrels in, after Robespierre's fall (1794), 12, 389, 391; orders Jacobin Club closed, 12, 391; sits in judgment on Billaud-Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrère (1795), 12, 393; appoints Pichegru to command of Paris, 12, 393; insurrection of the first Prairial against, 12, 394-397; causes fall of "the Mountain," 12, 398; France weary of, 12, 410; looks to army for support, 12, 413; precipitates civil war, 12, 414; dissolves itself into an electoral assembly, 12, 415; résumé by Durny, 12, 415; résumé by Durny 12, 415; résumé by Duruy, 12, 415 seq.; character and methods, 12, 416 seq.; reorganisation of (1795), 12, 418 seq.

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Conway, Henry Seymour (1721–1795), an English soldier and politician; in first Rockingham ministry, 20, 605; moves repeal of Stamp Act, 20, 605; appointed secretary of state, 20, 609; in Grafton ministry (1766), 20, 609; leads attack or Lord North's administration, 20, 638: on Lord North's administration, 20, 638; in new ministry (1782), 20, 638.

Conway, Thomas (1733-1800), an Irish soldier in American continental service; head of notorious Conway cabal (1777), 23, 266-267

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Conync, Peter de, Flemish weaver, leads citizens of Bruges in attack on French (Bruges Matins) (1302), 13, 317.

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Cook, Captain James (1728–1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, 22, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), 22, 259.

Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial

and execution of, 20, 236.

Cooke, Jay (1821-1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, 23, 473.

Cooke, John Esten (1830-1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, see Shaftesbury, earl of.

Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Úlster (1652), 20,

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Coote, Richard, see Bellamont.

Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, 20, 563.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), 14, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), 16, 245; (1654),13, 623 seq.; (1658), 16, 339–340; and battle of the North (1801), 16, 421 seq.; 21, 461; bombarded by the British

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Copley, John Singleton, see Lyndhurst, Baron. Copper, as a unit of value in Rome, 5, 112. Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, 23,

Copronymus, see Constantine V.

Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, 10, 3.

Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin glyphic language, 1, 251-252. to hiero-

Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, 1, 89. Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of

Saphedin, prince of Syria, 8, 426.
Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), 11, 469.
Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767–1853), French politician; minister of interior (1892) 12, 22 (1822), 13, 28. Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against

colonists of Plymouth (1621), 22, 631. Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, 6, 170, 216, 274.

Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu,

q. v. Corday d'Armans, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768-1793) French heroine; kills Marat, 12, 302;

execution of, **12**, 303–306.

Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.

Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892-1895, 23, 615.

Cordova, capital of province Cordova. Spain; Phemicians in, 10, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, 3, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, 3, 196; decline of Saracen power in, S, 230; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), S, 253; 10, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, 10, 89; stormed by French (1808), 10, 339.

Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish

viceroy, 23, 623. Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475-1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, 23, 641.

Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see Gonsalvo. Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), 10, 317-318.

Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, 6, 145; suicide of, 6, 146, 159.

Core, see Persephone.

Corea, see Korea. Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens. 3, 308, 312, 439–444, 525, 570–575, 607; 4, 144–148; relations of, with Corinth, 3, 192, 201, 440–444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), 4, 144–149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians

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Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, 3, 75; early settlement of, 3, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), 3, 191; relations with Athens, 3, 257; wars with Athens, 3, 424, 443–447; war with Corcyra, 3, 439–442; Corinthian architecture, 3, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.), 3, 508–583; relations with Surgeons, 502, 604, as for a linear linear part of the peloponnesian war (431–404 B.C.), 3, 508–583; relations with Syracuse, 3, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, 4, 183; aids Syracuse, 4, 206;

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battle of (1862), 23, 434,

Corinthian War, The (395-387 B.C.), 4, 104-125.

Coriolanus, Caius Marcius (fifth century B.C.), Roman patrician; legend of, 5, 145-150.

Cork, capital of the county of Cork, Ireland; surrenders to Marlborough (1690), 20, 427; 21, 433.

Cormac, king of Ireland ca. 254-277 A.D., son of Art; insulted by Fiacha Stabtine, 21, 335; conquers Alba, 21, 335.

Cormac (836-908), a king of Ireland, 900-908

A.D., 21, 349, 350.

Cormac (sixth century A.D.), Irish navigator; first missionary to the Orkneys, 21, 9; discovers Iceland before the Northmen, 21, 341.

Cornaro, Catherine (1454-1510), queen of Cyprus; Venice adopts, 9, 296.
Cornaro, Girolamo (seventeenth century)

Venetian commander; in campaign against Turks, 9, 522.

Cornavii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, 18, 3. Cornbury, Viscount, see Clarendon, 3rd Earl

Corneille, Pierre (1606–1684), French dramatist; life and works of, 11, 550, 643–644; part of, in founding French Academy, 11, 633.

Cornelia (second century B.C.), daughter of Scipio Africanus and mother of the Grac-chi; refuses to share throne of Egypt, 5, 360; devotes herself to the education of her sons, 5, 360; rumours against, 5, 370; retires to Misenum, 5, 379.

Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Metellus Scipio; marries Pompey, 5, 514; at Pompey's death in Africa, 5, 542-543.

Cornelia (first century B.C.), daughter of Cinna; marries Julius Cæsar, 5, 477-478. Cornelius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs (67 B.C.); law against usury proposed by, 5, 476–477.

Cornelius, Cnœus (Cornelius Cnœus Scipio Asina), Roman consul (260 B.C.); de-feated by the Carthaginians, 5, 220, 226.

Cornelius Nepos, see Nepos. Cornelius, see Dolabella.

Cornelius, see Tacitus. Cornish, Henry (d. 1685), a whig merchant in London; arrested, tried, and executed,

Cornish, Sir Samuel (d. 1770), English sailor; commands British fleet at taking of Manila (1762), 20, 600.

Corn Laws, The, a series of laws in England, extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the grain trade; repeal of (1846), 21, 601-605.

Cornwall, a southwestern county of England; uprising in, 19, 33–34.

Cornwall, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of, see Plantagenet.

Cornwallis, Charles, Lord (1738-1805), English soldier and statesman; in New Jersey (1779), 23, 259–261; in South Carolina (1780), 23, 274; routs Gates at Camden, 23, 274; at battle of Guilford, 23, 278; 23, 274; at battle of chindra, 23, 278; surrenders at Yorktown (October 17th, 1781), 20, 638; 23, 279; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 21, 442–443; governor-general of India (1786), 22, 110–114; in war with Tipu, 22, 110–112; return to India and death of, 22, 121.

Thysalis, William (1744–1819), English admiral: defeate Franch floct off Care

rnwallis, William (1744–1819), English admiral; defeats French fleet off Cape Cornwallis,

Finisterre (1805), 21, 466. Corona, Heights of, in Italy; battle of (1797), 12, 438-439.

Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier; great march of, in New Mexico, 22, 452, 485–491.
Coronea, ancient town of Bœotia; battles of (447 B.C.), 3, 433–434, 642; (394 B.C.), 4, 108–110.

Corporation Act, an act passed by the British parliament (1661), aimed against the Dissenters, 20, 240; agitation against (1790), 20,651.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean and a department of France; Saracen colonies in, 9, 36; possession of, disputed by Pisa m, 9, 30; possession of, disputed by Fisa and Genoa (twelfth century), 9, 36; as an independent state (eighteenth century), 9, 541-542; struggle of, with Genoese (eighteenth century), 12, 84-85; receives Jesuits expelled from Spain (1767), 10, 307; ceded to France by Genoa (1768), 9, 542; 12, 85; accurated by the British 542; 12, 85; occupied by the British (1793), 9, 548; birthplace of Napoleon, 12, 85; English driven out of (1796), 12,

Corso, head of the Donati family in Florence (ca. 1300); joins Neri against the Bianchi. $\mathbf{9}, 121 \text{ seq}.$

Cortemberg, Charter of, a charter granted by John II of Brabant (1312), 13, 309, 309 note.

a village in Italy; battle of Cortenuova,

(1237), 9, 93, 94.

Cortereal, Gasper (ca. 1450-1501), a Portuguese navigator; discovers Labrador, 10, 486; claimant to discovery of America, 22, 401; voyage of (1501), 22, 457. Cortereal, Miguel (d. ca. 1502), a Portuguese

navigator, brother of Gasper Cortereal; voyage of, 22, 457.

Cortes or Cortez, Hernando (Hernan, Fernando) (1485-1547), a Spanish soldier, the conqueror of Mexico; main treatment of, as conqueror of Mexico, 23, 508-535; expedition of, to Mexico, 23, 508; embassy of, to Montezuma, 23, 509-510: opposition to, of Diego de Ordaz, 23, 510; founds Vera Cruz, 23, 511; meets and imprisons Montezuma, 23, 514-516; 514-516; leaves Mexico City to encounter Narvaez, 23, 517; fight of, with Mexicans (La Noche Triste), 23, 519-521; retreat of, 23, 521-522; second march of, upon

Mexico City, 23, 523 seq.; takes Tezcuco, 23, 523; his remarkable transport over-23, 523; ins remarkable transport overland of vessels to Tezcuco, 23, 525 seq.; conspiracy against, 23, 526; captures Mexico (1521), 23, 530 seq.; as governor of Mexico, 23, 534–535; conquests of, in Central America, 23, 642 seq.; takes part in expedition against Algiers, 24, 478.

Corti, Count Luigi (1823-), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), 9, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, 9,

630; resignation of, 9, 630.

Coruncanius, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Hlyria (228 B.C.), 5, 235.
Coruncanius, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Hlyria (228 B.C.) 5, 235.

Coruncanius, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.

Corunna (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), 19, 409; (1809), 21, 474.

Corupedion, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), 4, 505, 555.

Corvée, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738-1740), 12, 34-35.

Corvinus, see Matthias I.

Corvus, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, 5, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), 5, 180 seq. Corylas, see Cotys.

Corzuola (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.

Cosa, Juan de la (ca. 1460-1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), 22, 468; conflicts of, with natives,

22, 471. sby, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, 23, 166–167;

death of, 23, 167. Cosmas, Greek leader in revolt against the

emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.

Cosmo (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519—1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II,

peace between Faul 1v and Fmin 11, 9, 470; works of, 9, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), 9, 461, 477.

Cosmo (II) de' Medici (1590–1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609–1621, 9, 501.

Cosmo (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670–1723; unfortunate rule of, 9, 502, 526.

Cossæi, see Kossæans.

Cossacks, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished-Cossacks of the Ukrain, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, 24, 260; services of, to Poland, 24, 50–51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, 24, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 261; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 262; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 242; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 262; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 242; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 262; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 242; reduced by John III of Poland, 24, 262; reduced by John III of Poland, 242; reduced by John III of Poland, 243; reduced by John III of Poland, 244; reduced by John III of Poland, 245; reduced by connected with Poland, 24, 387;

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Cossus, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, 5, 168, 181.

Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803–1889), a Portuguese states-man; rise of, under Maria II, 10, 553; fall of, 10, 554.

Costa, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), 23, 654. Costa Rica, a republic of Central America;

as part of old Guatemala, 23, 639; revolution in, 23, 650. Costume, see Dress.

Cotgrave, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), 12, 515. Cotrigurs, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127-129. Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119

B.C.; opposes Marian law, 5, 389.

Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman pretor 70 B.C.; jury law of, 5, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, 5, 506; Cæsar and, 5, 599.

Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; defeats Mithridates, 5, 467-469. Cotta, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Casar in Gaul (54 B.C.), 5, 525, 600.

Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781-1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), 21, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), 21,

Cottereau, Jean (1757-1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), 12, 299, 299 note.

Cotton, John (1585-1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, 22, 647. Cotton, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot

in revising Indian testament, 23, 149. Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571–1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, 19, 547.

Cotton, Sir Stapleton; see Combermere.

Cotton, Sir Willoughby (1783-1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838-1842, 22,

Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), 23, 486.

Cotys (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, 4, 101

Cotys, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murder of, 4, 200.

Coucy, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), Coucy, Enguerrand de (late fourteenth century) French nobleman; Bern invaded by

(1375), 16, 575. Coudray, Tronson du (d. 1797), a French law-yer; defends Marie Antoinette, 12, 319;

condemned, 12, 448.
Coullioure, a small place in France; battle of (1794), 10, 315.
Council of Five Hundred, see Five Hundred,

Council of.

Council of Forty (the Criminal Forty), governmental body of Venice, 9, 269-273. Council of the Indies, a body created in 1511

for the regulation of Spanish colonial affairs; established, 23, 568.

Council of Princes (1742), 15, 177–178.

Council of Ten, at Venice (1310–1797); established, 2371, council of 2771, counci lished, 9, 271; power of 9, 271 seq.; despotic power of, in later times, 9, 299–300; crushes conspiracy of duke of Osuna, marquis of Bedmar, and Don Pedro de Toledo (1618), 9, 516-517. Council of Troubles (Blood Council), main

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Berlin: (1847), 15, 418.

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Lyons: (1243), 11, 39; (1244), 8, 333.

Mainz: (1049), 8, 591.

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Vatican: (1869-1870), 9, 621. Vienne: (1307), 11, 83-84; (1311), 8, 458-459, 625.

Country Party, a political party in England in the reign of Charles II; leaders of, 20,

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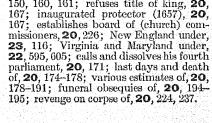
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Culp's Hill, see Gettysburg, Battle of. Cumanus, Ventidius (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against

for bribery, 2, 173.

Cumberland, Ernest August, Duke of, see
Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover.

Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of
(1721-1765), an English general, younger (1721-1709), an Engish general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siege of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloden (1740), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfeld (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757) **15**, 200; conjulation of at Closter-(1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.

Cumberland, Army of the, a Union army in the

American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), 23, 434.

Cumberland, a United States sloop-of-war; sunk by the Merrimac (1862), 23, 427. Cunaxa, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), 2, 619; Xenophon's account of, 4,

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Cunha, Leonora da, see Leonora Tellez.
Cunha, Tristan da (1460-ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, 10, 486.
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Cunimund (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433-434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking

cup, 7, 437.

Cuninchert, king of Lombards 686-700 A.D.,
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Cunobelin (Cymbeline), British king (ca. 5-

ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, 18, 12 - 13.

Curiatii, The, in Roman legend, three brothers

from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B. C.), 5, 77–79.

Curio, C. Scribonius (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Casar, 5, 490, 531; sent against Cato, 5, 535; death of,

Curius Dentatus, Manlius (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, 4, 511. Curie, Elspeth, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots;

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of Tara (554), **21**, 343. Curran, John Philpot (1750–1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, 21, 443 note.

Curran, Sarah, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, 21, 445.

Cursor, L. Papirius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, 4, 395–396: made dictator (325 B.C.), 5, 186–187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), 5, 189; at war in Apulia, 5, 190; made dictator to con-duct Samnite War (309 B.C.), 5, 193. Cursor, L. Papirius (third century B.C.), son

Cursor, L. Papirius (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), 5, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), 5, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, 5, 356.

Curtatone, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), 14, 644.

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins (1809-1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, 23, 402. Curtis, George William (1824–1892), an

American journalist; leader of independ-

ent republicans (1884), 23, 480.
Curtis, Samuel Ryan (1807–1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), 23, 427.

Curtius, Mettus (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief;

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Kedleston (1859-), British statesman; in India, 22, 222-224; resigns, 21, 667.

Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukhkha, Nubia), Egyptian campaign against, 1, 72; defeated by Assyria, 1, 408; king of, invades Egypt, 1, 425-426, 2, 17; see also Ethiopia and Nubia.

Cushan, a Jerahmeelite king, 2, 7. Cushan-rish-athaim, king of Mitanni, 2, 381.

Cushi, see Shashanq I.

Cushing, Caleb (1800-1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), 23, 390. Cushing, Frank H. (1857-1900), American

ethnologist; researches in Zuñi Pueblos, **22**, 490.

Cushites, confusion of term, 1, 86; prehis-

toric home of, 1, 110. Cushman, Robert (1580-1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgruns, 22, 623. Cussal (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, 7, 594.

Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of (1740–1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), 12, 315.

Customs Tariff, see Tariff. Custozza, a village in the province of Verona,

Italy; first battle of (1848), 9, 599; 14, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25–26.

Cuthred (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, 18, 65. Cuttack, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), 22, 121.

Cuyck (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), 13, 288.
 Cuza, Alexander John (1820-1873), first ruler

of united Rumania, 24, 150.

Cuzco, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

(1533), 23, 548; besieged by the Peruvians (1636), 23, 548-550.

Cwichelm (seventh century A.D.), king of

Wessex 611 A.D.; governs Wessex with Cynegils, 18, 48; reign of, 18, 62.

Cyaxares (Astibaras) (ca. 635-ca. 585 B.C.), king of the Manda; founder of the Median empire; in war with Lydians, 2, 457-458, 582; conquers Assyria and destroys Ninevel (607 B.C.), 1, 439, 443-444; 2, 575, 581-583; nationality of, 2, 583-586.

Cybele (Rhea), Greek goddess, mother of the gods; in Phrygia, 2, 414; in Lydia, 2, 422, 424, 436.

Cybiosactes, Alexandrian name for the em-

peror Vespasian, 6, 246. Cychreus, Greek mythical hero, 3, 211. Cyclopean (Pelasgian) relics in Greece, 2, 274; 3, 37, 42, 58, 59, 64; see Pelasgi.

Cyclops, fabled race of one-eyed giants in Sicily, 3, 200.

Cycnus, in Greek mythology, son of Ares, 3, 107.

ancient inhabitants of Crete, Cydonians, 2, 64.

Cylon, an Athenian conspirator; attempts to make himself tyrant (630 B.C.), 3, 165-166; massacre of, 3, 166, 222, 223, 252, 517, 518.

Cymbeline, see Cunobelin. Cymri, a main division of the Celtic race, 5, 155-156.

Cymric, see Gallo-Brythonic.

Cynane (Cyna, Cynna) (d. ca. 323 B.C.), daughter of Philip of Macedon, half-sister

daughter of Philip of Macedon, half-sister of Alexander the Great; marries Amyntas, son of Perdiceas, 4, 215; intrigues and fall of, 4, 434-435, 439, 475.

Cynegils (d. 642 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Ccolwulf, jointly with his brother Cwichelm, as king of Wessex (611 A.D.), 18, 48, 62; defeats Britons in Devonshire, 18, 62; conflicts and relations with Eadwine, king of Northumbria, 18, 62; wer with Penda, 18, 62. bria, 18, 62; war with Penda, 18, 62. Cynewulf or Cynwulf (ca. 750-825), Anglo-

Saxon writer; literary work of, 18, 164. Cynewulf (d. 785 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon ruler; succeeds Sigebert as king of Wessex (754 A.D.), 18, 65; defeated by Offa of Mercia

nt Bensington, 18, 59, 65. Cynoscephalæ, town in Thessaly; Philip V of Macedonia defeated by Romans at (197

B.C.), 4, 558. Cynossema, Greece; Athenians under Alcibiades defeat Spartans at (411 B.C.), 3, 630.

Cynric (sixth century A.D.), king of the West Saxons in England, son of Cerdic; asso-

ciated in kingship by his father, 18, 37. Cynsyllt Forest, see Coleshill.

Cyprian, Saint (d. 258 A.D.), a Carthaginian bishop, 8, 522.

Cypriotes, see Cyprus.

Cyprus, a large island in the eastern Mediterranean, subject to Turkey; under early Egyptian sway, 1, 138, 188, 189, 2, 288, 600, 620; subject to Assyria, 1, 312, 421; colonised by Phœnicians and Greeks, **2**, 270, 275; **4**, 106; conquered by Persia, **2**, 620-621; **3**, 265; subject to Alexander the Great, **2**, 295, 297-300; **4**, 307; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 302; **4**, 445, 446, 565-569, 575; archæology of. 445, 446, 565–569, 575; archæology of, **3**, 43, 44, 49, 53; English gain possession of, under Richard I, **8**, 387; given to Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, **8**, 389; made tributary to Genoa (ca. 1369), **9**, 267; conquered by Venice (1489), **9**, 296–297; taken from Venice by Selim II

of Turkey (1574), 24, 368.

Cypselid, dynasty of Corinth, 3, 185, 227.

Cypselus (ca. 655-625 B.C.), tyrant of Corinth, founder of Cypselid dynasty, 3, 191, 257.

Cyril or Constantine, Saint (\$29-869?), called the "Apostle of the Slavs," a scholar and prelate; missionary labours of, 24, 161. Cyrrhæans, a Greek tribe; attacked by Solon, 3, 212.

Cyrus (Kurush) the Great (d. 529 B.C.), king of Persia 559-529 B.C.; main treatment, or Fersia 559-529 B.C.; main treatment, 2, 576-600; birth and early life of, 2, 576-580; reign of, 2, 587-600; Croesus and Aahmes II allied against, 1, 76, 190; conquers Babylon (538 B.C.), 1, 319, 336, 458, 578-579; cylinder inscription of, 1, 447-448, 458-459; aids Babylonians against Medes, 1, 454; character of, 1, 450; builds beginn garden, 1, 586-587; 459; builds hanging garden, 1, 586-587; subjugates Cyprus, 2, 621.
Cyrus the Younger (d. 401 B.C.), ruler of

Asia Minor, son of Darius Nothus; main treatment, 4, 49-65; aids Sparta, 2, treatment, 4, 49-65; aids Sparta, 2, 618-619; rebels against Artaxerxes II, 2, 619; 4, 50; character of, 4, 51; Clearchus raises troops for, 4, 51-52; marches from Sardis, 4, 53; addresses his army, 4, 54; defeated and slain at Cunaxa, 4, 56-57.
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Czartoriski, Adam Casimir, Prince (1734-1823), Polish soldier and politician; opposes court party, 17, 376; 24, 80; complains of administration of czarevitch

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Czernowitz, Arsenius (seventeenth century),

Servian patriarch; leads emigration into Austria, 24, 197.

Czerni, George, or Kara George (1766-1817) Servian patriot; leads the Servians against the Turks, 17, 459–461; 24, 198–199; concludes treaty with Turkey, 17, 461; 24, 199; throws himself on the side of Russia, 24, 200; assassinated, 24, 201.

Czerski, Johannes (1813–1893), German divine; secedes from Rome, 15, 417.
Czolgosz, Leon F. (1873–1901), assassinates
President McKinley (1901), 23, 491.

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Dablon, Claude (1618-1697), French Jesuit

missionary; Northwest explorer, 23, 72. Dacians, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, 3, 154; with Romans, 6, 257, 269-274, wars 281; with Romans, 6, 257, 267, 267, original inhabitants of Rumania, 24, 125; Ovid on, 24, 126; religion of, 24, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, 24, 127; country

of, becomes Latin colony, 24, 127.

Dacke, Nils, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542-1543), 16,

Dacke Feud, see Dacke, Nils. Dacre, Leonard (d. 1573), English nobleman;

efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1509-1570), 19, 339, 340.

Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord (1517-1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), 19, 68.

Dadarshis, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), 2, 607.

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Dædalus, in Greek fable, 3, 127; builds labyrinth, 3, 159.

Willem (1762-1818), Daendels, Herman Dutch general; ally of France against

Holland, 14, 19. Dagalaiphus (fourth century A.D.), Roman

general, 6, 495, 502, 510, 518.

Daganu, Babylonian deity, identified with

Dagon, 1, 313.

Dagohert I, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), 7, 480; 16, 535; death of (638 A.D.), 7, 481.

Dagobert II, king of Austrasia 654-679 A.D.;

career of, 7, 481–482.

Dagobert III, king of Austrasia 711–714 A.D.;

career of, 7, 486–489.

Dagobert, Lucien Auguste (1736–1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), 12, 365. Dagon, Philistine divinity; identified with

Daganu, 1, 313. Dahæ, see Dai. Dahlgren, John Adolf (1809-1870), American admiral; cooperates with Sherman in capture of Savannah (1864), 23, 445.

Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph (1785–1860), German historian and statesman; protests

against tyranny, 15, 406. Dahomey, a negro kingdom of West Africa;

at war with France (1892), 13, 198. Dai (Dahæ), Persian nomadic tribe, 2, 569, 578, 596.

Dain, Oliver le (d. 1484), barber and favourite of Louis XI, 11, 269.

Daimbert or Dagobert (d. 1107), archbishop

of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), 8, 354.

Daiokes, see Deioces.
Daïphantus, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), 4, 194.

Daityas, Brahmanic order of superior spirits, 2, 491, 533.

Dakan, see Dagon.

Dalai-lama (ever-living Buddha), one of the two popes of lamaism, residing at Lhasa, 24, 506; power of, in Tibetan government, 24, 508; authority of, established (1645), 24, 509.

Dalayrac, Nicolas (1753-1809), French composer of comic operas, 12, 118.

Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von (1744-1817), German prince and prelate; becomes prince-primate of Confederation of the Rhine, 14, 539.
Dal-Cais Dynasty (Ireland), founding of (ca. 1000), 21, 349.

Dale, Sir Thomas (d. 1619), colonial governor of Virginia; made high marshal of first colony of Virginia, 22, 577; arrival of, in Jamestown, 22, 579.

Dalecarlia Revolt, an armed attempt to de-clare prince of Denmark heir to Swedish

throne (1742), 16, 400.

Daleminzii, a Sorbian tribe of the Middle Elbe, 7, 577, 603.

Dalhousie, George Ramsey, 9th Earl of (1770-1838), British soldier and colonial official; appointed governor-general of Canada (1819), 22, 332; quarrel with reform party, 22, 332-333; recall of, 22, 333.

Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Marquis of (1812-1860), English soldier and colonial administrator; appointed governor-general of British India (1847), 22, 157; annexes the Punjab to British dominions (1849), 22, 158; success of his administration in India, **22**, 160; annexation of Oudh (1856), **21**, 619; **22**, 161–162; dealings of, with Indian feudatory states ("doctrine of lapse"), 22, 165-166; resigns governor-generalship (1856), 22,

Dallas, George Mifflin (1792-1864), American politician; elected vice-president (1844), **23**, 369.

Dalmanutha, South Africa; Botha defeated at (1900), 22, 314.

Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary; Venice sub-

jects (998 A.D.), 9, 31. Dalmatius, Flavius Julius (d. 337 A.D.), nephew of Constantine I; career of, 6, 460-461, 466.

Dalny, seaport, Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1904), 17, 624; 24, 658, 664. Dalreudins or Dalriads, early Irish tribe;

migrate from Ireland to Britain (fourth century A.D.), 21, 7, 337.

Dalrymple, Sir James (1619–1695), Scottish hawyer and statesman; directs massacre of Glencoe, 20, 432.

Dalrymple, John, see Stair, Earl of. Daltaban Pasha, Turkish soldier; successfully opposes Austrians (1697), 24, 402; made grand vizir (1702), 24, 404.

Dalziel (Dalyell or Dalzell), Sir Thomas (1599–1685), British general; appointed

commander-in-chief in Scotland (1666), 21. 300-301.

Damagetus (seventh century B.C.), king of Ialysus, in Rhodes, 3, 148.

Damascenus, Joannes, see John of Damascus.

Damascus (Dammesek), capital of Syria; founded by Aramæans (1250-1200 B.C.), 2, 65; becomes capital of kingdom founded by Rezon-ben-Eliadah (960-950 B.C.), 2, 105; dominant in Syria (ca. 950 B.C.), 2, 105; dominant in Syria (ca. 950 S.C.), 2, 280; overthrows ruling dynasty (ca. 845 B.C.), 1, 388; wars of, with Assyria, 1, 390; 2, 285; conquered by Assyria (733 B.C.), 1, 393; 2, 114, 413; revolts against Assyria, 1, 398; siege of (633–634 A.D.), 8, 148; made caliphate of Omayyad kingdom (ca. 675 A.D.), 8, 176; siege of (1148), 8, 363; captured by siege of (1148), 8, 363; captured by Khwarizmians and Egyptians (1244), 8,

Damasithymus of Calynda (d. 480 B.C.), Carian prince; death of, 3, 347. Damasus II, pope (1047); succeeds Clement

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Dames, an Arabian slave; services of, at siege of Aleppo (636-637 A.D.), S, 157.

Damian, Bulgarian patriarch; deposed (ca.

Damian, Bulgarian patriarch; deposed (ca. 975 A.D.), 24, 167.
Damiens, Robert François (1715-1757), a French fanatic; attempts assassination of Louis XV, 12, 71.
Damietta, a city of Lower Egypt; siege of, by crusaders (1218-1219), 3, 426; surrendered to Moslems (1220), 3, 428; taken by Louis IX (1249), 3, 436; surrendered to Moslems (1250), 3, 436; surrendered to Moslems (1250), 3, 446. rendered to Moslems (1250), 8, 446.

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Damme, a town in Flanders; naval battle of (1213), 18, 342.

Damnonii, pre-Roman nation in Britain, 18, 3.

Damocles (early fourth century B.C.), a Syracusan, courtier of Dionysius; ancedote of the sword of, 4, 205.

Damocritus, Æchæan strategus; exiled (151

B.C.), 4, 541. Damon (fifth century B.C.), Greek musician and teacher of Pericles; ostracised, 3, 249, 416.

Damonno, wife of Cadys, traditionary king

of Lydia; crimes of, 2, 427.

Damophilus, Sicilian slave-owner; uprising of slaves against (134 B.C.), 5, 323-324.

Dampier, William (1652-1715), English freebooter, explorer, and author; explorations of, in Australia, 22, 234.

Dampierre, Auguste Henri Marie Picot, Mar-

quis de (1756-1793), French revolution-

quis de (1756-1793), French revolutionary general; death of, 12, 362.

Dampierre, Guy de (1225-1305), count of Flanders, son of Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"); parentage, 13, 293; defeated and imprisoned (1252), 13, 294; released from prison, 13, 300; forms alliance with Edward I of England (1991-1992). (1295), 13, 302; grants new keure (charter) to Bruges (1281), 13, 314; his rule in Flanders, 13, 315; trouble with France, 13, 315; imprisoned by Philip the Fair, 13, 316; last years of his reign, 13, 318; death of, 13, 319.

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Dampierre, William de, Burgundian nobleman; marries Margaret of Flanders ("Black Margaret"), 13, 293.

Dampierre, William de, Flenish nobleman, son of William de Dampierre and Margaret of Flanders 12, 202

garet of Flanders, 13, 293.

Damrémont, Charles Marie Denis, Count of (1783-1837), a French general; in war with Arabs, 13, 68; death of, 13, 69.

Dan, Israelitish tribe; development of, 2,

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Dan (legendary), first king of Denmark, 16, 7. Danaans (Danai or Danaoi), in legendary Greek history the Argives, or the Greeks in general; identification of, 3, 63; shaft-graves of, 3, 64; origin of, 3, 104, 107.

Danaë, Greek mythological character, mother of Perseus, 3, 103.

Danann, Tuatha De, see De Danann, Tuatha.

Danaus, ancestor of Danaans; in Greek legend, 3, 63, 107, 108.

Danby, Admiral, English naval commander; conveys supplies to Gibraltar (1781),

20, 637.

Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of, marquis of Carmarthen, duke of Leeds (1631-1712), English statesman; appointed secretary of the treasury (1674), 20, 280; attempted impeachment of (1675), 20, 281; refuses bribe from Louis XIV, 20, 285; Louis XIV plots ruin of, 20, 288; impeachment of, 20, 289, 291; made president of council, 20, 420; created duke of Leeds, 20, 440; negotiates tobacco treaty with Russia (1698), 17, 263.
Dandhu Panth, see Nana Sahib.

Dandolo, Andrea, Venetian admiral; defeated by Genoese at Corzuola (1298), 9, 128. Dandolo, Brancaleone, see Brancaleone.

Dandolo, Giovanni, doge of Venice 1280-1289; delayed election at death of, 9, 272.

Dandolo, Henry (Italian, Enrico), doge of Venice 1192–1205; blinded by Emperor Manuel, 7, 274; at siege of Constan-tinople, 7, 276; 8, 415; 9, 33–34; candi-date for emperor of Latin Empire, 7, 283; represents Venice at Constantinople, 7, 285; death, 7, 295; 9, 34.

Danegeld, land tax levied by Anglo-Saxon

and Danish kings in England, 18, 46,

113, 116, 126, 130.

Danelagh (Danelaw), that part of England ceded to the Danes by the Peace of Chippenham (878 A.D.), 18, 80, 112-

113, 117.
Danes (Danskir, Dankiones), the natives of Denmark; legendary history of, 16, 5; war with Franks (808-810 A.D.), 7, 528, war with Franks (805-810 A.D.), 7, 528, 553; conclude treaty of peace with Ludwig the German (872 A.D.), 7, 581; early invasions of England, 18, 68; invade Ireland (852 A.D.), 21, 347; power of, in England at accession of Alfred the Great (871 A.D.), 18, 75; defact Alfred in England at accession of Alfred the Great (871 A.D.), 13, 75; defeat Alfred (871 A.D.), 13, 76; conquer Merela (874 A.D.), 13, 76; settle in Northumbria (875 A.D.), 13, 76; attack Wessex (876 A.D.), 13, 77-78; defeated by Alfred at Ethandune (878 A.D.), 13, 79; make treaty with Alfred (878 A.D.), 13, 80; continue to barass England 13, 21. so; continue to harass England, 18, 81; invade England (893 A.D.), 18, 85; revolt against Alfred (893 A.D.), 18, 86; defeated by Alfred at Farnham A.D.), 18, 87; fleet of, captured by Alfred the Great (896 A.D.), 18, 89; invade Scotland (close of eighth century), vade Scotland (close of eighth century), 21, 11; defeated frequently by Eadward (911-925 A.D.), 13, 94; destroy Hamburg (915 A.D.), 7, 597; renew invasions of England (981 A.D.), 13, 112; Æthelred pays Danegeld to (991 A.D.), 13, 113; massacre of, on St. Bruce's Day (1002 A.D.), 13, 114; similarity of, to Apples Sayons and Lites 13, 68; assimilarity of the control Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, 18, 68; assimilation of, with Anglo-Saxons, 18, 76, 80, 123; effect of, on England, 18, 81; see also Denmark and Northmen.

Danewerk, see Dannevirke. Dangerfield, Thomas (1650-1685), an Englishman, a witness in Popish Plot; death of (1685), 20, 363.

Daniel, Hebrew prophet (seventh century B.C.), prophecy of, relative to desolation of Temple, 2, 150.

Daniel, Neustrian priest; see Chilperic II. Daniel Alexandrovitch (d. 1303), Russian prince; founds line of Moscow princes, 17, 144.

Danilo, prince of Montenegro 1851-1860; reign of, 24, 209.

Danilo Petrovich, prince of Montenegro; ascends throne (1687), 24, 208.

Danilovna, Matrona, court-fool to Catherine II, 17, 416.

Danilovski, a Polish nebleman; in plot of fifth fraudulent Dmitri (1645), 17, 244.

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Dankiones, see Danes.

Dannebod, Thyra, daughter of Harold Klak;
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Dannevirke, 16, 44.

Dannebrog, a Danish order of knights; instituted, 16, 366.

Dannebrog, a Danish standard; origin of, 16, 161.

Dannenberg, General, Russian soldier; in battle of Inkerman (1854), 17, 573.

Dannevirke (Danewerk), The; battle of Dannevirke (Danewerk), The; battle (April 23rd, 1848), 15, 448; 16, 55.

Dannoura, Japan; naval battle off (1185), 24, 587.

Danrémont, see Damrémont. Danse Macabre (dance of death) in France (fifteenth century), 11, 183 seq.

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Danskir, see Danes.

Dante Alighieri (1265–1321), an Italian poet; member of seigniory of Florence (1300), 9, 121; banished from Florence (1302), 9, 123; finds asylum with Can' Grande della Scala (1302), 9, 156; estimate of, 9, 178–179, 181, 190, 195.

Danton, Georges Jacques (1759–1794), French revolutionist; leader of the populace, 12, 227 250 299 loses sumort of the

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El, Arabic article, for words beginning with,

El, the highest conception of God in Phoenician theology; identified with the Greek Kronos, 2, 266.

El, Sabæan divinity; see Ilu.

Elagabalus or Heliogabalus, originally Varius Avitus Bassianus (205-222 A.D.), a Roman emperor; also called pseudo-Antoninus, Sardanapalus, and Tiberinus. 6, 378; succeeds Macrinus (218 A.D.), 6, 394; character and achievements of,

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Elam or Elymais, an ancient empire, east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian gulf; the home of Cyrus, 2, 589; two districts of, 2, 631; language of, 1, 310; supremacy of, over Babylonia, 1, 312; relations of, with the Semitic nations, 1, 357, 362–363, 389, 397, 401, 411–414, 420, 428–430, 432, 434–435, 437; Mithridates conquers, 8, 51, 58.

Elandslaagte, a town near Ladysmith in Natal. South Africa; British defeat Boers

at (1899), **22**, 305. Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, east of Corsica; granted as residence to Napoleon (1814), 12, 613, 615; life of Napoleon at, 12, 621-622.

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El Caney, a height overlooking Santiago de Cuba; taken by the Americans (1898). **23**, 489.

Elders, council of, a Carthaginian executive body; see Suffets.

Eldon, John Scott, Earl of (1751-1838), lord high chancellor of England (1801); opposes Romilly's criminal law reforms, 21. 491; urges George IV to refuse assent to Catholic Relief Bill (1829), 21, 545; op-poses Municipal Reform Bill, 21, 575.

El Dorado, a reputed king, or a fabulous city of great wealth, supposed to exist in northern South America; expeditions of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of (1594-

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Eleans, people of Elis, q. v. Eleatic School, a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Parmenides and Zeno; influence of, on Pericles, 3, 416-417. Eleazar, high priest of Judea until 276 B.C..

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Eleazar, a Jewish scribe; victim of Antiochus

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Eleazer, Jewish priest; leads revolt provoked by the measures of Hadrian (131 A.D.).

Eleazar, Jewish watchword in the Maccabæan War, 2, 148.

Electoral Count Bill, a bill passed in the United States in 1887, throwing upon the state the responsibility of counting its own presidential vote, 23, 476.

Electoral Reform, see Suffrage.

Electors, The German Imperial, the college of lay and ecclesiastical princes in whom, after the extinction of the Carlovingian line, was vested the right of choosing the Holy Roman emperor; origin and history of, 14, 135; principle asserted that the rights of the people are delegated to, 14, 175; claims of the pope to the disposal of the Couran group rejected. posal of the German crown rejected by (1338), 14, 176; elect Markgraf Charles after excommunication of Louis IV, 14, 177; summoned by Rienzi to prove their rights, 9, 216. Electryon, in Greek legend, grandfather of

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Eleshoas, king of Ethiopia, ally of the Romans; East India route changed through

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Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred rites with which the annual festival of Demeter was celebrated at Eleusis; not observed in the year of Xerxes' invasion (480 B.C.), 3, 340; Peloponnesian War prevents completion of temple for (432 B.C.), 3, 453; an object of sacrilege, 3 598; procession of, restored by Alcibiades, 3, 631-632; initiation of Demetrius into, 4, 498; initiation of Julian into, G, 499.

Eleutheria (Greek word meaning freedom), a name given to a projected colony in the Bahamas (1650), 23, 53. Elfrida, see Ælfthryth.

Elgin, James Bruce, 8th Earl of (1811-1863), British diplomat and statesman; appointed governor-general of Canada (1847), 22, 341; assents to Rebellion Losses Bill (Canada), 22, 341; sent with military force to China (1857), 21, 619; diverts forces to India, 21, 619; obtains reparation from China (1858), 21, 626; compels ratification of Treaty of Tientsin (1860), 21, 626.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of (1766-1841), English diplomatist; removes "Elgin Marbles" from Athens to England, 3,

Elgin, Victor Alexander Bruce, 9th Earl of (1849—), English statesman; as viceroy of India (1894–1899), 22, 222, 224.

El Golea, a town and caravan station in southern Algeria; Arabs defeated at, by French, 24, 485. Eli, high priest and judge of Israel, 2, 75,

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Elias, prince of Moldavia 1546-1551; accepts Islam, 24, 137.

Eliashib, Hebrew highpriest, 2, 131-133.

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Elijah, Hebrew prophet; legend of, 2, 108.

Elimea, a princely house of Macedon, founded by Derdas, 4, 217.

Eliot, John (1592–1632), an English patriot; arrested by order of Charles I (1626), 19. 541; comment of, on the king's answer to the Petition of Right, 19, 551; arrest and death of, 19, 559.

Eliot, John (1604-1690), the "Apostle of the Indians," a missionary to the Indians of Massachusetts; arrives in the colony (1663), 22, 646; labours of, 23, 146; translates the Bible (1683), 23, 149.

Elis or Eleia, an ancient state of western Greece; subdued by Hercules, 3, 71; immigrations into, 3, 100, 108, 121, 123; early authority in Peloponnesus 3, 172–173; political changes in, 3, 182; place in Peloponnesia confederacy, 4, 66; were of with Lagrangian (A) **4**, 66; war of, with Lacedemon (420 B.C.), **4**, 86-90; claims sovereignty of Triphylia, 4, 179–180; indemnity imposed on, 4, 413; declares against Achaia (227 B.C.), 4, 523–524; plundered by Philip of Macedon, 4, 527.

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Ptolemy V, and Seleucus V. Epiphanius, Saint (ca. 315-403 A.D.), father of the Eastern Church; pleads cause of the people to Theodoric the Great of Italy, 7, 390.

Epiphanius (fifth century A.D.), bishop of Ticinum (Pavia); negotiations of, with Ricimer (ca. 471), 6, 614.

Epirus (Epeiros), ancient province in Greece; oracle of Dodona in, 3, 37; wars with Ætolia (ca. 1300 B.C.), 3, 71; early home of Greeks, 3, 112, 152; wars with Macedonia (346 B.C.), 4, 233; (216 B.C.), 4, 528; under Pyrrhus (295–272

B.C.), 4, 452; early history of, 4, 502; conquers Macedonia (ca. 264 B.C.), 4

Episcopate of Utrecht, see Utrecht, Episcopate of.

Episthenes of Amphipolis (fifth and fourth centuries B.C.), Greek soldier; commands targeteers at Cunaxa (401 B.C.), 4, 58. Epitadeus (fourth century B.C.), Spartan

ephor; law of, 4, 78. Eppenstein, Gerhard von (thirteenth century) archbishop of Mainz; favours election of Adolphus of Nassau (1292), 14, 158.

Epponina (first century B.C.), wife of Sabinus Julius; story of, 6, 241-242.

Era of Good Feeling, term applied in American history to period from 1817 to 1824; significance of, 23, 354.

Erasistratus (ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty

politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants (404 B.C.), 4, 2. Erasmus, Desiderius (1465-1536), a Dutch

classical and theological scholar; discredits abuses of Catholicism, 13, 368, 377; character of, 13, 597; supports
Martin Luther (1520), 14, 257.
Eratosthenes (ca. 400 B.C.), Athenian politician; elected one of the Thirty Tyrants,
404 B.C., 4, 2.

Eratosthenes (ca. 276-196 B.C.), an Alexandrian scientist; learning and mapmaking of, 4, 606-607.

Erba-Adad (ca. 1050 B.C.), king of Assyria; reign of, in Dark Ages, 1, 378.

Erech, Babylonian kingdom; E-anna-tum, king of Shirpurla, wages war against (ca. 4200 B.C.), 1, 324, 355; kingdom of (ca.

3100 B.C.), 1, 326. Erechtheis or Erechthidæ, Attic tribe; origin of (507 B.C.), 3, 161, 238; inscription to,

3, 423,

Erechtheum, an Ionic temple of Athena Polias; restoration of, begun (ca. 431 B.C.), 3, 453; situation of, 3, 479; dimensions of, 3, 482.

Erechtheus (Erichthonius), a legendary hero of Athens; legends of, 3, 78, 156, 340. Erechthid, see Erechtheis.

Eretria, city of Euboea, Greece; government and power of, 3, 188, 189; at war with Chalcis, 3, 189; invaded by Persians (490 B.C.), 3, 268–271.

(490 B.C.), **3**, 208–271.

Erfurt, city in Saxony, Prussia; assembly of (1808), **12**, 570; **17**, 463 seq.; besieged (1375), **14**, 190; German imperial diet at (1850), **15**, 457.

Ergica (d. ca. 702 A.D.), king of the Goths; reign of, **10**, 28–29; persecution of the Jews under, **10**, 29.

Fromms mythological king of Orchomenos:

Erginus, mythological king of Orchomenos; imposes tribute on Thebans, 3, 70; death of, 3, 70.

Eri-Aku, see Rim-Sin.

Eric I "the Usurper," king of Denmark 850-854 A.D.; destroys Hamburg, 16, 43. Eric II, king of Denmark 854-883 A.D.; op-

position of, to Christianity, 16, 43.

Eric (I or III) "the Good," king of Denmark 1095-1103; condition of church under,

16, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, 16, 145; death of, 16, 146.

Eric (II or IV) Emun, king of Denmark 1135—1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, 16, 108; accession of, 16, 147; war of, with Magnus, 16, 147; murders brother Harold, 16, 147; death of, 16, 147. Eric (III or V) "the Lamb," king of Denmark

Eric (III or V) "the Lamb," king of Denmark 1137-1147; reign of, 16, 148.

Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning," king of Denmark 1241-1250; liberated from imprisonment, 16, 165; accession of, 16, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, 16, 169; death of, 16, 170; canonisation 16, 171.

of, 16, 171.

Eric (V or VII) "Glipping," king of Denmark 1259-1286; accession of, 16, 174; ravages Sweden, 16, 191; death, 16, 175.

Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved," king of Denmark 1800 accession of the state of the

1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, 16, 176; compiles Law of Zealand, 16, 177; collects Congesta Menvedi, 16, 177; death of, 16, 177.

Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden), king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397-1440; reigns with Margaret (1397-1412), 16, 204; reign of, alone, 16, 205; military disasters of, 16, 206; abdication

and death of, 16, 208.

Eric (I) "Blodæxe," king of Norway ca. 898–
940; reign and character of, 16, 51 seq.

Eric (II) "Priesthater," king of Norway 1280–

1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, 18, 401; claims throne of Scotland, 16, 119; 18, 404; death of, 16, 119. Eric (I or IX) Saint, king of Sweden 1155—ca.

1160; reign of, 16, 188; death of, 16, 189; laws of, 16, 189. Eric (II or X) "Knutsson," king of Sweden

1210-1216 or 1220; reign of, 16, 190. Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer," king of

Sweden 1222-1250; reign of, 16, 190. Eric (IV or XII), king of Sweden 1350-1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, 16, 183; death of, 16, 195

Eric XIII of Sweden, see Eric VII of Pome-

rania, king of Denmark. Eric XIV, king of Sweden 1560-1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, 16, 290; conspiracy of, against father, 16, 292; reign of, 16, 298–300; courtships of, 16, 348; 19, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), 16, 347; imprisonment and death of, 16, 300.

Ericson, Leif (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, 22, 404; voyages of, 22, 405–407. Ericsson, John (1803–1889), Swedish-Amer-

ican engineer; constructs the ironclad Monitor, 23, 427.

Eric the Red (Eric Jarl), Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), 16, 48; 22, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), 16, 47.

Erichthonius, see Érechtheus.

Eridu, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, 1, 342,

Erie, Lake, one of the Great Lakes (U.S. A.) explored by La Salle (1679), 23, 76; battle of (1813), 23, 331.

Erie Canal, completion of (1825), 23, 500. Erigena, Johannes Scotus (ca. 800-ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, 21, 346.

Erimon (Heremon), an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, 21,

Erizzo, Paul (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, 24, 331.

Erlach, Charles Louis (1726-1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, 17, 22; withdraws troops, 17, 23; slain, 17, 23; 12, 461.

Erlach, Rudolf von (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, 16, 571.

Erlau, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), 24, 395. Ermenigild (sixth century A.D.), Gothic

Ermenigild (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, 10,

21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, 10, 21–22; death of, 10, 22.

Ernest (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, 13, 529.

Ernest (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector

of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), 14.

Ernest, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), 14, 281-282.

Ernest Augustus (1629-1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover;

appointed elector, 14, 401.

Ernest Augustus (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, 15, 404–407; 21, 588.

Ernestine Line, the older of the two lines of the bours of Seveny: founded (1485).

the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, 14, 319-320.

Erpingham, Thomas of (fifteenth century) English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), 11, 172.

Errazuriz, Federico (1825-1877), president of Chili (1871), 23, 610; (1896), 23, 611. Erskine, John (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen

regent for James VI, 21, 270.
Erskine, John (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), 20, 509-510.

Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750-1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.

Ertoghrul (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, 24, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, 24 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, 24, 312.

Ervigius, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), 10, 28.
Erzerum (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, 7, 121.

Esarhaddon (Assur-akhe-iddin), the son of Sennacherib, and his successor to the sennacherb, and ms successor to the throne of Assyria 680-668 B.C.; main treatment, 1, 415-425; invades Egypt, 1, 162; campaigns of, 1, 178.

Escalade, The, repulse of Savoyards at Geneva (1602), 16, 642.

Eschenbach, Baron Walter von, a follower of John the Parricide; conspires in murder of Albert L of Germany (1308), 14, 163

of Albert I of Germany (1308), 14, 163. Escorial, or less properly Escurial, a building in Spain, containing a mausoleum, monastery, palace, and church; erected (1563–1584) by Philip II of Spain, 10, 258.

Escovedo, Juan de, secretary of Don John of Austria; assassination of (1578), 10, 253. Esdras, Hebrew prophet, 2, 127, 132.

Eshbaal, see Ishbosheth.
Esionians, a Pelasgian tribe, 2, 401, 425.
Eskil, a Danish archbishop of the twelfth century; intervenes at the siege of Arkona, 16, 152-153.

Esmun, see Æsculapius.

Esopus, a town on the Hudson River, about eighty miles from New York; Indians at-

tack, 23, 23. España, J. M., martyr to Colombian liberty

(1797), 23, 578. Espartero, Baldomero (1797–1879), duke of Vittoria, Spanish soldier; defeats Carlists at Luchana (1836), 10, 397; drives Carlists from Spain (1840), 10, 398; regent of Spain (1841–1843), 10, 399. Espejo, Antonio, a Spanish explorer; expedition of, in search of Rodriguez (1582–1583) 22, 552.

1583), 22, 552. Espejo, Eugenio, Ecuadorian revolutionist;

founds political society, 23, 584.
Espinosa, battle of (1808), 10, 342.
Esprémesnil, Jean Jacques Duval d' (1746–1794), a French politician; defends the privileges of the parliament of Paris (1788), 12, 146.

Esquivel or Esquibel, Juan (John) de (fifteenth century), a Spanish soldier; establishes first settlement in Jamaica (1509), 22, 471; punishes revolted Indians of Saona and Higuey, 22, 538.

Essedones, a Scythian tribe, 2, 442; funeral

customs of, 2, 443.
Essen, Count Hans Hendrick von (1755–1824), Swedish soldier; first viceroy of

Norway, 16, 472.
Essenes, a Jewish sect of the second century B.C.; doctrines of, 2, 161, 174.
Essex, kingdom of, founded, 18, 38.

Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of, see Capel. Essex, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of (1567-1601), an English nobleman; succeeds Leicester as favourite of Elizabeth, 19, 408; commands land forces in expedition against Cadiz (1593), 10, 246; 13, 530; 19, 415; jealousy of, toward Walter Raleigh, 19, 416; quarrel of, with Elizabeth, 19, 418-419; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1599), 19, 424; conspiracy of, 19, 424-426; trial and execution of (1601), 19, 426-427.

Essex, Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of (1591-

1646), an English general, son of the second earl of Essex; refuses to accompany the king from London, 19, 628; joins parliamentary forces in war against joins pariamentary forces in war against the king, 20, 6; at battle of Edgehill (1642), 20, 8; irresolution of, at Turnham Green, 20, 9; captures Reading (1643), 20, 11; relieves city of Gloucester, 20, 15; wins first battle of Newbury, 20, 16; reception in London, 20, 17; loses his army in Cornwall (1644), 20, 25; death 30, 45

20, 25; death, 20, 45. Essex, Walter Devereux, 1st Earl of (1541–1576), an English statesman and soldier; as undertaker of Ireland, 21, 409; death

of, 21, 409.

Essling, village of Austria; battle of (May 21st-22nd, 1809), known also as battle of Aspern or Gross Aspern, 12, 572-573; 14, 553-555.

Essling, Prince of, see Massena.
Estaing, Charles Hector, Count d' (1729-1794), French soldier and naval officer; brings fleet to aid of American colonies, 12, 132; 23, 269; conflict with English admiral, 23, 272; joins Lincoln in attack on Savannah, 23, 271.

Este, a noble house of Italy, rulers of Ferrara and Modena; its rise to power, 9, 62; leaders of Guelf party in Modena, 9, 108;

cruelty of rule in Ferrara under the marquis Albert, 9, 252; their rule in Modena

in the fifteenth century, 9, 498.
Este, Alfonso I d', dukej of Ferrara (1486–1534), Italian ruler and soldier; in the League of Cambray against Venice (1509), 9, 432; in the battle of Ravenna, 9, 435.

Este, Anne d', see Nemours, Duchess of.
Este, Cesare d' (1562-1628), duke of Modena
and Reggio, Italian ruler; loses Ferrara
to Pope Clement VII, 9, 481; beautifies Modena, 9, 498. Estella, town in northern Spain; battle of

(June 25th, 1874), 10, 415. Esther, Book of, circumstances of compo-

sition of, 2, 137.

Esthonia, a government of Russia, one of the so-called Baltic provinces; conquest of

(1219), 16, 160.
Estrade, Don Gutierrez de, a member of the monarchical party in Mexico; proposes an Austrian archduke as emperor of Mexico (1846), 23, 627-628.

Estrades, Godefroy, Count d' (1607-1686), a French soldier and diplomat; quarrel with a Spanish ambassador (1661), 11,

564; ambassador to Holland, 11, 567; plenipotentiary at Nimeguen, 11, 589. Estrées, Gabrielle d' (1571–1599), a mistress of Henry IV of France, 11, 409–410. Estrées, Jean, Count d' (1628–1707), a French

admiral; private enterprises against Dutch (1676–1678), 11, 586; in war of League of Augsburg (1689), 11, 601 seq. Estrées, Louis Letellier, Count d' (1697–1771),

French soldier; proceeds against Hanover, **12**, 72–73; **15**, 200.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal; Alfonso I seizes strongholds in, 10, 431.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, 10, 272.

Estridsen, see Svend II.

Estrup, Jacob Brönnum Scavenius (1825-), Danish statesman; premier, 16, 449. Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508-1576), mistress of Francis I of France;

her influence over the king, 11, 322.

Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, 1, 531-532.

Etaples, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), 11, 287; 19, 27.

Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical

polity, 19, 578.

Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Enivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), 17, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), 17,

Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete. 2, 64. Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), 3, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), 3, 640; 4, 73; commands in Ægina, 4, 121.

Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Heddington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), 18, 79.

Ethbaal, see Ithobaal.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, see Æthelberht. Ethelfieda, see Æthelfiæd.

Ethelfrid, see Æthelfrith.
Ethelred, see Æthelred.
Ethelwulf, see Æthelwulf.
Ethiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, 1, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, 1, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, 1,86-87; in wars with Egyptians, 1, 110-111, 129-131, 137, 177-179; mines worked by Egyptians, 1,71–1,79; mines worked by Egyptians, 1, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, 1, 174–177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, 1, 178, 179, 408, 427; Pheenician trade with, 2, 281, 311, 333; products of, 2, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, 2, 192, 602–603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, 3, 363; under Ptolemy II. 4, 569. II, 4, 569.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, 7, 124; 9, 313. Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, 2, 489,

Ethnike Hetæria, see Hetæria. Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see Innocent VI.

Etioles, Mme. d', see Pompadour.

Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, 2, 429; in alliance with Phonicians against Greeks, 2, 313, 316; 3, 203; 5, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), 5, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49-50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome,

5, 62, 74, 89–95, 106, 143, 175, 191–200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), 5, 155-

Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), 9, 564; France annexes (1808), 10, 325.

Etruscans, see Etruria.
Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), 11, 104; battle of (1415), 18, 532.

Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), 3, 312.

Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, 3, 531.

Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, 3, 31; early inhabitants of, 3, 104-105; relations of, with Athens, 3, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; 4, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), 3, 330-224. Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), 4, 73; under Philip of Macedon, 4, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, 4, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, 4, 529, 545; civilisation of, 3, 171, 188; 4, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.

Eucærus, see Demetrius III.

Eucharist, contention over, 11, 40; 14, 208. Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), 4, 2.

Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, 3, 473; archonship of, 4, 18–

19, 21, 22.

Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian

king; wars of, 8, 50, 57.

Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888-898 A.D.; reign, 11, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), 7, 588; 11, 9; made king 7, 589; 11, 14; does homage to Arnulf, 7, 589; tracelever, a Arnulf, 7, 589; 17, 180; made king 7, 589; tracelever, a Arnulf, 7, 589; tracelever, and a constant and a 7, 590; treachery to Arnulf, 7, 592; end of reign, 7, 593; 11, 14.
Eudes (Eudo) (665-735 A.D.), duke of

Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, 7, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), 7, 494-496.

Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, 11, 26.

Eudocia or Athenais (393-460 A.D.), a Roman

empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, 7, 43-44; 6, 575.

Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), 7, 155.

Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV;

7, 253; imprisoned, 7, 257.
Eudemon, general of Alexander the Great;
commands army in India, 4, 372.

Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress,

wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40. Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, 6, 601-602.

Eudoxia Lopukhin, empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great; marriage of, 17, 253; divorced (1696), 17, 257;

prisoned, 17, 265.
Euergetes I, see Ptolemy III.
Euergetes II, see Ptolemy VII.

Euergetes II, see Ptolemy VII.

Eugène, François, Prince of Savoy (16631736), Austrian general; leads Austrian
troops against Turkey, 9, 523; 14, 398;
24, 395, 402; defeats Turks at Zenta
(1697), 9, 523; 14, 398; 24, 402;
Italian campaigns of, 9, 528; 11, 614615; 13, 645, 650; 20, 475; reinforces
Victor Amadeus in Piedmont, 11, 604;
joins Marlhorough in war against Erappe joins Marlborough in war against France, 11, 614; 13, 650; in the war for the Polish crown (1733-1735), 12, 29; 20, 545; breaks power of Turks in Hungary, 14, 398; character of, 14, 407; with Marlborough at battle of Blenheim (1704), 14, 410; reorganises army in Italy, 14, 411; at battle of Turin, 14, 412-413; 411; at battle of Turm, 14, 412–413; at battle of Oudenarde (1708), 14, 414; captures Lille, 14, 414; opposes peace propositions of Louis XIV, 14, 414; at battle of Malplaquet (1709), 14, 414–415; 20, 477; negotiates Peace of Rastadt (1714), 14, 417; becomes governor of Netherlands (1716), 14, 418; begins a pay compaging against the begins a new campaign against the Turks, 14, 420; takes Belgrade (1717), 14, 421; Austria's debt to, 14, 423; in London (1713), 20, 487.

Eugénie (Eugenia Maria de Montijo de

Guzman) (1826-), countess of Teba, afterwards empress of France; marries Napoleon III (1853), 13, 128; made regent of France (1870), 13, 149; urges

war with Germany, 15, 518; attitude of, toward Mexican refugees, 23, 631.

Eugenius, secretary of Theodosius; proclaimed emperor in Gaul (392 A.D.), 6,

Eugenius I, pope 654-657; favoured by imperial court, 8, 541.

Eugenius II, pope 824-827; pontificate of, 8, 566.

Eugenius III (Bernard), pope 1145-1153; disturbed pontificate of, 8, 603; en-courages Second Crusade, 8, 359-360.

courages Second Crusade, 8, 599-500.
Eugenius IV (Gabriel Condolmieri), pope 1431-1447; pontificate of, 8, 637-638; deposed by council of Bâle, 8, 638; urges peace between the Visconti and Florence, 9, 286; supported by Emperor Sigismund, 14, 212; death of, 8, 639.
Euhemerus the Hyrcanian (second century BCL): favourite of Phrastes II, 8, 61-62.

B.C.); favourite of Phraates II, 8, 61-62. Eulæus, Egyptian administrator (170 B.C.); co-ruler with Lenæus, 4, 573.

Eulenburg, Botho, Count of (1831-), a German statesman; becomes president of the Prussian ministry (1892), presi-15, 549.

Euljaitu (fourteenth century), sultan of Persia; sends ambassadors to China (1312–1313), 24, 295.

Eumæus, the swineherd of Ulysses, in the Odyssey, 3, 96, 97, 98.

Eumathes, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.), 4, 2. Eumenes I, king of Pergamus 263-ca. 241

B.C., nephew and successor of Philetærus; defeats Antiochus Soter, 4, 556; aids Antiochus, brother of Seleucus, 4,

599.
Eumenes II, king of Pergamus 197–159
B.C.; as ally of Rome (191–190 B.C.),
5, 298–299; visit of, to Rome (172 B.C.),
5, 302; relations of, to Perseus, 5, 303.
Eumenes of Cardia (ca. 361–316 B.C.), secretary of Alexander the Great; nationality

tary of Alexander the Great; nationality of, 4, 274; marriage of, 4, 377; character of, 4, 422, 425–426; governor of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, 4, 428; Leonnatus and, 4, 467; friend of Perdiceas, 4, 433, 475; abilities of, as a soldier, 4, 433; commands in Asia Minor, 4, 435; war of, with Antigonus, 4, 436–437, 476; Olympias and, 4, 478–479; Antipater and 4, 553 Antipater and, 4, 553.

Eumenides or Erinyes, see Furies. Euneus, a character in Greek legend, son of Jason, 3, 74.

Eunoe, Moorish queen; Cæsar's intrigue with. **5**, 590.

Eunuchs, become a power in Rome, 6, 473; 7, 33-34; under Byzantine empire, 7, 99; in Turkey, 24, 333, 356.

Eunus (d. 133 B.C.), a Syrian slave; leader of a servile insurrection in Sicily, 5, 323-

Eupator, see Antiochus (V) Eupator, Mith-

ridates (VI) Eupator.
Eupatrids, the aristocracy in ancient Athens,
3, 186, 422.

Euphaes (eighth century B.C.), king of Messenia in Greece, 3, 145-146. Euphemus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian

envoy to Camarina, 3, 402. Euphorion, father of Æschylus, 3, 498

Euphræus of Oreus (fourth century B.C.), a Greek philosopher; influences Philip of Macedon, 4, 217.

Euphrates, river of Mesopotamia in western Asia, 1, 338-339; 2, 270, 281, 341. Euphron, liberator and tyrant of Sicyon in

Greece (ca. 330 B.C.), 4, 187.
Euphrosyne (ninth century B.C.), Byzantine empress, wife of Michael II, 7, 217,

Eupolemus (ca. first century B.C.), Greek

writer on Jewish history, 2, 279, 282. Eupolis (449-411? B.C.), a Greek comic poet; ranked second to Aristophanes, 3, 505; his ennity to Pericles, 3, 548, 552;

his imaginative power, 4, 29.
Eupompidas, Greek soldier, notable for his escape from Platæa (428 B.C.), 3, 557.
Euric (d. 484 A.D.), king of the Visigolas; receives embassy from the Heruli, 7,

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Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de (1828-) French politician; minister of public works, 13, 191; minister of foreign affairs, 13, 193; minister of war, and premier, 13, 195.

Freyr, see Frey.

Fribourg (Freiburg), canton of Switzerland; defeat of, by Bernese (1340), 16, 570; opens campaign in the canton Vaud (1475), **16**, 597 seq.; independence of, recognised (1476-1477), **16**, 603, 607; admitted to Swiss Confederation (1481), 16, 610; treaty of, with Genera (1519), 16, 635; strife between burghers and aristocracy (1781), 17, 3; liberal con-stitution adopted in (1831), 17, 37;

capitulation of, in Sonderbund War (1847), 17, 42.

Fribourg, capital of Canton Fribourg, Switzerland; congress at (1476), 16, 603; treaty of (1516), 11, 309; 16, 619; siege of (1781), 17, 3.

Friederike, princess of Mecklenburg, sister of Queen Louise of Germany; marriage

of (1793), 15, 298.
Friedland, a town in East Prussia; Napoleon defeats Russians and Prussians at (June 14th, 1807), 12, 558-562; 15, 296; 17, 454: 21, 472,

Friedland, duke of; see Wallenstein. Friedlingen, a town in Germany; battle of (1702), 11, 616.

Friedrichsham, see Fredrikshamn.

Friedrichstadt, a town in Prussia; siege of, by the Danes (1850), 15, 450.

Friesians, see Frisians.

Friesland or Vriesland, a province of the Netherlands; early history of, 13, 276–277; incorporated with the Netherlands, 10, 243; 13, 279, 283; see also Netherlands.

Frigg, in Norse mythology the wife of Odin, and queen of the gods; legend of, 16, 13.
Frimont, Johann Maria Philipp, Count of (1759–1831), an Austrian soldier; quells insurrection at Naples (1821), 14, 588.

Frisians or Friesians, the inhabitants of

Friesland, q. v.

Friso, John William (d. 1711), prince of
Nassau and stadholder of Friesland, cousin and heir of William of Orange, 13, 648-649; death of, 13, 653.

Friso, William Charles Henry; see William IV, of Holland.

Fritigern (d. 381 A.D.), a king of the West Goths; defeats Valens at Hadrianopolis (378 A.D.), **6**, 323–324.

Friuli, a district in Italy, north of the Adriatic Sea; incursions of the Turks into (fifteenth century), 9, 295-296.

Froben, Emanuel (d. 1675), master of horse of Frederick William, elector of Branden-

burg; death of, 15, 141. Frobisher, Sir Martin (d. 1594), an English navigator; in command against the Spanish armada (1588), 19, 393; continues war against Spain, 19, 410; explorations of, 19, 457; 22, 453, 493.

Frode I, king of Denmark ca. 35 A.D.; reign of, 16, 12; death of, 16, 32.

Froissart, Jean (1337-1410), French poet and

historian, 18, 497. Fronde, The, in French history, a political

party which waged war against the court party during the minority of Louis XIV; origin of name, 11, 499; leaders of, arrested (1648), 11, 499–500; "Day of the Barricades," 11, 500–501; begins the war with an attack on the Bastille, 11, 503; second act of, 11, 505; Mazarin leagues with, 11, 505; last phase of, 11,

511; characterisation of, 11, 515. Fronsac, Duke of, before Hanover (1757), 12, 73.

Frontenac, Count Louis de Buade de (1621-

1698), a French governor of Canada: succeeds De Courcelles (1672), 22, 323; expedition of 1696, 23, 86-89; sends Indian expedition against New York, 23, 162; in King William's War, 23, 185-186, 187, 189.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius (d. ca. 103 A.D.), a Roman soldier; subdues Britain, 6, 244. Fronto, Marcus Cornelius (d. ca. 175 A.D.).

a Roman orator; instructor of the young

Commodus, 6, 303.

Fröschweiler, village in Alsace; battles of (1793), 14, 507; 15, 273; (1870), 13,

Frossard. Charles Auguste (1807-1875). French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War. 13, 154.

Froude, James Anthony (1818-1894), English historian; as government representative in South Africa, 22, 270.

Froude, Richard Hurrell (1803-1836). English clergyman; in Tractarian movement.

Fructidor, The 18th, in French history, Sept. 5th, 1797, when the reactionary party in the Council of Five Hundred was overthrown by a coup d'état, 12, 446-449. Fruela I, king of Asturias 757-768 A.D.; suc-

ceeds Alfonso I (the Catholic), 10, 42. Fruela II, king of Asturias 923-925 A.D.; suc-

ceeds Ordoño. 10. 44.

ceeds Ordono, 10, 44.
Frundsherg, Georg von (1473–1528), German soldier; besieges Venice, 14, 243; in Lombardy (1526), 9, 451; 19, 93.
Fry, Colonel, English soldier; commands expedition to the Ohio (1754), 20, 577.

Fuad Pasha, see Fuhad Pasha.

Fuca, John de (Apostolos Valerianos) (d. ca. 1602), a Greek navigator; voyage of, to America, 22, 495.
Fuenterrabia or Fontarabia, a town in Spain;

taken by French (1522), 10, 223; Wellington crosses Bidassoa at (1813), 21,

Fuentes, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count of (1560–1643), a Spanish soldier; vice-roy of Netherlands, 13, 528; invades France, 13, 529; killed at battle of Rocroi, 11, 490.

Fuentes d'Onoro, a village in Spain; Wellington checks Masséna at battle of (1811), 10, 357; 21, 477.

Fugger, a rich family of Augsburg; rise of, 14, 278. Fugitive Slave Law, in United States history, a law to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves (1850); 23, 383, 387, 388.
Fuhad (Fuad) Pasha (1814–1869), Turkish statesman, 23, 428, 432.

Fujiwara, Japanese clan; power of, 24,

583, 588. Fulbert (ca. 960-1029), French bishop and scholar; influence of, on philosophical thought of his day, 11, 40.
Fulcaris (Phulcaris), Roman general; defeated by the Franks (ca. 533 Å. D.), 7, 422.

Fulda, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Metternich and the kings of Bayaria and Würtemberg (1813), 11, 583.

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Fulk (Foulques) III, surnamed The Black

Fulk IV, surnamed The Quarreler (1043–1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, 18, 187.

Fulk (Foulques) (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), 8, 413–414.
Fulrad, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to

Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), 7, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), 7, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), 7, 515-516. Fulton, Robert (1765-1815), American in-

ventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat Clermont (1807), **23**, 500.

Fulvia, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), 5, 484.

Fulvia (d. 40 B. C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), **5**, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), **5**, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), **5**, 625–626.

Fulvius, Cn. Maximus Centumalus, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, 5, 194, 196.

Fulvius, see Flaccus.

Fundamental Articles, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the ques-

tion of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), 15, 38-40. Fundamental Law, The (Grondwet), a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, 14, 65,

Fundamental Orders, The, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), 23, 107.
Fundamins, Caius, Roman consul 243 B.C.;

and Hamilear, 5, 232.

Funeral Customs; embalming in Egypt, 197, 237-239; Babylonian, 1, 478; 197, 237-239; Babylonian, 1, 478; Seythian customs, 2, 408-409; Lycian, 2, 418; Gothic, 6, 590; Hun, 6, 594; Bulgarian, 24, 158; Tibetan, 24, 507; Persian, 2, 569; Greek, 3, 35, 41, 60, 64, 65, 171, 172; 6, 392; early Italian, 3, 60. Fung-taow, Chinese inventor; invents printing (924 A.D.), 24, 544.

Furies, The, Roman goddesses of vengeance:

the Greek Eumenides, 3, 166, 375.

Furnes (Veurne), town in Belgium; battle of (1297), 11, 75; 18, 415.

Fürstenberg, Henry, Count of (1464-1499), German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), 14, 242.

Fürstenberg, Wilhelm Egon von (1629-1704), German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, 11, 599.

Fuscus, Cornelius, Roman governor of Illyricum (SS A.D.), 6, 258. Futteth Ali, see Fath Ali.

Futtigarh, see Fathigarh. Fyt, Jan (1611-1661), Flemishpainter, 13, 599.

Gabinian Law, one of the Leges Tabellaria, or ballot laws of Rome, passed in 139 B.C.; introduces the ballot in elections, 5, 320 note.

Gabinius, Aulus (d. ca. 47 B.C.), Roman statesman; as tribune (67 B.C.), 5, 465; as consul (58 B.C.), 502–504, 506, 508; as proconsul in Syria (57 B.C.), 4, 576; **5**. 538.

Gablenz, Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, Baron von (1814-1874), Austrian general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), 15, 23, 489, 490.

Gabor, Bethlen (d. 1629), prince of Transylvania, 14, 332, 341. Gabrielle d'Estrées, see Estrées. Gabrini, Nicola, see Rienzi.

Gabrovo or Gabrova, a town in Bulgaria; first Bulgarian school founded at (1835), 24, 176.

Gad, a Jewish tribe, 2, 67, 70, 81. Gadd, Hemming (d. 1520), Swedish noble, carried prisoner to Denmark, 16, 229; brings about surrender of Stockholm, 16,

Gaddas, see Kandish.

Gades, see Cadiz.

Gadiatch, a town in the government of Pultowa, Russia; battle of (1709), 17, 279. Gaditanians, people of Gades (Cadiz); obtain tin from Britain, 2, 277.
Gadsden, Christopher (1724-1805), American

Revolutionary officer; influence of, in South Carolina, 23, 232.

Gadsden, James (1788–1858), American statesman; as American minister to Mexico, 23, 302.

Gadsden Purchase, territory acquired by the United States from Mexico (1853), 23,

Gaël, Rudolph de (eleventh century), a Norman; conspires against William the Conqueror, 18, 188; outlawed by William, 18, 189.

Gaeta, a seaport in the province of Caserta, of Lombard invasion, 9, 23, 24, 35; surrenders to Gonsalvo de Cordova (1504), 9, 428; 11, 300; Francis II of the Two Sicilies besieged in (1860), 9, 610.

Gaetano, Giovanni, see Nicholas III. Gætulians, an African tribe, 5, 389, 561. Gagarin, Matvei Petrovitch (d. 1721), gover-

Gagarm, marter Petrovich (d. 1721), governor of Siberia; extortions, 17, 311.

Gage, Thomas (1721–1787), British soldier; with Braddock in expedition against Fort Duquesne (1755), 23, 208; succeeds Amberst as commander-in-chief in America, 23, 226; Boston refuses quarters to (1768), 23, 235; supersedes Hutchinson

as governor of Massachusetts (1774), 20, 622; 23, 239; fortifies Boston Neck, 23, 240; sends troops to Concord, 20, 624; 23, 241; prepares defenses, 23, 246; re-

called, 23, 250.

Gagern, Heinrich Wilhelm August, Baron von (1799–1880), German statesman; appointed "March Minister" (1848), 15,

Gaias ad-din, ruler of Khorasan; conquered by Timur (1381), 24, 300-301.

Gaidel, see Goidel.

Gaillard, Château, a celebrated French castle;

siege of (1204), 18, 334-335.

Gainas (d. 400 A.D.), a West-Gothic general, 6, 540, 545; 7, 36-38.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton (1777-1849),

American soldier; commands at Fort

Eric (1814), 23, 334.

Gainsborough, a town in Lincolnshire, England; church of, 22, 617-618.

Gaines' Mill, a locality in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), 23, 431.

Gaiseric, see Genseric.

Gala (third century B.C.), a Numidian chief, 5, 281.

Gala-Lama (ca. 3100 B.C.), patesi of Shirpurla, 1, 352. Galatæ, see Gauls.

Galatia, in ancient geography a division of Asia Minor; settled by Gauls, 2, 411; conquered by Attalus I, 4, 557.

Galatians, a name given the Gauls in Asia Minor, 5, 155.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (3 B.C.-69 A.D.), Roman emperor 68-69 A.D., 6, 219-222, 225-226.

Galba, Servius Sulpicius (second century B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as commander in Spain, 5, 314, 317.

Galba, Servilius, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), 5, 584.
Galba, Sulpicius (first century B.C.), Roman tribune 88 B.C.; aids Marius, 5, 422,

Galen, Claudius Galenus (ca. 130-200 A.D.), Greek physician and philosophical writer, 4, 611; 6, 303, 368.

Galen, Christoph Bernhard von (1600-1678),

German prelate and commander; invades Friesland, 13, 625.

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Galerius (d. 311 A.D.), Roman emperor 286-305 A.D.; character and achievements of, 6, 436 - 439.

deswintha (Galesvinda) (sixth century A.D.), sister of Brunehild, wife of Chilperic, 7, 479; 10, 20. Galeswintha

Galgacus (first century A.D.), British chief-

tain; leads Caledonians and allies against

Romans, 18, 16; 21, 4.

Galicia, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phoenicians from, 2, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), 10, 15.

Galicia, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), 14, 601 seq.; 24, 119; secured to Austria, 14, 638; ancient

inhabitants of, 17, 119.
Galigai, Leonora (seventeenth century),
favourite of Marie de' Medici, 11, 433. Galileans, followers of Judas the Gaulonite. likewise the early name for Christians, 6,

Galileo (1564-1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, 9, 493.
Galitzin, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch (1718-1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.

Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch (1774-1844), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), 17, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, 17, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), 17,

466.

323-324.

Galitzin, Prince Dmitri (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, 17, 328; urges circumscription of imperial power, 17, 331.

mperial power, 17, 331.
Galitzin, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch (1738–1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), 17, 380; in pursuit of Pugatschev, "the pretender," 17, 387.
Galitzin, Prince Mikhail (1674–1730), Russian general, against Finland (1714)

general; occupies Finland (1714), 17,

Galitzin, Prince Vasili, "the Great" (1633-1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolishment of hereditary prefension, 17, 248; as prime minister (1684), 17, 250; banished (1689), 17, 253–254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), 24, 396.

Galla (fourth century A.D.), daughter of

Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theo-

dosius the Great, ©, 526.

Galla, Sosia, wife of C. Silius; banished by
Tiberius (24 A.D.), ©, 144, 145.

Gallas, ancient Egyptian tribe, 1, 86.

Gallas, Matthias von (1584-1647), Austrian soldier; in intrigues against Wallenstein, 14, 363; at Nördlingen (1634), 14, 365; defeated by the Swedes at Jüterbog (1644), 14, 381.

Gallatin, Albert (1761-1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, 23,

Gallic War, see Gauls. Gallienus, Publius Licinius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, 6, 417–420; Roman losses under, 6, 418, 419; 24, 127.

Gallissonière, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la (1693-1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorea, (1756), **12**, 67-69; **20**, 580. Gallo-Brythonic (Cymric), one of the two main branches of the Celtic family, 18, 2.

Gallus, see Cestius Gallus.

Gallus, Ælius, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B. C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, 6, 30; 8, 110.

Gallus, Lucius Anicius, Roman praetor 168 B.C.; reduces Illyrieum, 5, 304.

Gallus, Constantius, see Constantius II, em-

Gallus, Caius Cornelius (ca. 69-26 B.C.), Ro-

man poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, 6, 46, 121. Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus (d. 253

A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), 6, 413; reign of, 6, 414.

Galt, Sir Alexander Tillock (1817-1893) Canadian statesman; champions cause of Canadian confederation, 22, 342.

Galvez, José (1729-1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, 23, 574-575.

Galway, earl of; see Ruvigny.

Galway, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Godert de Ginkel (1691), 20, 424.

Gama, Saldanha da, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, 23, 665.

volt of 1893, 23, 665.

Gama, Vasco da (ca. 1469–1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, 10, 475–476; 22, 265; discovers Natal (1497), 22, 318; reaches India (1498), 10, 477; 22, 40; second expedition to India (1502), 10, 480–481.

Gamarra, Agustin (1785–1841), Peruvian soldier; revolts, 23, 612.

Gambacorta, Pietro (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369–1392; assassination of 2, 254.

1369-1392; assassination of, 9, 254.

Versailles, 13, 179; 15, 529; resignation of (1871), 13, 179; reenters Chamber of Deputies, 13, 189; political ascendency of, 13, 191; 192; death of, 13, 193. Gambuli, Aramæan tribe, 1, 401, 422, 430.

Games and Recreations, see Sports.

Gammelsdorf, place in Bavaria; battle of (1315), 14, 169.

Gandamuk, a village in Afghanistan; Treaty of (1879), 21, 641; 22, 208. Gandish, see Kandish. Ganesa or Ganesha, Hindu divinity of wisdom, 2, 540, 541.

Ganganelli, see Clement XIV.

Gangarides, East Indian tribe, 2, 479; 4,

Ganilh, Charles (1760-1836), French economist; retired from senate (1802), 12, 523. Ganjak, Persian fire temple; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), 8, 94.

Gannys, a cunuch, general of Elagabalus, 6,

395, 397.

Ganteaume, Honoré (1755-1818), French admiral, 12, 513.

Ganymede, in Greek mythology, cup-bearer to the gods, 3, 485.

Ganymedes, a minister of Queen Arsinoë of

Egypt (48 B.C.), 5, 549-550.
Gaorra, Paraguayan statesman; president (1904), 28, 620.
Gapon, Father, Russian popular leader, 17,

Garakhot, town in India; captured by Sir Hugh Rose (1858), 22, 197. Garat, Dominique Joseph (1749-1833), French

politician; communicates sentence Louis XVI, 12, 292.

Garay, Francisco de (d. 1524), Spanish governor of Jamaica; explores Gulf of Mexico,

Garcia, king of Navarre 910-914; succeeds Alfonso III (The Great), 10, 43.

Garcia, king of Navarre 1035–1054, son of Sancho III; election of, 10, 59.

Garcia, Lizardo, president of Ecuador, 23,615. Garde, Antoine Escalin des Aimars, Baron de la (1498-1578), French soldier and diplomat; sacks Elba and invades Corsica,

Gardie, Count James de la (1583-1652), Swedish general; campaign in Muscovy,

16, 311; 17, 234. Gardie, Pont (Pontus) de la (ca. 1530–1585) Swedish general; in Swedish service, 16, 300; goes on mission to Rome, 16, 302.

Gardiner, Stephen (1483?-1555), English politician and prelate, bishop of Winvill, 19, 122; imprisonment of, under Edward VI, 19, 209, 222; persecutions of, under Mary, 19, 253-254.

Gardner, Allen Francis (1794-1851), British sailor and pioneer in South Africa; founds Ducken in Natel (1835) 22, 212

Durban in Natal (1835), 22, 318.

Garfield, James Abram (1831-1881), twentieth president of the United States; wins battle of Prestonburg (1862), 23, 425; president (1880), 23, 478; administration of, 23, 479; assassination of, 23, 479. Garibald I (553-590 A.D.), duke of Bavaria;

marriage of, **7**, 431, 4 Theudelinde, **7**, 442, 443. 447; father of

Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807–1882), Italian patriot; wanders in America, 9, 597; deteats Neapolitans at Velletri, 9, 597; reats Neapontains at Veneuri, 9, 597; serves against Austria, 9, 599, 604; heads military league of Italian states, 9, 606; drives Bourbons from Two Sicilies (1860), 9, 607–609; 21, 628; retirement of, 9, 610; heads revolt against new monarchy and is defeated at Aspromonte, 9, 612-613, 613 note; second revolt, 9, 617; invades Tyrol (1866), 15, 27; at battles of Monterotondo and Mentana (1867), 9, 618-619; ally of France in Franco-Prussian War, 13, 169, 170; leader of Irredentists, 15, 55; death, 9, 631.

Garlien (d. 1793), a French Girondist leader; execution of, 12, 326 note.
Garnett, Henry (1555-1606), Jesuit priest; in Gunpowder Plot, 19, 479; execution and canonisation of, 19, 480.

Garnier-Pages, Louis Antoine (1803-1878), a Garnier-Pagès, Louis Antoine (1803-1878), a French lawyer and politician; arraigns General Cavaignac, 13, 106.
Garrison, William Lloyd (1804-1879), American abolition leader, 23, 394.
Garter, Order of the, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; Edward III

knighthood in Great Britain; Edward III institutes (1350), 18, 471-473.

Garuda, in Hindu mythology; a bird on which Vishnu rides, 2, 541.

Gasca, Pedro de la (1485-1561), Spanish statesman and prelate; defeats and executes Pizarro, 23, 560, 561; retires from governorship of Peru and returns to Spain, 23, 561.

Gascoigne, Sir William (ca. 1350-1419), lord chief-justice of England; refuses to sanction execution of Scrope, archbishop of

tion execution of Scrope, archbishop of York (1405), 18, 524.

Gascons (Vascones), Gallic tribe; become independent of Frankish empire, 7, 485; extension of, 7, 490; at pass of Roncesvalles (778 A.D.), 7, 525-526; become subject to Pepin the Elder, 7, 558.

Gascony, French feudal dukedom; extent of, in ninth and tenth centuries, 11, 13; ceded to England, 11, 59

ceded to England, 11, 59.

Gaselee, Sir Alfred (1846-), British soldier; commands British forces in China during Boxer uprising (1900), 24, 569.

Gaspee, British revenue schooner; burned by colonials (1770), 23, 237.
Gastein, Convention of, a treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia (August 14th, 1865), disposing of duchies recently taken from Denmark, 15, 22, 485-486. Gaston, Duke of Orleans, see Orleans.

Gaston de Foix, see Foix.

Gatacre, Sir William Forbes (1843-), English soldier; defeated by Boers in Cape Col-

ony, 22, 275, 308.

Gates, Horatio (1728-1806), an American general; at Braddock's defeat, 23, 208; at Saratoga, 23, 264; intrigues against Washington, 23, 267; assumes command in North Carolina (1780), 23, 274.

Gates, Sir Thomas (ca. 1596-1621), British statesman; made lieutenant-governor of first colony of Virginia, 19, 490; 22.

577, 579.
Gattilusio, Francesco, a Genoese leader in Greece (1355), 7, 329.
Gaucourt, Raoul, French soldier; captain of Orléannais, 11, 191; at deliverance of Orleans (1429), 11, 198 seq.; 18, 553.
Gauda, king of Numidia; relinquishes territory (106 B.C.), 5, 391.
Gaudot, Swiss lawyer; mobbed and killed at Neuchâtel (1767), 17, 8.
Gaugamela, battle of (381 B.C.), better known as Arbela (a. v.)

known as Arbela (q. v.)

Gauls, German tribe; in Greece, 4, 507-508; invade Macedonia, 4, 458–460, 506–508; invade Macedonia, 4, 458–460, 506–508; defeated by Antiochus Soter, 4, 556; invade Italy, 5, 154–177; aid Samnites against Rome, 5, 195–196; wars with Rome, 5, 237, 276–277, 382; war with Carthaginians, 5, 243, 247–248; ravage Thrace, 5, 303; Cæsar conquers, 5, 514– 527; Goths and, **7**, 379, 381, 387, 472; **10**, 21, 22; Franks conquer, **7**, 441, 458-459, 461; war with Saracens, **7**, 448, 494-495, 498, 516; condition in fifth century, **7**, 464; Huns invade country of, **7**, 465; under Clovis, **7**, 466-467, 476; Danes ravage country, **7**, 528, 530; come to England, 18, 2.

Gaumata (Gometes), Persian king (the "False Smerdis"); impersonates brother of Cambyses and usurps throne, 2, 603; reign and assassination of (521 B.C.), 2,

605.

Gaunt, Elizabeth (d. 1685), last woman executed for a political offence in England: burned at stake for harbouring Rye House plotter, 20, 380, 381.

Gaunt, John of, see John of Caunt. Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Paul (1851-),

Austrian statesman; premier (1897), 15,

61; (1904), **15**, 62. Gauzlin (ninth century), abbot of St. Ger-

main, 7, 584, 588.

Gaveston, Piers, earl of Cornwall (d. 1312), favourite of Edward II of England, 18, 430; character of, 18, 431; execution. 18, 432.

Gavinana, battle of (1530), 9, 460.

Gavius, a Roman trader; cruelty of Verres to (ca. 72 B.C.), 5, 455.

Gavre, prince of, see Egmont.

Gavre, town in Belgium; siege of (1452), 11, 243.

Gavril Pasha, governor of East Rumelia; deposed (1885), 24, 182.
Gawilgarh, siege of (1804), 22, 121.

Gawler, George (1796-1869), British colonial official; administration of, as governor of South Australia, 22, 246.
Gayto Petro, governor of Sieily, 9, 182.

Gaza, town, Syria; Alexander besieges, 4, 312-315; battles of (1244), 8, 433 seq.;

(1516), 24, 444. Gazan de la Peyrière, Honoré Théophile Maxime (1765-1844), French general; de-feats Condé before Constance (1709), 12, 476; defeated by Russians at Dirnstein (1805), 17, 448.

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Hanno (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Ægates

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Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841), American soldier and ninth president of the United States; victorious at Tippecanoe, 23, 326; at Fort Meigs, 23, 330; elected president (1840), 23, 367.

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Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Canna

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Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, 5, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), 5, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204-203 B.C.), 5, 284-286.

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Hassan Bey (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787-1792), 24, 420.

Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grahovo (1858), 24, 210.

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Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), 15, 558.

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Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754-1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), 23, 278; governor-general of India (1813-1823), **22**, 126-127. stings, Warren (1732-1818),

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Hatzfeldt, François Louis (1756-1827), Austrian statesman; pardoned by Napoleon at the intercession of his wife, 12, 553.

Haugwitz, Christian August Heinrich Kurt, Count von (1752-1831), Prussian states-man; confirms Prussia's alliance with France, 14, 537; negotiates Treaty of Presburg, 12, 548; 15, 292; political plans of, 15, 288.

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Hawke, Sir Edward, first Baron Hawke (1705–1781), an English admiral; defeats French fleet off Belle Île (1747), 12, 46; 20, 568; captures French merchantmen in the channel (1755), 20, 577; supersedes Byng, 20, 580; expedition of, against Rochefort, 20, 588; defeats French fleet under Conflans (1759), 12, 77-78; 20, 590-591.

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Hayden, Count de, Russian naval officer; at battle of Navarino (1827), 21, 536.

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Hayes, Rutherford Birchard (1822-1893), the nineteenth president of the United States; administration of, 23, 474-478.

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Heath, William (1737-1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minute-men (1774), 23, 241. Heathfelth, see Hatfield.

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Hedwig (Jadwiga) (1371-1399), queen of Poland 1382-1386; reign of, 24, 40-41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, 24, 41.

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Hippocrates (ca. 460-ca. 377 B.C.), Greek physician, 3, 471.

Hippocrates, a Syraeusan general; war with Rome (214-212 B.C.), 5, 263-265. Hippodamia, legendary Greek princess, 3,

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Hippolochus, one of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens, 4, 2.

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Hippolytus, Greek legendary hero, son of
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Hippomachus (d. ca. 403 B.C.), one of the

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Hippomenes, Athenian archon (722 B.C.), 3. 163-164.

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Hiram III, king of Tyre; conquered by the
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Hivites, Canaanite people; subjugated by Saul (ca. 1020 B.C.), 2, 79, 85.

Hoang ti (third century B.C.), emperor of China; wars of, with Turks, 24, 263.

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Hobbema, Myndaert (1638-1709), Dutch painter, 13, 608.

Hobbes, Thomas (1588-1679), English phi-

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Hobhouse, Sir John Cam, Lord Broughton (1786-1869), English politician and writer; secretary for Ireland, 21, 567.

Hobkirk's Hill, near Camden, South Carolina; British victory at (1781), 23, 278.

Hoboken, town in New Jersey, opposite New York City; Dutch settlements at (1630), 23, 7.

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Hochkirch, village of Saxony; battle of (1758), 15, 208-210.

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Hocquincourt, Charles de Monchy, Marshal de (1599–1658), French soldier; in first insurrection of the Fronde, 11, 502. Hodaibiya, place near Mecca; Peace of, be-tween Mohammed and the Koreish (629

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Hodgson, General, British soldier, takes part in capture of Belle Ile (1761), 20, 597.

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Hofer, Andreas (1767-1810), Tyrolese patriot; leads insurrection against France (1809), 14, 562-564; defeats French under Lefebvre, 12, 575; execution of, **14**. 564.

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Hohenfriedberg, village of Silesia, Prussia; battle of (1745), 14, 432; 15, 178-179.

Hohenlinden, village of Bavaria, east of Munich; battle of (1800), 12, 507-508, 14, 533.

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Hohenlohe, Count of, Dutch leader in the war of emancipation against Spain; defeated at Hardenberg Heath (1580), 482; in the defence of Antwerp (1585), 13, 513; hostile to earl of Leicester (1587), **13**, 523.

Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, Prince Frederick Louis of (1746–1818), Prussian soldier; defeated at Jena, 12, 551; 15, 294.

Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Chlodwig Karl Victor, Prince von (1819–1901), German statesman; succeeds Caprivi as chan-cellor of the empire (1894), 15, 551; retires (1900), 15, 565.

Hohenstaufen, a princely house of Swabia, in Germany, which held the German imperial throne 1138-1208 and 1215-1254, and that of Sicily and Naples 1194-1266; main treatment, 14, 90–147; rise to fame, 7, 653; 16, 539; extinction of the line, 9, 110; 14, 128–129.

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Hohenzollern, the present royal house of Prussia and imperial line of Germany; main treatment, 15, 108-565; origin of, 14, 544; investiture of, with Brandenburg (1415), 14, 214; rivalry with Habsburgs begins, 14, 215; ability as rulers,

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Hojo, family of military rulers in Japan; supremacy of "old" Hojo line (1225–1333 A.D.), 24, 588; fall of the "later" Hojo (1590), 24, 589.

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Holger Danske (Ogier le Danois), legendary

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Holkar, Jeswunt Rao (d. 1811), a chief of the Mahrattas in India; in war with British, **22**, 121.

Holkar, Mulhar Rao (d. 1833), a chief of the Mahrattas, son of the preceding; over-thrown by British (1817–1818), 22, 128. Hollabrunn, town of Austria, northeast of Vienna; battle of (1805), 17, 448–449.

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Holmes, Sir Robert, English naval officer; takes Dutch possessions in Africa (1663–1664), 20, 245; trial of, 20, 246; fails to capture Smyrna fleet (1672), 20, 275.

Holmes, Admiral, British naval commander; at attack on Quebec (1759), 23, 217,

Holstein, the southern part of the province of

Schleswig-Holstein (q. v.), Prussia. Holstein, La Fayette Villaume (1763–1839), German soldier on the staff of Bolivar; his estimate of Bolivar, 23, 591.

Holstein-Gottorp, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1702–1739); marries Anna Petrovna of Russia (1726), **17**, 328. Holt, Sir John (1642–1709), English jurist;

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Holywell Haugh, plain in Scotland; meeting
of Scottish nobles at (1291), 18, 402.

Holzapfel, Peter (Melander) (1585-1648) German soldier; becomes commander of imperial forces in Thirty Years' War, 14, 381; death, 14, 382.

Home Rule, in British politics designates movement to provide a separate legislature for Ireland; attitude of Gladstone to, 21, 648; Gladstone introduces Home Rule

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Homestead Act, a law passed by Congress of United States providing for the settlement of public lands (1862), 23, 421. Homildon (Humbledon) Hill, an elevation

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Hondschoote, town in France; battle of (1793), 12, 364.

Hong-Kong, island off coast of China; ceded

to England (1842), 24, 546.

Honoria, Justa Grata (b. ca. 418 A.D.), a Roman princess; betrothed to Attila, 6, 584; lands of, demanded by Attila, **6**, 591; Attila surrenders Italy for, 6, 593-594.

Honorius, Flavius (384-423 A.D.), emperor of the West 395-423 A.D.; accession of, 6, 535; under guardianship of Stilicho, 6, 548; marriage of, **6**, 543; in war with Alaric, **6**, 550-571; hostility of, to Areadius, 6, 541, 572; intervention of, in election of Pope Boniface, 8, 527; death of, 6, 572; 10, 16; characterisation of. **6**, 543.

Honorius I (d. 638 A.D.), pope 625-638 A.D. seeks to end monothelite controversy, 8. Honorius II (Peter Cadalous) (d. 1073), pope 1061-1064; anti-pope to Alexander II, 8, 592-593.

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Hood, John Bell (1831-1879), American soldier in Confederate service; supersedes

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Hood, Samuel, 1st Viscount (1724-1816), English admiral; in the West Indies, 20, 639; captures Toulon, 12, 371. Hooft, Pieter Cornelissen (1581–1647), Dutch

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Hoogly (Hugli), a city of India; stormed by the English, 22, 57.

Hooker, Joseph (1814–1879), American officer; at battle of Groveton and at second battle of Bull Run, 23, 432; battle of Antietam; 23, 433; succeeds Burnside in command of Army of the Potomae, 23, 436; commands Union army at battle of Chancellorsville, 23, 436-437; superseded in command of the Army of the Potomac by General Meade, 23, 437; at battle of Chattanooga, 23, 442-443; estimate of, as a military commander, 23, 437.

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Hooker, Thomas (ca. 1586–1647), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, 22, 647; leads colonists into Connecticut, 23, 105.

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Hopkins, Esek (1718-1802), American naval officer; British blockade squadron of, 23, 259; captures New Providence, 23, 272.

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Horatius, Publius (Cocles) (sixth century B.C.), Roman legendary hero; defends

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Hormuzd (Ohrmazd) I, king of Persia 272–273 A.D.; reign of, 8, 79.

Hormuzd II, king of Persia 303–309 A.D.; reign of, 8, 80.

Hormuzd III, king of Persia 457-459 A.D.; disputes the succession, 8, 85; death of, 8, 85.

Hormuzd IV, king of Persia 578-590 A.D.; reign of, 7, 144; 8, 91-92. Hormuzd V, king of Persia ca. 631 A.D.;

Hormuzd V, king of Persia ca. 631 A.D.; made king by the army, 8, 96.

Horn, Arvid Bernhard, Count (1664-1742), Swedish statesman; in Polish War, 16, 377; as leader of "Caps," 16, 401.

Horn, Charles, Swedish soldier; defends Narva (1590), 17, 217.

Horn, Count Gustaf of (1592-1657), Swedish soldier; at battle of Breitenfeld, 14, 352-354.

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Horn, or Hoorn, Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle, Count of (1522-1568), a Flemish admiral; in Low Countries, 10, 241; 13, 397; escorts Philip II to Spain, 13, 383; falls into the hands of the Spanish, 13, 416; tried by the "Blood Council," 13, 421–422.

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Hornkranz, a fortified place in southwest Africa; siege of (1893), 15, 562. Hor-Pasebkhanu II, king of Egypt (1000

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18, 30; death of, 18, 35.

Hortensian Law, passed in Rome (ca. 286 B.C.), 5, 198.

Hortensius, Quintus, Roman dictator 290

B.C.; puts an end to Samnite War, 5.

Hortensius, Quintus, (114-150 B.C.); Roman orator; defends Dolabella, 5, 462; chosen consul, **5**, 463; opposes measure instituting imperator, **5**, 465; character of, **5**, 475; as friend of Cicero, **5**, 620; oratorical power of, 5, 643.

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Hosain ben Ali, bey of Tunis; establishes reigning dynasty (1705), 24, 485.

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bian soldier; besieges Mecca, 8, 178.

Hoshea (eighth century B.C.), king of Israel; relations to Assyria, 1, 395; reign, 2,

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Hostilianus (third century A.D.), Roman prince, son of Decius; adopted by Gallus (251 A.D.), 6, 414.

Hostilius, Hostus (d. 716 B.C.), Roman chief;

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Houchard, Jean Nicolas (1740-1793), French soldier; at battles of Wattignies, 12, 358; commander-in-chief at Dunkirk, 12, 364; at battle of Hondschoote, 12, 365; execution of, 12, 365;

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Housecarls (Huscarles), body-guard of Canute and other Danish kings, 18, 121, 126. Houston, Samuel (1793-1863), American

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Houten, Van, Dutch politician; introduces bill governing franchise (passed 1896),

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Howard, Charles, baron of Effingham (1536—

1624), English naval commander; admiral of English fleet at Cadiz (1596), ad-10, 507; 19, 414; made earl of Nottingham, 19, 415.

Howard, Edward, English naval commander

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Howard, Frances, wife of Carr; complicity

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Howard, Francis, baron of Effingham (ca. 1630-1694); a British governor in America. appointed by Charles II (1684), 23, 133; concludes treaty with the Five Nations

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Howard, Jacob M. (1805–1871), American lawyer and politician; proposes name for new republican party, 23, 396.

Howard, John (d. 1485), 1st duke of Norfolk. English soldier; at coronation of Richard III (1483), **18**, 613; killed at Bosworth Field, **18**, 624.

Howard, Oliver O. (1830-), American soldier; commands corps at battle of Chancellor-

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Howard, Thomas (1473-1553), earl of Surrey and 3rd duke of Norfolk, English statesman and soldier; defeats Andrew Barton, 19, 59; at Flodden Field (1513), 19, 65 lord deputy of Ireland, 19, 85; 21, 398; lord deputy of Ireland, 19, 85; 21, 398; commands expedition to France, 19, 85–86; invades Scotland, 19, 88; subdues popular uprising in Suffolk, 19, 91; president of council, 19, 121; recalled from France, 19, 143; convicted of treason, 19, 200, 201. ward, Thomas (1536–1572), 4th duke of Norfolk, English politician; plans to marry Mary Queen of Scots. 19, 335;

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John I (d. 1299), count of Holland; reign of, 13, 304-305; marriage, 13, 301; in England, 13, 302, 304.

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John, "the Terrible," prince of Moldavia, see

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John of Austria, Don (1547-1578), Spanish soldier, 13, 464-465; commands fleet at victory of Lepanto, 9, 473-477; 10, 239; assumes government of Aragon, Cata-

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John of Damascus or Joannes Damascenus

(d. 760 A.D.), theologian and father of Eastern Church; in council of 754 A.D.,

7, 215; defends image worship, 8, 548. John of Giscala (first century A.D.), Jewis Jewish captain; in siege of Jerusalem, 2, 192, 195–196; 6, 234–236.

John of Gaunt (1304–1399), duke of Lan-

caster, English soldier and statesman, son of Edward III; invades France (1369), 18, 481-482; succeeds Black Prince in government of Gascony, 18, 482; in control of government during 482; in control of government during last years of Edward III, 13, 483; protects Wycliffe, 13, 483; claims throne of Castile in right of his wife, 10, 115; invades Spain, 10, 118; 13, 499; aspires to the English crown, 13, 485–486; in command in Scotland, 13, 498; created duke of Aquitaine, 13, 501.

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John of Leyden (Jan Benkelzoon, Bockelson

Appleatist or Bockold) (1510–1536), Anabaptist fanatic; revolutionises Münster, 13, 378; 14, 272; set up as a king, 14, 273; death, 14, 273.

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John of Orleans, "the Bastard," (13991468); count of Dunois and Longueville; relieves Montargis, 11, 189–190; defends Orleans, 11, 192, 198; 18, 550; captures Chartres, 11, 221.

John of Ryl (876–946 A.D.), patron saint of Bulgaria; life, 24, 165.

John of Vicenza, Italian monk; preaches to multitude on the plain of Paquara (1233).

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John, "the Constant" (1468-1532), elector of Saxony 1525-1532; Protestant leader, 14, 266.

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John Frederick, "the Magnanimous" (1503–1554), elector of Saxony 1532–1547, leader of Smalkaldic League; character, 14, 290; wrests Saxony from Duke Maurice, 14, 297; defeated by Emperor Charles V at Mühlberg, 14, 299; forced to renounce electorate, 14, 301.

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Johnson, Herschel Vespasian (1812-1880), American jurist; nominated for vice-president (1860), 23, 406-408.

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Johnson, (1682-1735), colonial governor of South Carolina; suppresses

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Johnston, Albert Sidney (1803–1862), American Confederate general; occupies Bowling Green, Kentucky, 23, 425; killed at Shiloh, 23, 428.

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Johore (Johore Bahru), city in the Malay peninsula; siege of (1608), 13, 551.

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Jonson, Ben (ca. 1573–1637), English dramatist; plays of, 19, 519.

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Juba (d. ca. 46 B.C.), king of Numidia; aids
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Juba (d. ca. 19 A.D.), king of Mauretania 30 B.C.; made ruler of Mauretania by Augustus, 6, 32; works of, 1, 572.

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Lacy, Peter (1678–1751), Irish-Russian general; leads forces of Menshikov against Maurice of Saxony, 17, 230; besieres erm; leads forces of Menshikov against Maurice of Saxony, 17, 330; besieges Azov (1736), 17, 335; wins battle of Vilmanstrand (1741), 17, 343. Lacy, Walter de (d. 1085), English sol-dier; opposes revolt of barons (1075), 18, 189.

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Ladislaus or Lancelot, king of Naples 1386-1414; accession of, 8, 630; reign of, 9,

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Lætorius (d. 121 B.C.), Roman knight; aids Gracchus, 5, 379.

Ouintus Æmilius, Roman prefect Lætus, (192 A.D.); assassinates Commodus, 6, 381; makes Pertinax emperor, 6, 382; put

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Lævinus, P. Valerius, Roman consul 280 B.C.; at war with Pyrrhus, 5, 204.

La Fayette, Louise Motier de (d. 1665), maid of honour to Anne of Austria; influence over Louis XIII, 11, 470.

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Luna, Alvaro de (1388-1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, 10, 122, 124; ascendency over Juan II, 10, 122, 123; league formed against, 10, 125; trial and execution, 10, 126, 127; person and character, 10, 124,

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Lunéville, a city in France; Peace of (1801), 9, 564; 10, 319; 12, 509; 14, 533; 21,

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Luscinus, C. Fabricius, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, 5, 199.

Lusitania, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, q. v.; Phænician trade with, 2, 277, 332; the

Alans occupy, 10, 15.

Lusitanians, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, 5, 317-319, 501; 10, 8.

Lusiman Amelican American American

Lusignan, Amalric or Amaury de; see Almeric II.

Lusignan, Guy de; see Guy. Lussigny, Baron de; see Concini.

Lust Eland, old site of St. Petersburg, 17,

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Lutherans, Protestant sect, founded by Luther; separate more widely from Luther; separate Calvinists, 14, 321.

Lutter am Barenberge, a village in Brunswick, Germany; Tilly defeats Christian IV at (1627), 14, 340. Lutz, Johann, Baron von (1826–1890), Bava-

rian statesman, 15, 536.
Lützen, a town in Prusia; Gustavus Adolphus killed in battle of (1632), 14, 357-261. Nanahan dafata allia 14, 4357-361; Napoleon defeats allies at (1813), **12**, 601-603; **14**, 572-574; **15**, 312; **17**, 484.

Lux, Adam (1766-1793), a German republican; guillotined, 12, 304.
Luxembourg, François Henri, Duke de (1628-1695), French soldier; marches with Louis XIV against Holland, 11, 575; succeeds Condé in the Netherlands, 11 587; besieges Ghent, 11, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, 11, 601, 605, 606; death, 11, 606.

Luxemburg, House of; importance during thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, 14, 148, 180; opposes Ludwig the Bavarian, 14, 172.

Luxemburg, Henry, Count de; see Henry VII, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Luxemburg, a grand duchy of Europe; conquered by France (1795), 14, 511-512; French and Prussian dispute over, 13, 140-144; 15, 502-507.

Luxemburg, capital of the grand duchy of

Luxemburg; siege of (1683), 11, 597.

Luxemburg-Ligny, John, Count de (d. 1440),
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Luxor, village in Egypt, on site of ancient Thebes; location, 1, 116; see also Thebes.

Luynes, Charles d'Albert, Duke de (1578–1621), French courtier; as favourite of Louis XIII, 11, 438, 441; becomes master of the state, 11, 443; liberates Condé, 11,

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Lyceum, a gymnasium at Athens, 3, 224.

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Lycia, ancient division of Asia Minor: fabulous adventures in, 3, 68, 87; inhabitants of, 2, 417–419; 3, 206; ceded to Rhodians (190 B.C.), 5, 299; becomes a Roman province under Claudius, 3, 28, 170–171. Lycidas (d. 479 B.C.), Athenian senator; death 3, 356–357

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Lycius, Greek cavalry captain; in retreat of the Ten Thousand (401 B.C.), 4, 58, 63.

Lycomedes, Athenian commander; at battle of Salamis, 3, 346.

Lycomedes (fourth century B.C.), a Mantinean; proposes a united Arcadia (371 B.C.), 4, 169–188.

Lycon, Athenian orator, opposes Socrates; at trial (399 B.C.), 4, 37.

Lycophron (fourth century B.C.), a Pherean

soldier; conquers Thessaly, 4, 77; makes alliance with Phocians, 4, 277.

Lycopolitana, Egyptian province; origin of name, 1, 231.

Lycurgus (ninth century B.C.), semi-legendary Spartan lawgiver; legislation of, 3, 128 seq.; effects of his legislation in Sparta, 4, 77 seq.

Lycurgus, king of Lacedemon ca. 590 B.C.; reign of, 3, 214, 217, 219, 222. Lycurgus (ca. 396-ca. 323 B.C.), Athenian orator; leader of patriots, 4, 233, 234; orator; leader of patriots, 4, 233, 23 efforts of, against Macedon, 4, 273, 416.

Lydia, a country in Asia Minor; origin and early history, 2, 421-430; alliance of, with Egyptians (ca. 550 B.C.), 1, 189; accession of (664 B.C.), by Assyria, 1, 427; triumph of Persia over, 2, 431-433; civilisation of, 2, 433-434; a picture of life in, 2, 434-437; Alexander the Great restores

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Lydiades (third century B.C.), ruler of
Megalopolis; joins Achæan League, 4,

522.Lydius, Isaurian robber; subdued by Rome (278 A.D.), 6, 430.

Lydus, eponymous Lydian hero; legends of, 2, 419, 423, 429, 447.

Lyford, John (seventeenth century), English clergyman; expelled from Plymouth (1624), 22, 635; made chaplain of Cape Ann colony, 22, 639.
Lygdamis (ca. 700 B.C.), Cimmerian prince;

attempts invasion of Lydia, 2, 411, iden-

tified with Tuktammu, 2, 585. Lygdamis (sixth century B.C.), Naxos; aids Pisistratus, 3, 233. ruler of

Lygonia, a former colony in New England; established, 22, 637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Company,

22, 638. Lyman, Phineas (1716-1774), American colonial soldier; commands colonial troops at battle of Lake George (1755), 23, 211-

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Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, 23, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), 8, 434; 9, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, 8, 453, 616-617; printing presses of, 11, 329; siege of (1793), 12, 368.

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Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander

and statesman; origin and character of, 4, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian 4, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, 3, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, 3, 632; victorious at Notium, 3, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, 3, 634; restored to command, 3, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, 3, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, 3, 641, 642; 4, 72; adjusts Athenian government, 4, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, 4, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, 4, 72-76; maspersonal dependencies, 4, 72-76; massacres citizens of Miletus, 4, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, 4, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, 4, 99-101; death, 4, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, 4, 101 101.

Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, 4, 455, 505, 568.

Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabean War (166 B.C.), 2, 148, 149, 153, 154. Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of

the ten great Attic orators, 3, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, 4, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, 4, 20; aid Thrasybulus, 4, 21.

Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens. **3**, 480.

Lysimachus (361?-281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, 4, 441-442, 443, 446, 450-454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, 4, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

Lysippus (372-316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, 3, 491; 4, 261, 289. Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher,

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Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831-1891), viceroy of India, 22, 205. Lyxes, father of Herodotus, 4, 619.

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Ma (Enio, Mene), Hittite goddess; identified with Anaitis, 2, 396; identified with Bellona and Artemis, 2, 415.

Ma, warrior caste in Egypt, 1, 186.

Maætæ, five tribes in pre-Roman Britain,

Maanen, Cornelis Felix van (1769-1843), Dutch statesman; minister of justice, 14, 49; provokes Belgian hostility, 11, 51; dismissed, 14, 52.

Maanistuiro, see Manishtusu. Maat-ka-Ra, see Hatshepsu.

Macabre, Danse, see Danse Macabre. MacAlpine, Kenneth, see Kenneth I.

MacArthur, John (1767-1834), founds sheepindustry in New South Wales raising industry (1794), **22**, 239.

Macartney, George, Earl Macartney (1737–1806), British diplomat; appointed governor of Madras, 22, 101; ambassador

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Macatus, Livius, Roman soldier; commands at Tarentum (212 B.C.), 5, 262, 266.

Macbeth (d. 1057), king of Scotland; slays King Duncan of Scotland, 21, 19; the real Macbeth, 21, 20–22; defeat and death 21, 22 death, 21, 22. Maccabæan War (168-135 B.C.), war of

liberation waged by Jews against Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator, 2, 145-158.

Maccabees (Asmonæans), a family of Jewish patriots, founded by Mattathias Maccabeus, which established a dynasty of priest kings in power until 40 B.C.; main treatment, 2, 144-163; see also Alexander Jannæus, Aristobulus, John Hyrcanus, Jonathan, Judas, Mattathias, and Simon Maccabæus.

MacCainech, Donald, twelfth earl of Mar (1293-1332), Scottish statesman; appointed regent of Scotland, 21, 130; death of, 21, 130. Macchiavelli, see Machiavelli.

McClellan, George Brinton (1826-1885), American soldier in Civil War; leads campaign in Virginia, 23, 420; made generalin-chief of Union armies, 23, 423; in Penm-cnier of Onion armies, 23, 423; in Peninsular campaign, 23, 430 seq.; at Seven Days' battle, 23, 431; organises Army of the Potomac, 23, 433; at battle of Antietam, 23, 433; removed from command of Army of the Potomac, 23, 434; democratic nominee for president (1864), 23, 450.

McClernand, John Alexander (1812–1900), American soldier in Civil War: in attack

American soldier in Civil War; in attack on Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428; in Vicksburg campaign (1863), **23**, 440.

Macclesfield, George Parker, 2nd Earl of (1701?-1764), English statesman; carries through reform of calendar in England

(1751), 20, 571.

Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, 1st Earl of (1666-1732), English statesman; impeached and found guilty of malversation in the office of lord chancellor (1725), 20, 535.

McClure, George (1771-1851), American soldier; abandons Fort George (1813), **23**, 333.

McCook, Alexander McDowell (1831-1903). American soldier in Civil War; in campaign of 1862, 23, 434; at battle of Chickamauga (1863), 23, 441.

McCook, Daniel (1834–1864), American sol-

dier; death of, at Kenesaw Mountain, (1864), 23, 444.

McCulloch, Benjamin (1811–1862), American soldier in Civil War; in Missouri campaign (1862), 23, 421.

Macdonald, Angus, "Lord of the Isles," Scot-

tish noble; aids Robert Bruce (1306), 21, 90; at battle of Bannockburn (1314), 21, 101.

Macdonald, Donald, "Lord of the Isles," Scottish nobleman; claims earldom of Ross (1411), 21, 165; defeated at battle of Harlaw, 21, 166.

Macdonald (Donald Dhu) (d. ca. 1506), grandson of John Macdonald, Scottish nobleman; long imprisonment, 21, 209;

nobleman; long imprisonment, 21, 209; rebellion of (1502), 21, 209; proclaimed king of the Isles, 21, 210; death, 21, 210.

Macdonald, Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre (1765-1840), duke of Tarentum, French soldier; defeated at battle of Trebbia (1799), 12, 471; 17, 434; pledges himself to Napoleon (1799), 12, 483; at battle of Wagram (1809), 12, 574; at battle of Leipsic (1813), 12, 605; at battle of Katzbach (1813), 12, 604; 17, 485. 17, 485.

Macdonald, Flora (1722-1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine; aids Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, to escape after his defeat at Culloden (1746), 20, 565.

Macdonald, John (d. ca. 1488), last lord of the Isles and eleventh earl of Ross, Scottish nobleman; deprived of earldom of Ross (1476), 21, 192.

Macdonald, Sir John Alexander (1815–1891),

Canadian statesman; first premier of Canada, 22, 345-346.

MacDonald Alexander (d. 1692), or MacIan of Glencoe, Scottish Highland chief; in the massacre of Glencoe, 20, 432. M'Donnel, Randal, earl of Antrim, see Antrim, McDonough, Thomas (1783-1825), American naval officer; - at battle of Plattsburg

(1814), 23, 334.

Macdougal (John of Lorn), see John of Lorn. macdougal (John of Lorn), see John of Lorn.

Macdougal, Roland, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, 21, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), 21, 97.

McDougall, William (1822-), Canadian states-

man; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, 22, 343-344.

McDowell, Irvin (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, 23, 423, 432.

Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, 21, 22.

overthrower of Macbeth, 21, 22.
Macduff, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), 21, 64-65.
Macedonia, region north of Greece; first a

acedonia, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, 3, 36, 64, 110, 111; 4, 208, 209, 211; early history, 4, 210–215; constitution and administration, 4, 211, 212; culture, 4, 217–218; religion and customs, 4, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, 4, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, 2, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), 3, 444–446; under Philip the Great, 4, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, 4, 256–419; under Olympias, 4, 439, 490; under Antipater, Alexander one Great, 4, 250–419; under Olympias, 4, 439, 490; under Antipater, 4, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, 4, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, 4, 504; under Seleucus I, 4, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, 4, 504, 512; Gauls invade, 4, 506; the Ætolian and Achæan Lagurger, and 514, 522. Leagues and, 4, 516-533; Roman conquest, 4, 528, 542; 5, 315-317; as a Roman province (Achaia), 5, 450, 452; 6, 31; modern history of, 24, 217-219.

Macedonian Committee, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, 24, 218.

Macedonian Empire, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see Greece.

Macedonian Party, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, 4, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.

Macedonian Phalanx, see Phalanx. Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, 4, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynosephalæ, 4, 531, 558; third (171-168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, 4, 537; fourth (149-148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, 4, 542; **5**, 315–317.

Macer, Clodius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), 6, 221.

McFergus, Angus, king of Scotland 731-761 A.D., 21, 12. MacGregor, Captain, English officer; aids

in defense of Jalalabad (1842), 22, 143.

McGregory, Major, English colonial trader: attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron

region (1687), 23, 87. Machar (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba;

founds church of Aberdeen, 21, 9.

Machares, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosporus; makes peace with Rome, 5, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), 5, 472.

Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701-

1794), French statesman; minister of finance, 12, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, 12, 62, 89; as minister of marine, 12, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, 12, 71, 72.

Machemba, leader in Arab revolt against

Germany (1895), 15, 558.

MacHeil, Kenneth (thirteenth century),
Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of
Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), 21, 50. Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo (1469-

1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, 9, 406; tortured, 9, 406; The Prince of, 8, 498; 9, 407; death

of, 9, 458. Maciel, Antonio, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897),

23, 666; death, 23, 667.

Macistius, see Masistius. Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752-1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, 14, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), 12, 469; military incapacity of, 12, 544; 14, 537; capitulates at Ulm, 12, 544; 14, 537; 17, 447.

McKail (M'Kail), Hugh, Scotch Covenage.

preacher; tortured and executed (1666),

Mackay, Hugh (ca. 1640-1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killieerankie

(1689), **20**, 424. Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789-1793), 22, 342. Mackenzie, Alexander (1822-1892), Canadian

statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), 22, 346.

Mackenzie, George, see Cromarty, Earl of. Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," 22, 334; first mayor of Toronto, 22, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, 22, 337.

McKinley, William (1843-1901), American

statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), 23, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), 23, 486; elected president, 23, 487; administration of (1897–1901), 23, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), 23, 488; re-elected president (1900), 23, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), 23, 491.

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William McKinley, 23, 481.

Mackintosh, Sir James (1735-1832), British jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, 21, 507, 515, 528; supports Prisoners' Counsel Bill, 21, 578.

McLaws, Lafayette (1821-1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), 23, 433.

McLean, John (1785-1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, 23, 402.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (1808-1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, 13, 134; defeated at Wörth, 13, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, 13, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, 13, 183; becomes president of France, 13, 188; rebukes Jules Simon, 13, 190; resigns, 13, 192.

McMurrough Kavanagh, Art (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, 21, 387; instructed in English manners, 21, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, 21, 388; defeats English at Wexford, 21,

390; death, 21, 390.

Macmurrough, Dermot (ca. 1110-1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126-1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, 18, 279; 21, 366; expelled from Ireland, 18, 280; 21, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, 21, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, 21, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, 18, 280; 21, 369; captures Dublin, 18, 281; treaty with England, 21, 370; alliance with Strongbow, 21, 371-373; death, 18, 281; 21, 373; characterisation of, 21, 357, 366.

McNab, Sir Allan Napier (1798-1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in To-

ronto, 22, 337.

McNab, Sir Arthur, Canadian statesman; opposes Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), 22. 341.

Macomb, Alexander (1782–1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at

battle of Plattsburg (1814), 23, 334.

Macpherson, James Birdseye (1828-1864),
American soldier; commands wing of
Sherman's army, 23, 444; killed at
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Macquarie Lachlan (1762-1824), English

Macquarie, Lachlan (1762-1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808-1821, 22, 237. Macrianus, M. Fulvius (d. 262 A.D.), Roman

soldier, **6**, 418.

Macrinus, Marcus Ophelius (164–218 A.D.), Roman emperor 217–218, **6**, 393–395.

Macro, Nævius Sertorius (d. 38 A.D.), prætorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, 6, 151-152; kills Tiberius, 6, 155-156; driven to suicide by Caligula, 6, 161.

Macron, see Ptolemy.

Macta, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835). 13, 67.

Mada, see Medes.

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in,

10, 486; French expedition to, 13, 194; at war with France, 13, 198.

Madain, see Ctesiphon.

Madaraz, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, 15, 42.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, 10, 460.

Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), 21, 235.

Madison, James (1751-1836), fourth president of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), 23, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, 23, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," 23, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson 23, 317; elected president of United States, 23, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, 23, 326; re-elected president, 23, 341.

Madjd ad-din (thirteenth century), sheikh

of Bokhara, 24, 280.

Madoc or Madog (1150-1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), 22, 400.

Madoc (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, 18. 406. Mad Parliament, council held at Oxford in 1258, 18, 376-378.

Madraka, early Indian tribe; subjugation of

by Samudra Gupta, 2, 499.

Madras, city in British India; founded by English (1640), 22, 43; capitulates to French (1746), 22, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), 22, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), 22, 64-27 (1943), and (1777), 23, 90. 65; financial conditions in (1777), **22**, 90; foundation of university at (1857), **22**, 211.

foundation of university at (1857), 22, 211.

Madrid, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), 10, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, 10, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, 10, 378; revolt in (1837), 10, 398; revolt in (1868), 10, 402.

Madrid, Treaties of; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), 9, 450; 11, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), 9, 499; between England and Spain (1630), 19, 567

567.

Madura, city of India; foundation of (fourth

century B.C.), 22, 33.

Mæander (modern Mendere), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148),

Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (ca. 68 B.C.-8 A.D.), Roman patron of letters; favour of Augustus to, 6, 195-196; baths of, 6, 338; death, 5, 650.

Mælmorda, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.;

defeated at Glen Mama, 21, 351; rebels

against Brian Boruma, 21, 352. Mænius, Caius, Roman dictator 314 B.C.;

subdues Campanians, 5, 191.

Mænius, Lucius (fourth century B.C.),
Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), 5, 173.

Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, 4, 583.

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Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, 6, 394–395; governs empire, 6, 399; death, 6, 400; character and achievements, 6, 404.

Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), 13, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), 11, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), 11, 585; siege of, by French (1748), 14, 434; siege of, by French (1794), 14, 17.

Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), 21, 654; 22, 313.

Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, 2, 488, 492, 494, 495.

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Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555. Magalhães, Fernão de, see Magellan.

Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, 23, 662-663.

Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), 23,259.

Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, 20, 388; filled with

Catholic fellows, 20, 391.

Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), 14, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), 14, 348-351; surrendered to the French (1806), 12, 553.

Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães (1480-1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, 10, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, 10, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, 10, 487; estimate of, 10, 487.

Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), 9, 604; 13,

136; 15, 16.

Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, 22, 275, 308; Boers evacuate,

Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, 2, 134; influence Persian religion, 2, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, 2, 638-639; influence Persian architecture, 2, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), 6, 401.

(third century A.D.), 6, au.

Magiana, Median province; rebels against
Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), 2, 607.

Magna Charta, in English history, a charter
granted by John to the barons (1215);
first demanded by barons, 18, 345;
principles, 8, 499; 18, 347-349; text,
18, 627-634: revision under Henry III 18, 627-634; revision under Henry III (1216), 18, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), 19, 550.

Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given

to Greek colonies in southern Italy, 3, 200; 4, 204, 511, 578, 584.
Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), 12, 471.

Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.). Roman emperor 350-353 A.D.; reign, 6, 469-472; death, 6, 472.

Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), 5, 298-299.
Magnetes, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Pheræ (ca. 362 B.C.), 4, 190.
Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1828), 17, 540.

(1826), 17, 540.

Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway
1035-1047, and of Denmark 1042-1047; accession to throne of Norway, 16, 77, 102; reign in Norway, 16, 102-103; accession to throne of Denmark, 16, 134; reign in Denmark, 16, 134–136; claims throne of England, 16, 103; 18, 130; death, 16,

Magnus II, king of Norway 1066-1069; reign. 16, 104

Magnus (III) "the Barefoot," king of Nor-Magnus (III) "the Baretoot," king of Norway 1093-1103; reign, 16, 104-105.

Magnus (IV) "the Blind," king of Norway 1130-1134; accession, 16, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, 16, 108; defined and blinded by Harold IV, 16 feated and blinded by Harold IV, 16, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, 16, 147; at war with Eric IV, 16, 147; death, 16,

108, 147. Magnus V, king of Norway 1162-1186; reign, 16, 109-112.

Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Nor-

way 1263-1280; accession, 16, 117; reforms, 16, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, 21, 55.

Magnus VII, king of Norway, see Magnus II, king of Sweden.

king of Sweden.

Magnus I, king of Sweden ca. 1275-1290; reign, 16, 192.

Magnus II (1316-1374), king of Sweden 1319-1350, 1359-1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319-1365; accession to throne of Sweden, 16, 194; accession to throne of Norway, 16, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skane, 16, 180, 183; deposition 16, 120, 194; restored to throne position, 16, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, 16, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, 16, 195; death, 16, 196. Magnus Ferratus, see Le Grand Ferré

Magnus, Johannes (1488-1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, 16, 236.

Magnus (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, 16, 351.

Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, 2, 311.

Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), 4, 206.

Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, 5, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, 5, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, 5, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, 5, 286.

Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, 2, 606.

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810-1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, 23, 430.

Mackintosh, Sir James (1735-1832), British iurist: proposes reforms in English jurist; proposes reforms in English criminal law, 21, 507, 515, 528; supports

Prisoners' Counsel Bill, 21, 578. McLaws, Lafayette (1821–1897), American soldier in Confederate service; in Antietam campaign (1862), 23, 433.

McLean, John (1785-1861), American jurist; dissents from majority of supreme court in Dred-Scott decision, 23, 402.

MacMahon, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de (1808-1893), duke of Magenta, marshal of France and president of French republic; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 582; opposes Law of Suspects, 13, 134; defeated at Wörth, 13, 151; overwhelmed at Sedan, 13, 157; suppresses the Commune of 1871, 13, 183; becomes president of France, 13, 188; rebukes Jules Simon,

13, 190; resigns, 13, 192. McMurrough Kavanagh, Art (d. 1417), king of Leinster, Ireland; marriage, 21, 387; instructed in English manners, 21, 388; raids Wexford, Kilkenny, and Kildare, 21, 388; defeats English at Wexford, 21, 390; death, 21, 390.

Macmurrough, Dermot (ca. 1110-1171), king of Leinster, Ireland 1126-1166; abducts wife of O'Rourke, prince of Brefni, 18, 279; 21, 366; expelled from Ireland, 18, 280; 21, 367; seeks aid of Henry II of England, 21, 367; arranges with English adventurers to invade Ireland, 21, 368; returns and defeats Ossory, 18, 280; 21, 369; captures Dublin, 18, 281; 21, 369; captures Dublin, 18, 281; treaty with England, 21, 370; alliance with Strongbow, 21, 371-373; death, 18, 281; 21, 373; characterisation of, 21, 357, 366.

McNab, Sir Allan Napier (1798-1862), Canadian statesman; represses revolt in To-

ronto, 22, 337.

McNab, Sir Arthur, Canadian statesman; op poses Rebellion Losses Bill (1848), 22,

Macomb, Alexander (1782-1841), American soldier; defeats British under Prevost at

battle of Plattsburg (1814), 23, 334.

Macpherson, James Birdseye (1828-1864),
American soldier; commands wing of
Sherman's army, 23, 444; killed at
battle of Atlanta, 23, 444.

Macquarie, Lachlan (1762-1824), English soldier; governor of New South Wales 1808-1821, 22, 237.

Macrianus, M. Fulvius (d. 262 A.D.), Roman

soldier, 6, 418.
Macrinus, Marcus Ophelius (164–218 A.D.),

Roman emperor 217-218, 6, 393-395. Macro, Nævius Sertorius (d. 38 A.D.), prætorian prefect; overthrows Sejanus, 6, 151-152; kills Tiberius, 6, 155-156; driven to suicide by Caligula, 6, 161.

Macron, see Ptolemy. Macta, a delta in Algeria; battle of the (1835), 13, 67.

Mada, see Medes.

Madagascar, an island in the Indian Ocean; discoveries of Coutinho and Soares in,

10, 486; French expedition to, 13, 194; at war with France, 13, 198.

Madain, see Ctesiphon.

Madaraz, Hungarian politician; leader of republican left in 1868, 15, 42. Madeira, an island in the Atlantic, off the

coast of Africa; re-discovery and settlement, 10, 460.

Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France, first wife of James V of Scotland; marriage and death (1537), 21, 235.

Madison, James (1751–1836), fourth president

of the United States 1809–1817; in constitutional convention (1787), 23, 291; joint author of *The Federalist*, 23, 293; drafts "Virginia Resolutions," 23, 314; appointed secretary of state by Jefferson, 23, 317; elected president of United States, 23, 324; diplomatic difficulties with England, 23, 326; re-elected president, 23, 341.

Madjd ad-din (thirteenth century), sheikh of Bokhara, 24, 280.

Madoc or Madog (1150-1180), son of Owen Gwynedd, prince of Wales; reputed to have discovered America (1170), 22, 400.

Madoc (thirteenth century), leader of Welsh against Edward I; surrender of, 18, 406. Mad Parliament, council held at Oxford in 1258, **18**, 376–378.

Madraka, early Indian tribe; subjugation of

Madraka, early Indian tribe; subjugation of by Samudra Gupta, 2, 499.

Madras, city in British India; founded by English (1640), 22, 43; capitulates to French (1746), 22, 46; returned to English by treaty (1749), 22, 48; unsuccessful siege of, by French (1758–1759), 22, 64–65; financial conditions in (1777), 22, 90; foundation of university at (1857), 22, 211.

foundation of university at (1857), 22, 211.

Madrid, capital of Spain; occupied by the French (1808), 10, 328; Joseph's triumphal entry into, 10, 339; Ferdinand's triumphal entry into, 10, 378; revolt in (1837), 10, 398; revolt in (1868), 10, 402.

Madrid, Treaties of; between Charles V and Francis I (1526), 9, 450; 11, 322; between Montferrat and Savoy (1617), 9, 499; between England and Spain (1630), 19, 567

567.

Madura, city of India; foundation of (fourth

century B.C.), 22, 33. Mæander (modern Mendere), a river in western Asia Minor; battle of the (1148), 8, 362.

Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius (ca. 68 B.C.-8 A.D.) Roman patron of letters: favour of Augustus to, 6, 195-196; baths of, 6, 338; death, 5, 650.

Mælmorda, king of Leinster ca. 1000 A.D.; defeated at Glen Mama, 21, 351; rebels against Brian Boruma, 21, 352.

Mænius, Caius, Roman dictator 314 B.C.;

subdues Campanians, 5, 191.

Mænius, Lucius (fourth century B.C.), Roman tribune; legislation of (357 B.C.), 5, 173

Mænon, Sicilian conspirator (third century B.C.); attempts to seize supreme power, 4, 583.

Mæonians (Meiones), early Greek tribe;

origin of, 2, 422.

Mæsa, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress
Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, 6, 394-395; governs empire, 6, 399; death, 6,400; character and achievements, 6,404

Mæstricht, a city in Netherlands; capture of estricht, a city in Netherianus; capture of by Parma (1579), 13, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), 11, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), 11, 585; siege of, by French (1748), 14, 434; siege of, by French (1794), 14, 17.

Mafeking, town in South Africa; siege (1900), 21, 654; 22, 313. Magadha, ancient Indian kingdom, 2, 488,

492, 494–495.

Magagoni, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), 15, 555.

Magalhães, Fernão de, see Magellan.

Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de,
generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, 23, 662-663.

Magaw, Robert, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), 23, 259. Magdalen College, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, 20, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, 20, 391.

Magdeburg, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), 14, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), 14, 348-351; surrendered to the French (1806), 12, 553.

Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães (1480-1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, 10, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, 10, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, 10, 487; estimate of, 10, 487.

Magenta, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), 9, 604; 13,

136; 15, 16.

Magersfontein, South Africa; British defeated at, 22, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, 22, 275.

Magi, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, 2, 134; influence Persian religion, 2, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, 2, 638-639; influence Persian architecture, 2, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), 6, 401.

(third century A.D.), 6, 401.

Magiana, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), 2, 607.

Magna Charta, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, 18, 345; principles, 8, 499; 18, 347-349; text, 18, 627-634; revision under Henry III (1216), 18, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), 19, 550.

Magna Græcia (Greater Hellas), name given

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Magnano, town in Italy; battle (1799), 12,

Magnentius, Flavius Popilius (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350-353 A.D.; reign, 6, 469-472; death, 6, 472.

Magnesia, city in Lydia, Asia Minor: battle

(190 B.C.), 5, 298-299.

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Magnus (I) "the Good," king of Norway 1035-1047, and of Denmark 1042-1047;

accession to throne of Norway, 16, 77, 102; reign in Norway, 16, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, 16, 134; reign in Denmark, 16, 134-136; claims throne of England, 16, 103; 18, 130; death, 16,

Magnus II, king of Norway 1066-1069; reign. **16,** 104.

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Magnus V, king of Norway 1162-1186; reign, 16, 109-112.
Magnus (VI) "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263-1280; accession, 16, 117; reforms, 16, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, 21, 55.
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Magnus VII, king of Norway, see Magnus II, king of Sweden.

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16, 351. Mago (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian

general; organises forces of Carthage, 2, 311.

Mago (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.). **4**, 206.

Mago (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, 5, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, 5, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, 5, 259, 268, 279,

282; death, 5, 286.

Magophonia, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, 2, 606.

Magruder, John Bankhead (1810-1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, 23, 430.

Maguire, Cuconnaught, Irish chieftain; at battle of Yellow Ford (1597), 21, 415; flees to Rome, 21, 418.

Maguire, John Francis (1815-1872), Irish lawyer and journalist; supports Home Rule, 21, 634.

Magyars, race of Turanian origin; invade Bulgaria (893 A.D.), 24, 130, 163; settle in Pannonia (Hungary) (894 A.D.), 7,

591; see also Hungary.

Mahabharata, Indian epic; as source of history, 2, 483, 496; compared with Homer, 2, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gita, 2, 598; contradictions in 2, 598; 2, 492; speech of Bhagavad-gua, 2, 528; contradictions in, 2, 537.

Mahan, Alfred Theyer (1840-), American

naval officer and naval historian; urges annexation of Hawaii upon President

minexation of Hawaii upon President McKinley (1898), 23, 484.

Maharbaal (Merbaal, Merbalos) (sixth century B.C.), king of Tyre; reign, 2, 287.

Maharbal (third century B.C.), Carthaginian general; in second Punic War, 5, 242, 251, 255-256.

Mahasena, traditional king of India, 2, 500.

Mahdi, The, title claimed by a religious impostor under Mohammed IV of Turkey; raises insurrection (1666), 24, 392-393.

Mahdi, al- (Muhammed Ahmed) (1842-1885) self-proclaimed prophet and deliverer of Islam; heads insurrection against Egyptian authority, 21, 646; 24, 461.

Mahendra Gupta, traditional king of India,

2, 499.

Mahenkal, Hindu god, 2, 541.

Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great, sultan of

Mahmud or Mahmoud the Great, sultan of Gazni 997-1030 A.D., chief member of the Ghaznevid dynasty; Indian conquests, 2, 492, 506; 8, 223; 22, 22-23; national epic completed under, 24, 491.

Mahmud I, sultan of Turkey 1730-1754; reign, 24, 407-412; offers mediation in War of Austrian Succession, 24, 412.

Mahmud II, sultan of Turkey 1808-1839; signs Treaty of Bucharest, 17, 468; at war with Nicholas I, 17, 544; signs Treaty of Adrianople, 17, 545; reforms of, 24, 425-426; asks aid of Russians against Egypt, 24, 452; death, 24, 453.

Mahmud of Ghor or Ghur, a Mohammedan ruler; founds second Afghan dynasty

(1186), **22**, 23,

Mahmud Medim Pasha (nineteenth century). grand vizir of Ottoman Empire; declares bankruptcy of Turkey, 24, 432

Mahmud Tchelebi, son-in-law of Murad II; ransomed (1444), 24, 321, 322.

Mahmud Yelvaj (thirteenth century), ambassador of Jenghiz Khan to Muhammed of Khwarezm, 24, 280. Mahon, see Mathgamain.

Mahram, Agazi war god; identified with

Adar and Ninib, 1, 316.

Mahrattas, an East Indian race; language,
2, 488, 490; at war with the English
(1778-1779), 22, 91-93; defeat English
and gain concessions, 22, 93; peace
negotiations with Hastings, 22, 98; second war with English (1803-1805) 22,

117-121; peshwa of, surrenders to English, 22, 128; British defeat, 22, 149. Maid of Norway, see Margaret, queen of

Scotland.

Maid of Orleans, see Joan of Arc. Maignet, French revolutionist; burns Bed-

ouin Burgh, 12, 330.

Maillard, Jean (fourteenth century), a citizen of Paris: massacres Marcel (1358), 11. 137.

Maillard, Stanislas (1745-1805), French revolutionist; in Women's Insurrection (1789), 12, 217, 218; fits out band of assassins, 12, 268; acts as judge during the Commune (1792), 12, 271.

Maillé-Brèzé, Urbain de (d. 1650), French soldier; wins battle of Avein, 11, 469.

Maillé, Clémence de (seventeenth century) princess of Condé; gains possession of Bordeaux, 11, 507.

Maillebois, Jean Baptiste François Desmarets, Marquis (1682-1762), French soldier; leads army against Austria, 12, 37; 14, 431; defeated at Piacenza, 14, 433.

Maillotins, a name given to rioters at Paris (1382), 11, 156.

Mailly, Louise Julie, Countess of (1710-1751)

mistress of Louis XV, 12, 31.

Mailly-d'Haucourt, J. Auguste, Count of (d. 1794), marshal of France, 12, 338. Maine, a former province in northern France;

united to France, 11, 51.

Maine, a state of the United States of America; colonisation of, 22, 635-637; comes under jurisdiction of Massachusetts (1652), 22, 638; 23, 115; declared to be under jurisdiction of king of England, 22, 638; constituted county of Yorkshire, 22, 639; Massachusetts re-establishes authority, 23, 145; Massachusetts purchases rights in, 23, 150; under the province charter of Massachusetts Bay (1691), 23, 170; seeks separation from Massachusetts (1786), 23, 288; admitted to the Union (1820), 23, 349.

Maine, United States battleship; destroyed

in Havana harbour (1898), 23, 487. Maine, Irish king (fifth century A.D.), stem-

father of southern Hui Neill, 21, 342. Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner (1822–1888), English jurist and historian; institutes

legal reforms in British India, 22, 211.
Maine, Louis Auguste de Bourbon, Duke de (1670-1736), son of Louis XIV and the marquise de Montespan; marriage, 11, 558; education under Madame de Maintenon, 11, 560; appointed guardian of Louis XV, 12, 10; persecuted by Bourbon, 12, 25.

Maine, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under

Maine, Catholic priest; martyrdom of, under Elizabeth (1577), 19, 355.
Main Plot, The (1603), a conspiracy against James I of England, 19, 472.
Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de (Mme. Scarron) (1635-1719), second wife of Louis XIV; urges revocation of edict of Nantes, 11, 545; relations with Mme. de Montespan, 11, 557; marriage of, to Louis XIV, 11, 559; review of

career, 11, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, 11, 630.

Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, 19, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, 19, 553.

enromation of sermon forbidden, 19, 553.

Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), 14, 115, (1517), 14, 245; siege of (1793), 12, 363; 15, 272.

Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), 23, 585, 592.

Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771-1840), French marshal: lands in Morea, 24, 234.

Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), 22, 323.

treal (1641), 22, 325.
Maitland, John, see Lauderdale.
Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777–1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, 10, 366; governor of Upper Canada, 22, 335; recalled, 22, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), 22, 276.
Maitland of Lethington, William (ca. 1528–1573) Scotch statesman; secretary of

1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, 19, 285; 21, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, 19, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, 19, 305, 307; 21, 269; efferts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, 19, 320, 335; death, 19, 352; 21, 274.

Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV,

14, 181.

Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, 9, 81. Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, 10, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, 10, 99.

Majorianus, Julius, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, 605-610; laws, **6**, 606-607; wars with Goths, **6**, 608-609; abdication, death, **6**, 609-610.

Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), 21,

643, 652; 22, 291. Makar, see Melkarth.

Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848–1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War,

of Russian fleet in Rasso-Japanese War, 17, 623; death, 17, 623.

Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes Moscow Mercury (1818), 17, 516.

Malacca, a tarrage of the Malay Peninsula; discovered, 10, 486; ceded to British (1824), 22, 132.

Malachi, Hebrew prophet, 2, 131.

Malachy, St. (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate, appointed legate of Iroland, 21, 356.

ate; appointed legate of Ireland, 21, 356.

Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), 21, 346; defeated by Danes (851), 21, 348.

Malachy II, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, 21, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, 21, 351; recognised as king of Ireland (1015), 21, 355; burns Dublin. 21, 355; death, 21, 356.

Malacon of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), 4, 555.

Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phoenicians, 10, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), 10, 149-151.

Malakov, Duke of, see Pélissier.

Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), 2, 377.

Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century),

Italian historian; estimate, 9, 185.

Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, 8, 644.

Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans

at Lucca (1341), 9, 161-162.

Malatesta, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), 9, 282 seq. Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), 10, 486.

Malazo, naval battle of (1704), 20, 474.

Malchus, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, 3, 591.

Malchus (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, 3, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), 2, 180.

Malchus, see Porphyry.

Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.;
invades Moray, 21, 17, 27.

Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005-1034;

accession to throne, 21, 18, 27.

Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, 21, 23; at the English court, 21, 24; invades Eng-land (1070), 21, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, 18, 186; 21, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, 21, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), 18, 219; 21, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), 18, 219–220; 21, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, 21, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, 21, 58.

Malcolm IV (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, 21, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, 21, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, 21, 46; death, 21, 46.

Maldive Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers

(1507), 10, 486.

Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's Encyclopædia, 12, fisher of Duter of Shriyer opposition to Louis XV, 12, 101–102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, 12, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792–1793), 12, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, 12, 294; execution of, 12, 338. despina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Chiballina chief, opposes Castruggio, Cast.

Malespina, Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, 9, 134; flees to Cane della Scala

from Castruccio, 9, 146.

Malestroit, Truce of, between French and

English (1343-1346), 11, 110.
Malet, Claude François de (1754-1812), a French soldier; conspires against Napoleon, 12, 597.

Maleville, Jacques de (1741-1824), French lawyer; collaborates in editing the civil code, 12, 520.

Malfatti, doctor of duke of Reichstadt (1830). 14, 593.

Malians (Melians), tribe of Greece, 3, 168, 323; in Persian War, 3, 314, 318, 334, 363, 640.

Malichus, Jewish general; poisons Antipater (43 B.C.), 2, 164.
Malik as-Salik (d. 1181), sultan of Syria 1174-1181; reign, 8, 369-370.
Malik ben Anas (d. 795 A.D.), Moslem jurist; first codifier of Moslem law, 8, 299-300.
Malik Steh Schiple gultan 1072, 1002, reign. Malik Shah, Seljuk sultan 1072-1092; reign, 2, 377; 8, 226; encourages literature, **2**, 377; **24**, 492.

Mallet du Pan, Jacques (1749-1800), Swiss publicist; favours mediation of powers, 12, 257.

Maili, a people of India; conquered by Alexander the Great, 4, 362-363, 366. Mallius the Fæsulan (d. 62 B.C.), Roman

soldier; in Catiline's conspiracy, 5, 485, 487; death, 5, 493.

Malmesbury, Lord, see Harris, James, earl of Malmesbury.

Malmö, seaport of Sweden; siege (1536), 16, 261. Malmö, Truce of, a treaty between Germany

Malmo, Truce or, a treaty between dermany and Denmark (1848), 15, 448-450.

Malo-Iaroslavetz, Malojaroslavetz, or Maloyaroslavetz, town in Russia; battle (1812), 12, 591; 17, 477.

Malouet, Victor (1740-1814), French statesman; in the assembly (1789), 12, 154.

Maiplaquet, village in France; battle (1709), 11, 624-626; 12, 352; 14, 414; 20, 477. Mals, village in Austria; battle (1499), 14,242. Malsch, village in Germany; battle (1796), 14, 514. Malta, chief of the Maltese Islands in the

Mediterranean Sea; besieged by Turks (1565), 24, 357; conquered by Napoleon (1798), 17, 439; taken by English (1800), 17, 439.

Malthus, Thomas Robert (1766-1834), English political economist; advocates establishment of country banks, 21, 497. Maltravers, Sir John de (1290?—1365), English

nobleman; custodian of Edward II, 18. 445-446.

Malvern Hill, near Richmond, U. S. A.; battle (1862), 23, 432.

Mamæa, Julia (d. 235 A.D.), Syrian woman, mother of Alexander Severus; character and influence, 6, 400-401, 404-405.

Mamai (fourteenth century), Mongolian chief; at battle of the Don (1380), 17, 151-152.

Mamelukes, corps of mercenary cavalry, originating in thirteenth century, whose chiefs were long rulers of Egypt; rule of (1250-1517), 8, 231-232, 443-444; St.

Louis of France negotiates with (1250-1254), **8**, 447; conquests in Palestine (1268-1291), **2**, 306; recruit army by means of slaves, **9**, 319; at the battle of the Pyramids (1798), **12**, 464-465; massacred by Mehemet Ali (1811), **24**, 450.

Mamers, Etruscan name for Mars, q. v. Mamersi, Etriscan name for Mars, q. v.

Mamertines, Campanian mercenaries; occupy Messana (283 B.C.), 2, 319-320;

4, 583; 5, 208, 209; defeated by Pyrrhus (277 B.C.), 4, 510; conquered by Hiero (269 B.C.), 4, 585; cause first Punic War (264 B.C.), 2, 320-321; 5, 218.

Mamilii (Mamilia), Roman family; legendary history of, 5, 68.

Mamilius, Octavius (ca. 510 B.C.); marries

daughter of Tarquinius, 5, 83; death,

Man or Minni, district northeast of Assyria, home of the Manna; wars with Assyria, 1,388,390,391,398-399,428; 2,584-585. Man, Antiquity of; early theories, 1, 40, 41;

modern theories, 1, 42.

Man, Prehistoric, in Egypt, 1, 87–89; in Phænicia, 2, 263; in England, 18, 1.

Man with the Iron Mask, French prisoner of state (d. 1703), 11, 531.

Manahem (first century A.D.), Jewish leader of insurgents; revolt and death (ca. 66 A.D.), 2, 178.

Manassas, battles of, see Bull Run. Manasseh, king of Judah 697-642 B.C.; reign,

2, 116–117, 210. Manasseh, Hebrew high priest (276 B.C.), 2. 136.

Manasseh, tribe of Hebrews; conquer sur-

rounding country, 2, 72-73.
Manasseh Ben Israel (1604-1657), Jewish rabbi and statesman; petitions Cromwell for legal admission of Jews to England, 20, 161-162.

Manazas, influential family in Venezuela. 23, 597. Manchester, Earl of, see Montagu, Edward.

Manchester, Eart of, see Montagu, Edward.
Manchester Massacre (1819), 21, 509.
Manchuria, dependency of China; invaded
by Japanese (1894), 24, 577; part of,
ceded to Japan (1895), 24, 655; occupied
by Russians (1900), 17, 621-622; 24,
574, 657; campaigns in, during RussoJapanese War, 17, 622-625; 24, 658-660;
treaty respecting (1901), 24, 573; restored

treaty respecting (1901), 24, 573; restored to China (1906), 17, 651.

Manchus or Manchoos, Asiatic people, from whom Manchuria is named; found dynasty of Kiu in China (1120), 24, 271-272; wars with Mongols, 24, 273, 279; found present dynasty in China (1644),

24, 544; ascendency in China, 24, 566. Mancinus, Caius Hostilius, Roman consul 137 B.C.; defeated by Numantians, 5, 317-318.

Mancinus, Lucius Hostilius, Roman prætor 148 B.C.; at siege of Carthage, 5, 308. Mancinus, Treaty of, a treaty between Man-

cinus and the Numantians (ca. 140 B.C.), **5**, 318–319.

Manco Capac II (Manco Inca) (ca. 1500-1544), Inca chief 1533-1544; declared sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, 23, 548; besieges Cuzeo, 23, 548.

Manda, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, q. v.

Mandalay, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), 22, 219. Mandane (sixth century B.C.), mother of

Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, 2, 576.

Mandane, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), 3, 399.

Mandarins, Chinese officials; position of, 24, 532–533.

Mandat, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, 12, 261.
Mandeville, see Montagu, Edward.

Mandeville, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350–1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, 18, 497. Mandeville, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of

Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albe-

marle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), 18, 261.

Mandonius (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, 5, 282.

Manège, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, 12, 478.

Maneros, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, 1, 91, 212. Manfred (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily,

illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, 9, 99; allied with Florence, 9, 102–104; dominant in Italy, 9, 108; 14, 124, 125; marries Helena of Ætolia, 14, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, 9, 109; 14, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, 14, 126.

Manfredi, Italian family; driven from Faenza

by the Borgias, 8, 644.

Mangalore, seaport in Bombay; English de-

feated by Hyder Ali at (1768), 22, 75. Mangu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, 8, 231.

Manhattan Island, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settle on, 23, 5; Dutch purchase, 23, 6.

Mania (d. 399 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Æolis; obtains husband's

satrapy from Pharnabazus, 4, 84; valour and ability of, 4, 84; assassinated, 4, 84.

Manichæans, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, 10, 563; see also Bogomiles,

Cathares, Paulicians.

Manila, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.

Manilius, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius. Manilius (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, 6, 160. Manin, Daniele (1804–1857), Italian patriot;

instruggle for Italian independence, 9,601. Manin, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), 9, 554.

Manishtusu (Ma-an-is-tu-iro, Manishtuirba), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, 1, 357.

Manitoba, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), 22, 343.

Manley, John, see Manly.
Manlii, Roman patrician family; attitude of

toward plebeians, 5, 125.

Manlius (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Cataline; killed (62 B.C.), 5, 493.

Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, 5, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, 5, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, 5, 169.

Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), 5, 183; con-demns son to death, 5, 183, 184; defeats

Latins, 5, 184-185.

Manlius, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius. Manly (Manley), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, 23, 250.

Manna, see Man. Manneans, see Man.

Manners and Customs, see Social Conditions. Manners, John (1721–1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman;

resigns from ministry, 20, 615.

Manners-Sutton, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, 21, 585.

Victoria of England, 21, 585.

Mannheim, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), 11, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), 14, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), 14, 512; 15, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), 12, 475; 17, 436.

Manning, Thomas (1772–1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), 24, 505.

Mannuki-Babili, prince of Bit-Dakkuri 1 431.

Mannuki-Babili, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, 1, 431. Manny or Mauny, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, 11, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, 11, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, 18, 458; campaign in Guienne, 18, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, 18, 466.

Manoncourt, see Sonnini. Mans, Le, city in France; sacked by John of

England (1199), 18, 330.

Mansel, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor, 11, 152.

Mansell, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates

(1621), 19, 507.

Mansfeld, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626),
German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, 13, 571; champions Frederick V of Palatinate, 14, 336–338; 19, 511; death, 14, 341.

Mansfeld, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier; member of council in the Netherlands (1576), 13, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

Spanish, 13, 459; in the Netherlands (1588), 13, 525 seq.; succeeds the duke of Parma (1592), 13, 528.

Mansfield, David Murray, Viscount Stormont, 2nd Earl of (1727-1796), English statesman; opposes Chatham's motion in the House of Lords (1770), 20, 614; secretary

of state (1780), **20**, 636. Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of (1705– 1793), English jurist; becomes chief justice of the king's bench, 20, 582; replies to Chatham in parliamentary debate on Wilkes case, 21, 614; Lord George Gordon tried before, 20, 636; opinion of James Otis' pamphlet, 23, 231.

Mansura, town in lower Egypt; battle of (1250), 3, 436 seq.

Manteo (sixteenth century), North American Indian; accompanies Raleigh to England (1585), 22, 558; welcomes English to island of Croatan, 22, 561; made lord of Roanoke (1587), 22, 561.

Manteuffel, Edwin Hans Karl, Baron of (1809-1885), Prussian soldier; in Austro-Prussian war (1866), **15**, 488, 492; in Franco-Prussian war (1870), **13**, 168, 169, 170, 174; made imperial governor of Alsace-Lorraine (1879), **15**, 535.

Manteuffel, Otto Theodor, Baron (1805-1882) German statesman; made minister of the interior (1848), 15, 453; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1850), 15, 457; yields to Austrian demands, 15, 458; dismissed, (1858), 15, 474.

Mantinea, city of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus; battle of (362 B.C.), 4, 191 seq.

Mantua, city in Lombardy, Italy; under rule of dukes of Gonzaga, 9, 499 seq.; war of Mantuan succession (1628–1630), 9, 505; besieged by Napoleon, 12, 430; becomes French possession (1797), 12, 439; 14, 513; saved to Austria by General Gorzkowski (1848), 14, 642. Mantua, Treaty of (1681), 11, 594 seq.

Mantua, Dukes of; see Gonzaga.

Manu, ancient mythical divinity of India, the progenitor of mankind and reputed author of the code of Manu; laws of, put

into effect, 2, 527; see also Manu's Code. Manuel (I) Comnenus (ca. 1120-1180), Byzantine emperor 1143-1180; characterisation, **7**, 264 seq.; defeats Sicilian fleet (1146), **9**, 79; negotiates with Conrad III of Germany, 3, 361; makes peace with Roger II of Sicily, 9, 80; relations with Servia, 24, 189; makes alliance with Almeric, king of Jerusalem, 8, 368; receives Louis VII, king of France, 8, 361; death,

Manuel (II) Palæologus (d. 1425), Byzantine

emperor 1391-1425; reign of, **7**, 330-336. Manuel, Pierre Louis (1751-1793), French politician; temporary suspension of, from office, 12, 256; propositions of, rejected, 12, 281–282; demands abolition of royalty, 12, 282.

Manufactures and Industry; Babylonia, 1, 486-487, 493; China, 24, 304, 535; Phœnicia, 2, 334-339; 8, 475; India, 2, 521;

22, 211; influence of the Crusades, 8, 474-22, 211; influence of the Crusades, 8, 474–475, 478, 480; Venice, 9, 307, 315–319; the Guilds in Florence, 9, 326; decline of Italian industry in seventeenth century, 9, 524–525; industries in Spain under Arab rule, 8, 273–275; decline under Philip II, 10, 263; rise of Flemish manufactures, 13, 311–312; Flemings in England under Henry II, 18, 300; mineral industry in England in 1685, 20, 327–328. Huguenots bring manufactures 327–328; Huguenots bring manufactures to England, 11, 547; repression of Irish woollen manufactures, 21, 420, 436; the development of Irish linen industry, 21, 436; the industrial revolution, 21, 483-485; the growth of English manufactures, 21, 488; flourishing condition of French industry under Louis XII, 11,303; state encouragement under Francis I, 11, 326-327; industrial reforms of Sully, 11, 408-409; decline after Henry IV, 11, 432; the protective policy of Colbert, 11, 534; industry in Poland, 24, 47; mineral interests of Prussia, 15, 242-243; present industrial dayslement; 15 industrial development in Germany, 15, 527; progress in Russia in eighteenth cen-527; progress in Russia in eighteenth century, 17, 338; industrial development (1875–1897), 17, 619; Swedish development under Gustavus Adolphus, 16, 319; Switzerland, 16, 567; 17, 14; Belgium under Leopold II, 14, 58; progress in Cape Colony, 22, 272; industry in colonial Virginia, 22, 585; Massachusetts under Charles I, 23, 112–113; see also Labour, Trade and Commerce, Tariff.

Manu's Code, religious books of the Hindus, gathered into a document; chief authority

gathered into a document; chief authority on early Hindu society, 2, 483, 496; collected under Guptas, 2, 501; description of, 2, 508-519, 530-534, 536, 547; see also Vedas.

Manuza, see Othman ben Abi Neza.

Manzicert, Armenian fortress; (1070), 7, 254-255. battle of

Maoris, natives of New Zealand of Polyne-

sian stock; description of, 22, 263, 264.

Maps, invention of, 2, 303; of Ptolemy, 2, 303; 22, 424, 466; in Middle Ages, 22, 415; dispute of Columbus about, 22, 424; of Columbus, 22, 466.

Mar, Earls of, see Erskine, MacCainech and Stuart.

Marabastad, town in South Africa; gold dis-

covered near (1871), 22, 287.

Marat, Jean Paul (1744-1793), French revolutionist; gives warning of king's flight, 12, 240; accused of sedition, 12, 252; heads Jacobin faction, 12, 267; urges war of extermination, 12, 269; addresses the assembly (1792), 12, 284–285; opposes the "maximum," 12, 298; tried and acquitted by revolutionary tribunal, 12, 300; killed by Charlotte Corday, 12, 302–303; obsequies of, 12, 305; characterisation of 12, 306–307.

305; characterisation of, 12, 306-307.

Marathon, plain near Athens, Greece; battle of (490 B.C.), 3, 272-279; 4, 634; effect upon Persians, 2, 611, 613, 614;

Marboduus (d. 19 A.D), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, 6,

comanni; in league against Rome, 6, 63; surrender and death of, 6, 76-77.

Marburg, Conference of (1529), 14, 267.

Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers (1769-1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, 12, 378.

Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355-1358; at the head of the town deputies, 11, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, 11, 135; death of, 11, 137; characterisation of, 11, 137-138.

Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, 5 508.

Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, 6, 470; at battle of Mursa, 6, 472.

Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611-612.

rcellus Eprius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, **6**, 205, 206. Marcellus Marcellus, Granius, Roman prætor of Bithy-

nia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, 6, 143.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268-208
B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258–262, 271–273; besieges and captures Syracuse, 5, 264-

besieges and captures Syracuse, 5, 264-266; death of, 5, 273.

March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), 21, 136.

March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338-1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), 21, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), 21, 151; at Chevy Chase, 21, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, 21, 161-162; at battle of Homildon Hill, 21, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy. apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, 21, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), 21, 165.

(1409), 21, 165.

March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285-1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, 21, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, 21, 130-131; defends Berwick (1333), 21, 132; acknowledges Edward III, 21, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), 21, 134; in Moray's rising, 21, 135-136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), 21, 139-140; opposes Cross (1346), 21, 139-140; opposes David's proposal for succession, 21, 145.

March, Earls of, see Mortimer and Edward IV. Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863-), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, 13, 198; 24, 466.

Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king

(1415), 9, 235; retires to France, 9, 235.

Marchfeld, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), 14, 155.

Marchiali, see Man with the Iron Mask.

Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656-1706), French general; replaces

Vendôme, 11, 617; defeated at Blenheim

(1704), 11, 618; dies, 11, 621. Marchisio, Italian mechanic; towers at the siege of Crema (1160), 9, 51. March Revolution, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, 14, 623-633.

Marcia, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), 6, 146.

Marcia, mistress of Commodus (183–193 A.D.), 6, 379, 381–382, 385.

Marciano, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), 9, 465.

Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450-457 A.D., 7, 60-61; dream concerning Attila, 6, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, 6, 603.

Marck, William, Count de la, Dutch noble-

man; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), 13, 428-430; removed from command, 13, 439.

Marco Kralevitch, king of southern Servia

1371-1394; popularity, 24, 193.

Marcomanni (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, 6, 63; league, 6, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, 6, 296-298, 619.

Marcomeres, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D.,

7, 462-463. Marco Polo, see Polo, Marco.

Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus) (121-180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161–180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294–306; border wars of, **6**, 296–299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310-311.

Marcus of Cerynea, founder of Achean League (294 B.C.), 4, 518. Marcy, William Learned (1786-1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), 23, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), 23, 389; secretary of state under Pierce, 23, 390. Marczali, Hungarian soldier; in battle of

Mohács (1526), 24, 347. Mardaites, mountaineers of Lebanon, 7, 188.

Mardans (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, 2, 460, 569, 578, 655. Mardonius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, 2, 611; 3, 266-267, 316, 353-357; advises Xerxes I, 3, 285-288; at Salamis, 3, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, 3, 348-350; invades Beotia, 3, 358, 359; defeat at Platæa, 3, 363-378.

Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.

Marduk (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, 1, 517, 518; as creator, 1, 520; identified with Mar, 1, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, 1, 316, 521-523; as intercessor, 1, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, 1, 535.

Marduk-apal-iddin, king of Babylonia, 1, 329,

376; invades Assyria, 1, 331. Marduk-balatsu-iqbi, king of Babylonia, 1, 333; slain, 1, 389.

Marduk-bel-iddin, see Merodach-baladan. Marduk-bel-usati, attempts to seize Assyrian throne, 1, 332, 389.

Marduk-bel-usur, king of Sukhi; pays tribute to Shalmaneser II, 1, 389. Marduk-nadin-akhe, king of Babylonia; at-

tacked by Tiglathpileser I, 1, 329, 378. Marduk-nadin-shum, king of Assyria ca. 852-840 B.C.; asks aid of Shalmaneser II, 1, 332; defeats Marduk-bel-usati (his brother), 1, 389.

Marduk-shapik-zer-mati, king of Babylonia; considered an independent monarch, 1

329, 331, 378,

Marduk-ushezib, king of Chaldea, 1, 334. Mardyke, town in England; capitulates to Cromwell (1657), 20, 170.

Mareb or Arem, early capital of Yemen, 8, 106; inundated, 8, 6, 107; long succes-

sion of rulers, 8, 102.

Marengo, a village in Italy; Napoleon defeats Austrians at (1800), 12, 502-504; 14, 532. Marescot, Armand Samuel (1758-1832), French soldier; in charge of artillery in

Napoleon's passage of the Alps, 12, 498.

Maret, Hugues Bernard, duke of Bassano (1763-1839), French diplomat; imprisoned by Austrians, 12, 363; meets Napoleon, 12, 597; in Napoleon's ministry, (1815), 12, 624.

Marfée, La, forest in Champagne, France; battle of (1641), 11, 472.

Margaret (1353-1412), queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, daughter of Waldemar IV of Denmark; main treatment, demar IV of Denmark; main treatment, 16, 197-205; opposes guilds, 16, 143; marriage, 16, 120, 184, 195; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark united under, 16, 197; effects Union of Kalmar, 16, 201-205; death, 16, 205.

Margaret, the "Maid of Norway" (1283-1290), queen of Scotland 1286-1290; eggession 21, 55-56, 62; proposed margaret, 155-56, 62; proposed margaret, 155-56, 62; proposed margaret, 155-56, 62; proposed margaret and proposed margaret statements.

accession, 21, 55-56, 62; proposed marriage and death, 16, 119; 18, 401; 21, 63.

Margaret, wife of Eric II of Norway; betrothal

and marriage (1289), 16, 117, 119. Margaret (d. 1093), sister of Eadgar Ætheling, wife of Malcom Canmore, king of Scotland; marriage, 18, 178; 21, 24; character sketch, 21, 34; commerce in Scot-

land and, 21, 123.

Margaret, wife of Alexander III of Scotland, daughter of Henry III of England; marriage (1251), 21, 54; death, 21, 55. Margaret, daughter of Philip IV of Spain,

wife of Emperor Leopold I; marriage (1666), 11, 567.

Margaret, sister of Henry II of France; mar-

riage (1559), 11, 350.

Margaret (thirteenth century), widow of John de Montfort; holds the principality of Tyre, 2, 306.

Margaret, wife of Charles III, king of Naples;

becomes regent of Naples for Ladislaus (1386), 9, 234.

Margaret, regent of Netherlands; makes treaty with Gustavus Vasa (1526), 16, 289. Margaret of Angoulême, or of Valois, or of Alencon, or of Navarre (1492-1549), queen

of Navarre, daughter of Charles of Or-

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Margaret of Anjou (1430-1482), queen consort of Henry VI, king of England; marriage, 13, 558; character, 13, 561; gives birth to son, Edward, 13, 571; alleged complicity in death of Gloucester, 18, 563; temporary reconciliation with Vorka 563; temporary reconciliation with Yorkists, 18, 573; incites her followers to take up arms, 18, 576-577; battle of Mortimer's Cross and after, 18, 577-579; battle of Towton, 18, 580-582; seeks aid in France, 18, 582; flight, 18, 583; reconciliation with Warwick, 18, 589; caponiciliation ture after battle of Tewkesbury, 18, 597; imprisonment, 18, 598, 598 note; released by intervention of Louis XI, 18, 601; see also Wars of the Roses.

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May Laws, name applied to series of laws passed by Prussian Diet in May, 1873, marking the opening of the struggle known as the Kulturkampf (q. v.), 15,

Mayo, Richard Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of (1822–1872), English statesman; appointed governor-general of India, 22, 205.

Mayor of the Palace, leader of feudal retainers; office described, 7, 481, 484, 521-522.

Maypu, see Maipo.

Mazaces (fourth century B.C.), Persian commander; Amyntas defeats, 4, 306;

surrenders to Alexander, 4, 315.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), satrap of Cilicia; commanded by Ochus to invade Phœnicia, 2, 292, 627.

Mazæus (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; outflanks Parmenion, 4, 327; surrenders to Alexander, 4, 329; made satrap of Babylon, 4, 330, 373. Mazarin or Mazarini, Jules Giulio (1602-1661),

French cardinal and statesman; mediates French cardinal and statesman, Austria, a truce between France and Austria, 11, 461; succeeds Richelieu (1642), 11, 127, 12, 582; characterisation of, 11, 487; 13, 582; characterisation of, 11, 488; relations with Anne of Austria, 11, 488; dealings with Madame de Chevreuse, 11, 492; triumphs over Importants, 11, 492; triumphs over Importants, 11, 492; superintends education of Louis XIV, 11, 493; administers finance, 11, 498; leagues with Frondeurs, 11, 505; military operations regards Revelous, 14, 507; discover and against Bordeaux, 11, 507; disgrace and exile of, 11, 507 seq.; recall of, 11, 510, 515; seeks alliance with Cromwell, 11, 517; in league with Cromwell and Charles Gustavus, 15, 137; forms League of the Rhine, 11, 519; 14, 390; relations with Savoy, 9, 507; projects for marriage of Louis XIV, 11, 520; administration, 11, 522; death, 11, 523; characterisation, 11, 523.

Mazdak (fifth century A.D.), religious-socialistic leader in Sassanid empire; demands

of, 8, 86.

Mazeppa, Ivan (1644-1709), Cossack chief; rise to power, 17, 277; befriended by Peter the Great, 17, 277; unsuccessful alliance with Charles XII of Sweden, 16, 383; 17, 278-279; overthrow of,

Mazzini, Guiseppe (1805-1872), Italian statesman; letter of, to Sir James Graham, 9, 580; efforts of, for Italian liberation, 9, 587; activity of, in Switzerland, 17, 38; characterisations of, 9, 587 seq.; influence of, in Rome (1848), 9, 597; arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa

arouses insurrectionary feeling in Genoa (1857), 9, 602; causes tumults through Italy (1869), 9, 620; death, 9, 625.

Meade, George Gordon (1815-1872), American soldier; appointed to command of Army of the Potomac, 23, 437; commands Union army at battle of Gettysburg 23, 438 coc. in Wildows burg, 23, 438 seq.; in Wilderness campaign, 23, 446. Meadows (Medows), Sir William (1738–1813),

English soldier; captures Karne, 22, 111. Meareredsburn, battle of (485 A.D.), 18, 37. Measures, Greek, 3, 465-472; origin, 25, 673. Meaux, town in France; council of (846 A.D.).

11, 110; siege (1421), 11, 181; 18, 542; revolution in, 12, 272.

Mecca, capital of Arabia and sacred city of Islam; pre-islamic centre of Arabia, 8, 108; religious centre of Islam, 8, 23; first pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 125; conquered by Moslems, **8**, 11, 126 seq.; last pilgrimage of Mohammed to, **8**, 131; siege of, under Yazid, **8**, 177–178; siege of under Abdul-Malik, **8**, 180–181; taken by Karmates (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; passes into possession of Turkey (1517), **24**, 445

Mechanicsville, battle of (1862), 23, 431. Mechereki, Russian prince; reveals plot of assassination to Paul I (1801), 17, 442.

Mechlin, city of Belgium; sack of, 13, 436.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence

(1775), made by citizens of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, declaring themselves independent of England, 13

Méda, French gendarme; at arrest of Robes-

pierre (1794), 12, 343.

Medea, legendary Greek sorceress, daughter of the king of Colchis; carried off by Jason, 3, 73, 75, 158, 159, 263.

Medecino, Marquis of, see Marignano.

Medes (Mada or Amada), people of Media, g. v.

Medeus, supreme Lydian god, 2, 424.

Media, ancient Asiatic country, west of the Caspian Sea; main treatment, 2, 567, 573-586; people of, confused with Manda, 2, 583; wars with Egypt, 1, 146; subject to Assyria, 1, 388, 389, 392, 398, 399; overthrows Assyrian empire, 1, 442-444; precious metals, 2, 340; Scythians in, 2, 406; 3, 292; relations with Lydia, 2, 430; wars with Persia, 2, 431, 457, 571, 606; under Persia, 2, 591, 598, 602, 609. 638, 639, 642, 658; under Alexander and his successors, 4, 337, 381, 383, 384, 437, 554, 558.

Mediach, town in Transylvania; battle of (1849), 14, 654.

Mediation, Act of, in Swiss history; a general reconstruction of government (1813), 17, 30-35.

Medici, a powerful Florentine family, prominent from time of Salvestro (1378) to death of Giovan Gastone (1737); Florence under the, **9**, 349–390; family driven from Florence (1494), **9**, 412; in exile, intrigues against Florence, **9**, 430; restored to power in Florence (1512), 9, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), 9, 458; restored (1529), 9, 459; 11, 325.

Medici, Alessandro de' (d. 1537), first duke

of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, 9, 241; favoured by Leo X, 9, 446, 447 Florence assigned to (1529), 9, 457, 460; assassinated, 9, 461.

Medici, Catherine de' (1519-1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), 11, 332; power in France, 11, 351-394; becomes regent (1560), 11, 356; espouses Catholic cause, 11, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, 11, 378; court of, 11, 384; death, 11, 392.

Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder" (1389-1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, 9, 349-361; banished by the Albizzi, 9, 351; patron of learning, 9, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, 9, 359-

361.

Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III), see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.

Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II), see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany. Medici, Francesco de', see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.

Medici, Giovan Gastone de', see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany. Medici, Giovanni Angelo de, see Pius IV.

Medici, Giovanni de', see Leo X, pope.

Medici, Giovanni de', consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), 9, 51.

Medici, Giovanni de' (1360-1429), Florentine

merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, 9, 349-350. Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461), son of Cosmo

the Elder, 9, 356.

Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere"
(1498-1526), descendant of Cosmo "the
Elder," an Italian soldier, 9, 458.

Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453-1478), son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; murdered, 9, 367. Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479-1516), son of

Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), 9, 438.

Medici, Giulio de', see Clement VII, pope.

Medici, Ippolito de' (1511-1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, 9,

438, 446, 461.

Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent" (1448-1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, 9, 365; rules in Florence, 9, 270-200. ambassy to Ferdinand I of 370-390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, 9, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, 9, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, 9, 392.

Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492-1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, 9, 407; rules in Florence, 9, 438, 446.

Medici, Marie de' (1573-1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, 11, 410; regent 1610-1617, 11, 432-438; Richelieu, counsellor of, 11, 438, 449; arrests Condé, 11, 440 seq.; brings Louis XIII to submission, 11, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, 11, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, 11, 462; exiled, 11, 464; contributes to missions in North

America, 22, 555, 556; death, 11, 481.

Medici, Piero de' (1416–1469), son of Cosmo
"the Elder," 9, 356, 359; rivalry with
Lucas Pitti, 9, 362–363; incapacity as

governor, 9, 410.
Medici, Piero (II) de, (1471-1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, 9, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, 9, 239; driven from Florence, 9, 412; death, 9, 430.

Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388), gonfalonier

of Florence (1378), 9, 334 seq., 339, 341. Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks

War (1866), 15, 27.

Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 354.

Medicine: practice of, in Egypt, 1, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Baby-lonia-Assyria, 1, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, 2, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, 3, 90-91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, 18, 6; Arabian medicine, 8, 279.

Medina (Yathreb), a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, 8, 12; early converts to Islam in, 8, 117; siege of, 8, 123-124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, 8, 177.

Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), 22, 420.
Medina de Rio Seco, see Rio Seco.

Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), 22, 420. Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke

of, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, 10, 244; 13, 525; 19, 390; defeated by the English (1588), 19, 393-402.

Mediolanum, see Milan.

Mediterranean Race, origin, 1, 77; 4, 208; theory of the, 3, 34, 42; 4, 208.

Medius (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, 4, 390, 391.

Medon (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, 3, 162, 163.

Medontids, descendants of Medon, 3, 162.

Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, **3**, 486.

Medway, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), 20, 261.

Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766–1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, 12, 605.

Meerut or Mirat, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), 22, 170.
Megabases (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, 3, 304.

Megabates (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, 3, 265, 304, 387.

Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, 2, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, 3, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, 2, 291, 616; 3, 429. Megacles (seventh century B.C.), Athenian archon; sacrilegiously massacres Cylon's adherents, 3, 165-166; see also Alcmæonidæ.

Megara, Greek city; early history and colonies of, 3, 199, 201, 205; government in, 3, 165, 185; in Persian wars, 3, 334, 373; relations of, with Athens, 3, 428, 431, 448-450, 510, 511; revolts 425, 431, 443–450, 510, 511, revolts from Athens, 4, 70; wars of, with Athens, 3, 210–211, 434, 532, 580; war of, with Corinth (458 B.C.), 3, 424–425; relations of, with Sparta, 3, 435, 511, 519, 587; aids Corinth against Coreyra (433 B.C.), 3, 442; Demetrius Poliorcetes captures, 4, 308, 494; Demetrius Poliorcetes rules, 4, 452, 500; joins Achæan League,

Megaris (Megarid), district in ancient Greece; early settlement of, 3, 38; condition of, at Persian invasion, 3, 313; under control of Athens, 3, 430, 531; influence of, on Peloponnesian War, 3, 642; see also

Megara.

Megasthenes, early Greek ambassador to India

(ca. 300 B.C.), records of, 2, 496, 504.

Megiddo, town in Palestine; battle of (ca. 1525 B.C.), 1, 72, 136; battle of (608 B.C.), 1, 132, 183, 449; 2, 118, 286.

Megistias, Greek soothsayer; death at battle of Thermopylæ (480 B.C.), 3, 324,

Mehemet Ali (1769–1849), viceroy of Egypt; rise of, **24**, 449; puts down Wahhabees, **3**, 24; **24**, 411; murders mamelukes, **24**, 450; improves internal administration of Egypt, 24, 451; revolt of, against sultan of Turkey, 24, 451 seq.; foreign powers intervene in revolt of, 24, 453; last days of, 24, 454.

Mcherdates, see Mithridates.
Meiengrim, town in Switzerland; battle of (1712), 16, 661.

Meigs, Return Jonathan (1740-1823), American soldier; captures Sag Harbor (1777), **23**, 262.

Meigs, Fort, in Ohio; siege of (1813), 23, 330.

Meiones, see Mæonians.
Mejia, Tomas (ca. 1812–1867), Mexican general; execution, 23, 635.

Mekong Valley Dispute, disagreement be-tween Great Britain and China (1895);

settlement of, 24, 560-561.
Melanchthon or Melanthon, Philipp (1497elanchthon or Melanthon, Philipp (1497—1560), a German reformer; supports Luther, 14, 254; attitude towards Peasants' Revolt, 14, 261; marriage of, 14, 265; attitude of, towards Luther's marriage, 14, 265 note; at Conference of Marburg, 14, 267; commends Charles V, 14, 268; condemns divorce of Henry VIII, 19, 127; characterisation of, 14, 261 note 261 note.

Melander, see Holzapfel, Peter. Melas, Michael von (1729–1806), Austrian general; pursues Suchet, 12, 496; at battle of Marengo, 12, 501-503.

Melazzo, see Milazzo.

Melbourne, city in Australia; convention held in (1898), 22, 256.

Melbourne, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount, see Lamb.

Melcher of Falkenberg (seventeenth century), Swedish soldier; (1631), **14**, 348. defends Magdeburg

Melchi, Temelek (d. 974 A.D.), Armenian soldier in service of Eastern Empire; defeated by Saracens, 7, 241.

Melchites, orthodox Eastern Christians; tolerated by the Arabs (ca. 640 A.D.), 8, 162;

in Syria and the Lebanon, 7, 188.

Meleager (d. ca. 323 B.C.), Macedonian general; different commands under Alexander the Great, 4, 278, 301, 324; opposes Perdiccas, 4, 424-426; death, 4,

Melegnano, see Marignano. Melendez, see Menendez.

Meles, king of Lydia (eighth century B.C.); reign, 2, 421, 426, 428-429, 460.
Meletus, Athenian citizen; accuses Socrates

of impiety and corrupting youth (ca. 399 B.C.), 4, 36-37. Melians, see Malians.

Melicertes, see Melkarth.

Méline, Félix Jules (1838-), French states-

man; ministry (1896–1898), 13, 196. Meli-Shipak, king of Babylonia 1238–1224 B.C.; successful against Assyrians, 1, 329, 376.

Melitene, city in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 577 A.D.), 7, 143-144.
Melkarth, tutelary god of Tyre, the Greek Melicertes; cult and worship of, 2, 256, 276, 280, 298, 350, 351, 354.

Mello, Custodio José de (ca. 1845–1902), Brazilian naval officer and revolutionist; revolt of (1893), **23**, 664–665.

Meloria, Italian island; naval battle off (1284), 9, 116, 262.
Melukhkha, see Cush.

Melun, city in France; siege of (1420), 11,

180; 18, 540.
Melun, Treaty of, treaty between France and Flanders (ca. 1214), 13, 315.

Melusina (twelfth century), wife of Fulk of Anjou; wars with her son Baldwin III, 8, 364.

Melville, Andrew (1545-1622), Scottish reformer; refuses to be bought by James VI, 21, 275; rebukes the king, 21, 284.

Melville, Sir James (1535-1617), Scottish soldier and diplomat; announces birth of James Stuart to Queen Elizabeth, 19,

Melville, Viscount, see Dundas, Henry. Melzi, Count Francesco (1753-1816), Italian statesman; elected vice-president of Italian republic, 9, 568; leads deputation to Napoleon, 9, 569.

Mem, or Men, de Sa, see Sa.

Memel, seaport of Prussia; meeting of Frederick William III and Alexander of

Russia at (1802), 15, 289.

Memmii, Roman family of; origin, 5, 70.

Memmius, Caius (d. 100 B.C.), Roman tribune
111 B.C.; investigates Jugurtha's brib-

eries, 5, 384-386; assassination of, 5,

Memmius, Caius Gemellus, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Cæsar assists, **5**, 596; patron-

ises literature, 5, 647.

Memnon (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, over-ruled, 4, 285, 292–298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, 4, 286, 288, 292–293; death of, 4, 297.

Memphis (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early Memphis (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, 1, 68; loses its supremacy, 1, 70, 106; old kingdom of, 1, 90-105, 289; dynasty of, 1, 92, 173; under the Hyksos, 1, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, 1, 147; worship of Apis at, 1, 229, 233-234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, 8, 160; description of, 1, 236; ruins of, 1, 90.

Men, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, 2, 396, 415, 424.

Menabrea, Louis Frédéric. Count (b. 1809)

Menabrea, Louis Frédéric, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867–1869, 9, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.

Menahem, king of Israel 748-738 B.C.; pays

tribute to Assyria, 1, 333; reign of, 2,

114.

Menalcidas (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, 4, 540-541, 543,

Menander, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, 2,

Menander, an Athenian officer; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638. Menapii, a people in Gallia Belgica; Cæsar

conquers, 5, 521; 13, 273.

Menard, General, French soldier; invades
Switzerland (1798), 17, 20-21.

Mencheres, see Men-kau-Ra. Mencius (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, 24, 624.

Mendeliev or Mendelejeff, Dmitrii Ivanovitch (1834–), Russian chemist, 17, 77.

Mendere, see Mæander.

Mendoza, Lopez de, see Mondijar. Mendoza, Pedro de (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish

captain; founds Buenos Ayres, 23, 567. Mendoza, Pedro Gonzalez de (1429-1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, 22,

Mene, see Ma.

Menelaus, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, 3, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, 3, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, 3, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, 3, 95.

Menelaus, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Sofer: obliged to support of Ptolemy

Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), 4, 446, 566.

Menelaus, see Onias. Menelek or Menilek (1844-), king of Abyssinia 1889-; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, 9, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), 9, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), 9, 632; comes to terms with Italy, 9, 632.

Menendez or Melendez de Avilés, Pedro (1519-1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, 22, 548; invades Florida, 22, 549-551; massacres French Protestants. 22, 550.

Meneptah (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, 1, 162–166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," 2, 30.

Menes, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, 1, 58, 79; founds Memphis, 1, 90-91; legend of, 1, 231.

Menes (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), 2, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.

Menetius, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), 4, 283.

Menexenus, son of Socrates, 3, 466. Menezes, Dom Pedro de (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), 10, 457 seq.
Meng-tse (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and

lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, 24, 525.

Menidas, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), 4, 325-326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.

Men-ka-Ra, see Nitocris, queen of Egypt. Men-kau-Hor, king of Egypt ca. 3366 B.C.,

Men-kau-ra (Mycerinus, Mencheres, Cherinus), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, 1, 69; builds pyramid Her, 1, 94, 97, 98.

Men-nefer, see Memphis.

Menon of Pharsalus, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), 4, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), 4, 468-

Menon the Thessalian, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), 4, 53, 55.

Menotti, Ciro (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, 9, 586.

Menou, Baron Jacques François de ("Abdallah Menou") (1750-1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), 12, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, 12, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, 12, 512; 24, 448; defeat and surrender of, 12, 513; 24, 448.

Men-sa-Nefer, see Sem-en-Ptah.

Menshikov or Menshikoff, Prince Alexander Danilovitch (1672-1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, 17, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), 17, 269; Polish campaign of, 17, 274; 24, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, 17, 279; in battle of Pultowa, 16, 386–387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, 17, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general and created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, 17, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, 17, 294, 295; charged with peculation, 17, 287; becomes all-powerful, 17, 327—

328; lays claim to duchy of Courland, 17, 330; fall of, 17, 329; character of, 17, 269, 327.

Menshikov. Prince Alexander Sergevitch (1787-1869), great-grandson of foregoing, of, to Constantinople, 15, 12; 17, 561; 21, 615; commands Russian army in Crimea, 17, 564; defeated at Alma, 17, 566-570; and Inkerman, 17, 573, 574.

Mentana, small town near Rome; Garibaldi defeated at battle of (1867), 9, 618.

Menteith, Sir John, Scotch nobleman; governor of Dumbarton castle (1305), 18, 421; enmity of, to Wallace, 21, 79; captures Wallace (1305), 21, 79-80.

Mentiu (Mentu), nomad tribes of Mount Sinai; inscription of, 2, 265. Mentor of Rhodes (fourth century B.C.), Greek mercenary general, 3, 379; sent by Nectanebo of Egypt to aid Tennes of Sidon, 2, 292; treachery of, 2, 293; part of, in conquest of Egypt by Artaxerxes III (340 B.C.), 2, 627-629.

Mentu, robber-tribe of Asia, 1, 98, 119; see also Hyksos.

Mentu, see Mentiu.

Mentuhotep I, king of Egypt, 1, 107. Mentuhotep II (Neb-taui-Ra), king of Egypt, 1, 70, 107.

Mentuhotep III (Neb-kher-Ra), king of Egypt; patronises art, 1, 70, 107, 108.

Menyllus, commander of Macedonian garrison in Munychia (319 B.C.), 4, 474,

477, 480.

Mephibosheth, see Meribaal.

Merab (ca. 990 B.C.), daughter of Saul, king of Israel, 2, 79, 93.

Merbaal, king of Aradus; aids Xerxes, 2,

291.

Merbaal, king of Tyre, see Maharbaal.

Merbalos, see Maharbaal.

Mer-ba-pen (Miebidos), king of Egypt, 1, 68, 90.

Mercer, John, a Scotch adventurer: defeated by alderman Philpot, 18, 487; naval expedition of, against Scarborough (1378), 18 486

Mercia, Anglian kingdom in England; founded (ca. 586 A.D.), 18, 39; under Penda, 18, 49–53; under Northumbrian dominion, 18, 53, 54; supremacy of, 18, 56–61; subdued by Egbert of Wessex, 18, 67; extinguished by the Danes (874 A.D.), 18, 76.

Merciless Parliament, name applied to parliament of 1388, in England, which under control of Gloucester, impeached the favourites of Richard II, 18, 500-

Merck, Johann Heinrich (1741-1791), Darmstadt professor; influence of, on Goethe. 15, 347.

Mercury, Roman divinity corresponding to the Greek Hermes; Pelasgic origin of, 3, 114; see also Hermes.

Mercy, Claudius Florimond, Count (1666-1733), Austrian soldier; killed at Parma, 12, 29.

Mercy, Baron Franz von (d. 1645), Bavarian general in imperial army; defeats Turenne at Marienthal (Mergentheim), 11. 494; defeated and killed at Nördlingen. 11. 495.

Merdawij (tenth century), Arab chief; conquers Gilhan, 8, 219.

Mer-en-Ra I (Methesuphis), king of Egypt, 1, 102-104

Mer-en-Ra II, king of Egypt, 1, 104. Meri-Amen Meri-Tmu, king of Egypt, 1,

Meribaal (Mephibosheth), son of Jonathan; pardoned by David, 2, 91. Merida, city in Spain, capital of ancient

Lusitania, the Emerita Augusta of the Romans: taken by Saracens (713), 8. 194, 195,

Meri-mut, wife of Ramses II, 1, 154. Merinids, Arab dynasty in North Africa, 24.

Meri-Ra, see Pepi I.

Merlin de Douai, Count Philippe Antoine (1754–1838), French jurist and politician; objects to death penalty in National Convention, 12, 290; publishes decree, 12, 313; makes speech on Prussia in convention, 15, 276-278.

Mermnadæ, Lydian dynasty (700-546 B.C.); founded by Gyges, 2, 389, 401, 411, 421; reign of dynasty, 2, 423, 430-433, 446-448; see also Ardys, Sadyattes, Alyattes, and Crossus.

Mer-nifer-Ra Ai, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C., 1, 118.

Mernitchevitch, dynasty of, in southern Servia (fourteenth century), 24, 193.

Merodach, see Marduk. Merodach-baladan or Marduk-bel-iddin (d. ca. 698 B.C.), king of Babylon; plots against Assyria, 1, 177; submits to Assyria, 1, 334, 394; defeated by Sargon, 1, 400, 401; defeated by Sennacherib, 1, 406; seeks refuge in Elam, 1, 411. irode, John Philip Eugene, Count of

Mérode, John Philip Eugène, Count of (1674-1732), Belgian soldier, 14, 36. Merovæus or Merowig (d. 458 A.D.), Frank-

ish king, eponymic ancestor of Merovingians, 6, 583; 7, 464-466.

Merovingians, a dynasty of Frankish kings rising to power under Clovis and continuing in authority until overthrown by Pepin (751 A.D.), **7**, 466-507, 521. Merrimac, Confederate war vessel; fight with Monitor (1862), **23**, 427.

Mersch, Jean André van der (1734-1792). Belgian soldier; in Brabantine revolution, 14, 45, 46, 488.

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Mertitefs, Egyptian queen 3700 B.C.; his-

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Merton, Walter de (d. 1277), bishop of Rochester; appointed chancellor by Edward I, 18, 390.

Merula, Lucius Cornelius (d. 87 B.C.). Roman consul, 5, 427, 429.

Merv or Merve, oasis in central Asia; annexed

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Merwan (I) ben Hakem (d. 685 A.D.),
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Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph
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Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814),
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Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects
"Moabite stone," 2, 34, 51-52, 109, 384.

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Mesih Pasha, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480),

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Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), 5, 622;

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Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and

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Metaurus, a river in Italy; battle of the (207 B.C.), 5, 276.

Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Baron Met-calfe (1785-1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835-1836), 22, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843-1845), 22, 340.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, Roman proconsul 250 B.C.; defeats Hasdrubal, 5, 224, 226-

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Creticus, Roman tribune 49 B.C.; opposes Cæsar, 5, 535. Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Dalmaticus, Roman consul 119 B.C.; conquers Dalmatians, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over Jugurtha, 5, 387-391.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Balearicus (ca. 122

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Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Celer, Roman consul 60 B.C.; appointed consul, 5, 499; intrigues of, against Pompey, 5, 529,

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Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats Philip Andriscus (147 B.C.), 4, 542-544; 5, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), 5, 317; censor 5 382; censor Creation

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Mey, Cornelius (seventeenth century), Dutch navigator; discoveries in southern New Jersey, U. S. A. (1623), **23**, 6.

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Micipsa (d. 118 B.C.), king of Numidia; sent

as envoy to Carthage on behalf of political exiles (168 B.C.), **5**, 305; becomes king of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308; sends envoys to Rome (126 B.C.), **5**, 372; abandays to the control of the control dons administration to Jugurtha, 5, 383; death of, 5, 383.

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Middleton, John, Earl of (1619-1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), 21, 295; head of Scottish government (1660), 21, 297; fall and death, 21, 298.

Midea, ancient town of Greece, battle of (368 B.C.), 4, 180.

Midhat Pasha, Turkish ruler of Bulgaria 1864-1868; administration of, 24, 178.

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Milan Decree, decree issued by Napoleon, prohibiting trade with Great Britain (1807), **23**, 323.

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Milazzo (Melazzo), seaport of Italy; Garibaldi takes (1860), 9, 608.
Miles, Nelson Appleton (1839-), American

soldier; commands United States forces in Porto Rico (1898), 23, 489.

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Milestones, origin of use in Roman empire.

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Mills Bill, a tariff bill of the United States; provisions of, 23, 480.

Mill Springs, village of Kentucky, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), 23, 425.

Milner, Lord Alfred (1854-), British colonial

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Milo, Titus Annius Papianus (d. 48 B.C.), Roman tribune 57 B.C.; impeaches Clodius, 5, 507; kills Clodius, 5, 512; exile of, 5, 513, 535; death of, 5, 552.

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Miltiades, son of Cimon (d. ca. 489 B.C.),
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Mina, Francisco (1789-1817), Spanish soldier; in revolt, 10, 382.

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Mina, Francisco Espoz y, called "the King of Navarre" (1782–1836), Spr nish soldier and guerrilla leader, 10, 352.

Minamoto, powerful family in Japan; rise (tenth century), 24, 583; supremacy, 24, 586-587; extinction (thirteenth century), 24, 588.

Mincio, river in northern Italy; battle of the (1800), 14, 533.

Mindarus, a Spartan; commands in Peloponnesian War (411 B.C.), 3, 629.

Minden, city in Prussia; battle of (1759), 12, 76; 15, 212; 20, 588.
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Ming Dynasty, a Chinese dynasty (1368–1643 A.D.), 24, 543; drives Mongols out of China, 24, 300.

Minghetti, Marco (1818-1886) Italian statesman; ministry of, 9, 625-626.

Minglig, Mongolian saint; marries mother of

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Ming-ti, emperor of China; wars against
Turks (72 A.D.), 24, 265.

Minh-mang, emperor of Annam; persecutes foreigners (1820), 24, 519.

Minin Kozma, Russian patriot; administration with Pojarski (1612), 17, 236. Minithya, see Thalestris.

Minjan Shtarot or the "Era of the Seleucids," in Jewish chronology; beginning of (312 B.C.), 2, 135.

Minnesota, state of the United States; admitted to Union (1858), 23, 405.

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Minorca, island of the Balearic group, off the coast of Spain; conquered by England (1708), 10, 289; 20, 477; French take from England in battle of 1756, 20, 579-170ff England in Sattle of 1736, 20, 379–580; 12, 67-69; recovered by England (1763), 20, 600; ceded to Spain (1783), 10, 305; 12, 139; surrendered to England (1797), 10, 318; recovered by Spain (1802), 10, 319.

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Minucius, L. Basilus, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), 5, 584.

Minucius, M. Rufus, cavalry leader under Fabius (216 B.C.); Hannibal defeats, 5,

Minuit, Peter (ca. 1580-1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherlands, 23, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, 23, 9.

Minyæ, legendary heroic race of Greece belonging to Mycenean civilisation; origin and migrations, 3, 38, 51, 59, 64, 104, 105, 113, 122; conquered by Hercules, 3, 70; founders of Orchomenos and Corinth. **3**, 59, 64, 75, 100.

Minyas, mythical Greek hero; ancestor of

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Montcorvin, Jean de, Franciscan missionary to China (1292), 24, 293. Monteagle, William Parker, Lord (seventeenth century), English nobleman; warns James I of England of Gunpowder Plot (1604), 19, 479.

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Montecatini, town in province of Lucea, Italy; battle of (1314), 9, 133.

Montecuculi or Montecuccoli, Count Raimondo (1608-1680), duke of Melfi, Austrian general; commands Austro-German army in Hungary (1664), 11, 566; at battle of St. Gotthard (1664),

24, 386; joins German troops against Louis XIV (1672), **11**, 578; **13**, 636; 14, 392.

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Montemar, Duke of, Spanish general; in War of the Austrian Succession (1742), 9, 533, 534 seq.; 10, 300; 14, 432.

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Monte Marciano, Duke of, see Piccolomini.

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Monterey, town in Mexico; battle of (1846), 23, 372.

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chouart, Marquise de (1641-1707), mistress of Louis XIV; influence of, over king, 11, 555 seq.; retirement of, 11, 557 seq.

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Montez, Loia (Marie Dolores Eliza Rozanna Gilbert) (1818–1861), adventuress and dancer; causes abdication of King Ludwig of Bavaria, 15, 433.

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Montferrat, Boniface, Marquis of (d. 1207), Italian nobleman; aids Alexius, **7**, 276, 277; conquests of, in Greece, **7**, 278–279; **24**, 223; candidate for emperorship of Latin Empire, **7**, 283, 284; becomes king of Thesselania, **7**, 285–290; **8**, 416. of Thessalonica, 7, 285-290; 8, 416;

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Leicester, French soldier; leads Albigensian crusade (1208-1213), 8, 461; 10,

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Montfort, Simon de (1208-1265), earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, English soldier and statesman; marriage, 18, 376; hatred of Henry III for, 18, 376; quarrel with Gloucester, 18, 378–380; leads barons against Henry III, 18, 380–382; and the state of the state o 383; captures the king, 18, 381; at the head of government, **18**, 381; reforms of, **18**, 384, 386; fall, **18**, 382; character, **18**, 383–385; death, **18**, 383.

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Montgomery, Archibald (1726-1796), 11th earl of Eglinton; made commander of new Highland regiment (1756), 20, 583.

Montgomery, Gabriel (ca. 1530-1574), French commander; mortally wounds Henry II

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Montgomery, Colonel John (d. 1731), colonial governor of New York, 23, 166.

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Montgomery, Sir Robert (1809-1887), British administrator in India; represses rebels of Oudh (1857), 22, 202.

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Montholon, Count Charles Tristan de (1783-1853), French soldier; in alliance with Louis Philippe (1840), 13, 74.

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Montijo, Eugénie, see Eugénie.

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Montluc, Blaise de Lasseran-Massencome, (ca. 1503–1577), Seigneur de marshal; at siege of Siena (1554-1555), 9, 466; 11, 346.

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Montmorency or Montmorenci, Anne de (1492-1567), French marshal and constable; builds mansions of Ecouen and Chantilly, 11, 338; activity of, in Bordeaux persecutions, 11, 341; commands army in Low Countries, 11, 346; capture of, at St. Quentin, 11, 347; relieved from office, 11, 353; death of, at battle of St. Denis, 11, 361.

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Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchess of (1627-1693), the daughter of Gaston of Orleans and generally called La Grande Mademoiselle; aids Condé, 11, 513.

Montpensier, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of (1824–1890), fifth son of Louis Philippe; marries Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain (1846), 13, 78.

Montpensier, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchess of (1552-ca. 1594), daughter of Francis, duke of Guise; relations of, with Jacques Clément, 11, 393-394; estimate of, 11, 394.

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(d. 1608), last duke in the Bourbon line; governor of Brittany, spokesman for nobles (1601), 11, 412.

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Montrose, James Graham, 1st Marquis of (1612–1650), Scottish soldier and states-

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Morris, Gouverneur (1702-1810), American statesman; part of, in forming the Constitution, 23, 296.

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Nergal-shar-usur, Nergal-sharezer, or Neriglissor (ca. 624-556 B.C.), king of Babylonia 560-556 B.C.; reign, 1, 454-455.

Nergal-shar-usur, son of Sennacherib, see

Sharezer.

Nergal-ushezib, king of Babylon ca. 694 B.C.; reign, 1, 412. Neri, political party in Florence ca. 1300; feud with Bianchi, 9, 118-123. Neri, Pompeo (1707-1776), Italian jurist and

statesman; minister for Emperor Leopold, 14, 492.

Nergilus, see Sharezer.

Nermanes, Persian general; engages Roman army (363 A.D.), 6, 508.

Nero (7-29 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina, **6**, 137, 144, 147-148.

Nero, Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus (originally Lucius Domitius Ahenobar-bus) (37-68 A.D.), Roman emperor 54-68 A.D.; accession, **6**, 178–179; main treatment, **6**, 184–224; improvements in taxation, **6**, 184, 333; poisons his rival, Britannicus, **6**, 185; puts his mother to death, **6**, 185; marries Popmother to death, 6, 185; marries Poppea and puts Octavia to death, 6, 196–198; the burning of Rome, 2, 176; 6, 199–202; puts Seneca to death, 6, 203–204; personal characteristics, 6, 206–214; visit to Greece, 6, 215–218; triumph, 6, 218–219; persocutes Christians, 6, 218–219; persocutes Christians, 6, 218–21; vice with Lyus, 2, 28; degree 321-324; wars with Jews, 2, 28; decree depriving Jews of civil rights, 2, 174, 177; attempts to cut through Isthmus of Corinth, 2, 191; bounty to Athens, 4, 549; robs Delphi of statues, 4, 550; death, 6, 223-224.

Nero, Caius Claudius, Roman prætor 212 B.C.,

and consul 207; in Second Punic War, 5 266, 273–278; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 273–276; triumph, **5**, 277–278.

Nero, Tiberius Claudius, father of Emperor Tiberius, 5, 630.

Neropolis, Nero's proposed name for Rome. **6**, 207.

Nerva, Marcus Cocceius (32-98 A.D.), Roman emperor 96-98 A.D.; accompanies Tiberius into Campania, **6**, 146; accession, **6**, 260; reign, **6**, 267-268, 306.

Nervii, ancient Gallic tribe; defeated by Julius Casar (57 B.C.), **5**, 516 seq.;

13, 272; allied with Romans (10 B.C.), 6, 61.

Nesle, Raoul de (ca. 1250-1302), constable of France: campaigns against English, 18, 407.

Nesselrode, Count Karl Robert (1780-1862) Russian statesman; at capitulation of Paris, 17, 487–489.

Nestor, king of Pylus; legends of, 3, 71, 93,

Nestorians, followers of Nestorius; in Central

Asia and China, 24, 268, 286.

Nestorius (d. ca. 439 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople 428–431; religious dissensions of, 2, 376; heresy of, 8, 535.

Netad, battle waged by rival successors of

Attila (453 A.D.), 6, 595.

Neter-ba-u or Be-t'a-u (Bœthos), king of Memphis 4133 B.C., 1, 68, 92.

Netherlands, the Low Countries, historically the region in Europe occupied by Holland 331-349; under Burgundy (1436-1493), 13, 350-362; part of Holy Roman Empire (1493-1609), 13, 362-374; passes under Spanish dominion (1555), 13, 375-384; struggle for freedom against Spain (1564-1648), **13**, 381-589; under leadership of William the Silent (1559-1581), 13, 384-505; duke of Alva in (1567-1573), 13, 412-443; under leadership of Maurice of Orange (1584-1625), 13, 509-575; governorship of earl of Leicester (1585-1587), 13, 517-524; under Frederick Henry of Nassau (1625-1647), 13, 576-582; under William II (1647, 1650) 756-582; under William II (1647-1650), 13, 582-589, 610-612; wars with England (1651-1674), 13, 610-644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672-1701) 12, 626-644; under William III of England and Nassau (1672-1701) (1672-1701), **13**, 636-648; in alliance with England against Louis XIV (1702-1715), 13, 649-652; becomes a republic (1715-1794), **13**, 653, 654; **14**, 1-18; conquered by France (1792-1795), **14**, 16-20; formed into Batavian Republic (1795-1806), 14, 20-23; erected into kingdom of Holland by Napoleon (1806-1810), 14, 23-24; absorption into French Empire (1810–1813), 14, 24–26; House of Orange restored (1813), 14, 26–28; united with Belgium as kingdom of the Netherlands (1814–1830), 14, 28–31; Belgium secedes from union (1830), 14, 49-54; recent history (1830-1904), **14**, 59-67; review of science, literature, and

art in, during seventeenth century, 13, 590-609; chronological summary, 75-85.

Rulers:

William I 1813–1840, 14, 26–31, 59. William II 1840–1849, 14, 59–61. William III 1849–1890, 14, 61–65. Wilhelmina 1890-, 14, 65-67.

Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria

(1713-1714), see Belgium.

Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spani in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713-1714; they correspond nearly to present Belgium,

Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, 16, 615; under Prussian rule, 17, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, 17, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, 15, 469.

Neuchâtel, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.

Neuchâteau Count Francis de (1750-1828)

Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750-1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, 12, 472.

Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), 24, 385; (1684), 14, 398.

Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686–1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to

form kingdom, 9, 541.

Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition

of château of (1848), 13, 90.

Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia;
legends of, 2, 402, 442-444.

Neus Dionysus, see Ptolemy XI.
Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474–1475), 13, 360; (1586) 13. 521.

Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarclas; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), 7, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), 11, 15.

Nevada, state of the United States; mitted to the Union (1864), 23, 463.

Nevers, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, 11, 233, 234.

Nevers, Count of, see John "the Fearless," of Burgundy.

Nevers, Dukes of, see Gonzaga.

Nevers, Louis of, see Louis of Nevers, count of Flanders.

Nevil or Neville, Anne, see Anne Nevil. Nevil, George (1433-1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Waryoungest brother of the great earl of War-wick; bishop of Exeter, 18, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, 18, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, 18, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, 18, 586; Edward flees from manor of, 18, 588; pledges faith to Edward, 18, 590.

Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland brother of

and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, 18, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, 18, 583; Edward IV

bestows titles and offices upon, 13, 584; bestows titles and offices upon, 13, 584; swears fealty to Edward, 13, 590; betrays Warwick, 13, 593; killed, 13, 595.

Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, 13, 627.

Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), 13, 586; poisoned, 13, 602.

Nevil, Richard, see Warwick, Earl of.

Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of

bridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, 13, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), 18, 598.

Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), 18, 464 seq.; 21,

Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, 20, 343.

Nevitta (ca. 310-370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, 6, 494; defends pass of Succi, 6, 496; at siege of Mongamolcha (363 A.D.), 6, 502; in electron of Levine, 5, 511. election of Jovian, 6, 510.

New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, 23, 12.

New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see New York Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), 23, 27.

Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; be-

sieged by parliamentary forces (1644), 20, 22

Newars, Hindu tribe, 2, 490.

New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss found (ca. 1710), 23, 194.

Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643),

20, 16; (1644), 20, 25.

New Carthage, see Cartagena.

Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), 18, 191; 21, 33.

New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built or gity of 28, 17; dulys of Yerk

built on site of, 23, 17; duke of York levies customs at, 23, 31; William Penn assumes control over, 23, 38.

Newcastle, Dukes of, see Cavendish, William, and Pelham, Thomas.
Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.

New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), 24, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), 17, 622; 24, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), 17, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), 24, 658.

New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, 22, 609-651; embroilments with New Netherlands, 23, 16; under the Commonwealth, 23, 90-120; united colonies of, 23, 114; after the restoration, 23, 122, 139-151,

156-160, 169-178; in King William's War, 23, 184-185; in Queen Anne's War, 23, 190-193; eastern boundary of, established, 23, 196; in the Revolutionary War, 23, 232-245, 246-250, 255; secession movement in, 23, 337-338; see also separate states comprising this

New Forest, reserve created by William the

New Forest, reserve created by William the Conqueror; Richard, son of the Conqueror, killed in, 18, 195; superstitions concerning, 18, 225; William Rufus killed in (1100), 18, 226.

Newfoundland, island of North America; discovery (1497), 22, 346; colonisation (1583), 22, 346; ports taken by France in King William's War (1696), 23, 189; civil government organised (1728), 22, 347; Labrador attached to (1765), 22, 347; Reid contract, 22, 347; France yields claims to exclusive fishing rights in (1904), 22, 347.

New France, region of North America,

New France, region of North America, settled by France; colonised by Cartier and Champlain (1534-1629), 23, 65-66; compared with New England, 23, 66-71; Jesuit pioneers and missionaries explore the Great Lakes (1668–1679), 23, 68–80; influence of Catholicism, 23, 67–71; Jesuits confirm influence of France, 23, 72; congress of Indian nations (1671), 23, 72; Mississippi explored (1676), 23, 84-86; Frontenae invades English colonies (1690), 23, 185; Phips' invasion repulsed, 23, 186; fall of Louisburg (1745), 23, 195; deportation of Acadians (1755), 23, 204; fall of Quebec (1759), 23, 217. New Granada, see Colombia.

New Gueux, a Dutch regiment under command of Prince Frederick Henry of Nassau; at battle of Nieuport (1600), 13, 534.

New Hampshire, a state of the United States; colonisation, 22, 635-639; united to Massachusetts (1641), 22, 637; 23, 113; separated from Massachusetts (1679), 23, 150; made a royal province (1679), 23, 150; provided to Massachusetts (1699), 23, 23, 23; provided to Massachusetts (169 150; reunited to Massachusetts (1699),

23, 177. See also Vermont. New Haven, New England colony; settled (1638), 23, 109; refuses aid to Dutch, 23, 12; enters New England union (1643), 23, 114; attempts settlement on Delaware (1659), 23, 16; united with Connecticut (1659), 23, 142.

New Hebrides, convention (1906), 21, 672. New Hope Church, in Georgia; battle of (1864), 23, 444.

New Jersey, state of the United States; Dutch settlement in, 23, 7; the duke of York assigns to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664), 23, 26; settlement, 23, 26–27; Dutch reconquer (1673), 23, 28–29; restored to England (1674), 23, 29–30; Quakers purchase western portion of (1674), 23, Quakers purchase eastern portion of (1682), 23, 32, 153; condition of, after the Restoration, 23, 153–154; East and West divisions of, united by Queen Anne, **23**, 168.

New London, city in Connecticut; destroyed by Arnold (1787), 23, 279.

New Madrid, town in Missouri, United States; captured by Federals (1862), 23, 426.

Newman, John Henry (Cardinal Newman) (1801-1890), leader of Tractarians; admitted to Church of Rome, 21, 611.

New Mexico, territory of the United States; explored by Coronado (1540), 22, 485-491; invaded by General Kearny (1846), 23, 373; ceded by Mexico to the United States (1848), 23, 376; forms state government prohibiting slavery (1846-1848), 23, 380; part of, organised as territory (1850), 23, 379.

New Model, The, name given to Parliamentary army after reorganisation of February, 1645; ordinance for, passed, 20, 27.

ruary, 1645; ordinance for, passed, 20, 27.

New Netherlands, see New York.

New Orleans, city in Louisiana; founded by Bienville (1718), 23, 83; French retain, at Peace of Paris (1763), 23, 223; battle of 1815, 23, 339; surrenders to Farragut (1862), 23, 429.

Newport, town on the Isle of Wight, England; Treaty of (1648), 20, 68-69. Newport, city in Rhode Island; British evacuate (1779), 23, 271.

Newport, Christopher (ca. 1565-1617), English navigator; arrives in Virginia with fleet of London Company (1607), 22, 569; brings new colonists to Jamestown, 22, 575; second expedition to Virginia, 22, 576; appointed vice-admiral of colony of Virginia, 22, 577.

New Ross, town in Ireland; battle of (1798), 21, 442.

New South Wales, British colony in Australia; founding of (1788), 22, 235; convicts transported to, 22, 235–237; "cow pastures," 22, 236; first legislative council meets (1822–1825), 22, 238; abolition of transportation (1840), 22, 238; sheep raising, 22, 239–240; gold discovered (1851), 22, 241; great strike of 1890, 22, 253; solidarity pledge 22, 253; Parlia-253; solidarity pledge, 22, 253; Parliamentary labour party (1890), 22, 253-254; votes for Australian federation (1899), 22, 257.

New Spain, colonial name for country now

called Mexico, see Mexico.

New Sweden, Swedish colony in America; friction with the Dutch, 23, 3, 9; con-

quered by the Dutch, 23, 19, 8, 9, con-quered by the Dutch, 23, 19. Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727), English mathematician and scientist; dawn of fame, 20, 353; appointed master of the mint, 20, 453; life and work, 20, 498; as master of the mint approves terms of contract for "Woods' Half-pennies" (1722), 20, 533.

Newtown-Butler, place in Ireland; Protestants defeat Catholics at (1689), 21, 428.

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, 23, 4-6; early history, 23 10-20; embroilments with New England, 23, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedi-23, 16–17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, 23, 143; conquered by England, 23, 24–25, 28–29; New Jersey separated from, 23, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), 23, 154; under Edmund Andros, 23, 151, 156–161; under Leisler, 23, 162–164; King William's War, 23, 184–190; legislation against Catholics, 23, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of 22, 265

of, 23, 265. New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, 23, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, 23, 6, 18–20; fortified against New England, 23, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, 23, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, 23, 24; English by Governor Stuyvesant, 23, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), 23, 28; ceded to England (1674), 23, 29; incorporated, 23, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), 23, 233; opposes Stamp Act, 23, 233-234; sends back tea ships, 23, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), 23, 167; British victory at, 23, 256; evacuated by British (1783), 23, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), 23, 299; great fire in (1835), 23, 364; "draft riots" (1863), 23, 449.

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New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, 22, 259; colonised by Great Britain, 22, 260; gold discovered in, 22, 260; wars with the natives, 22, 260; social con-

ditions, 22, 261-264; politics, 21, 672. Ney, Michel (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, 12, 475; at Hohenlinden, 12, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, 12, 544; at battle of Eylau, 12, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, 12, 561; in Spain, 10, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, 12, 584; at battle of Borodino, 12, 588; retreat from Moscow, 12, 591–597; defeated at Dennewitz, 17, 485; at battle of Leipsic, 12, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, 12, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, 12, 625; at Waterloo, 12, 627; execution, 13, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler;

reign, 23, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399–393 B.C.; reign of, 1, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, 2, 620, 622.
Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, 1, 194; 2, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), 23, 75. Niagara, battle of, see Lundy's Lane.

Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important

Irish clans, 21, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), 7, 217-218; 8, 552; siege of (1097), 8, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, 7, 304-

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, 4, 434,

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, 4, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus. 4, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Cassander; commands in Athens, 4, 477, 480-

Nicanor (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, 4, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars

of, 2, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), 23, 639; origin of early inhabitants, 23, 640; under control of Spaniards, 23, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), 23, 651

Nicaragua Canal Association, formation of, in New York (1886), 23, 604.

Nicator, see Demetrius II.

Nicator, see Seleucus I. Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, 9, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), 14, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), 11, 334; 24, 353; ceded to France

(1860), 9,607. Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219–220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376–377; 8, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, 7, 240; 24, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons

war against Moslems, 8, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, 24, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, 7, 257-258.

Nicephorus (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, 7, 217; 24, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), 7, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier: contests succession of Nicephorus

tine soldier; contests succession of Ni-cephorus III, 7, 251, 257, 258. Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; de-

feats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), 7, 245, 247.

Nicene Councils, see Councils.

Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.),

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine

historian, 7, 4. Nicholas I (1796–1855), czar of Russia 1825– 1855; main treatment, 17, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, 17, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, 17, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, 17, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, 17, 541; dealings with peasants, 17, 543; at war with Persia, 17, 543 seq.; at war with Turkey, 17, 544; subdues Polish insurrection, 17, 545 seq.; cholera epidemic and riots, 17, 548; war in Caucasus, 17, 550 seq.; internal policy and the Church, 17, 555-556; Crimean War, 17, 560 seq.; repulses Louis Philippe, 13, 57; aids Austria against Hungary, 14, 656; ally of Metternich in doctrine of absolutism, 15, 404; friendship for Francis Joseph I, 15, 12,

Nicholas II (1868-), czar of Russia 1894-; main treatment, 17, 617-625; conserv-ative tendencies of, 17, 618; Russifica-tion of Finland, 17, 618; calls inter-national conference at the Hague, 17, 619; war with Japan, 17, 622-627; assassination of Von Plehve, 17, 625; grants a constitution to Russia, 17, 628; opens Duma (1906), 17, 630.

Nicholas I, "the Great," pope 858-867; pontificate, 8, 568-571; dealings with Lothair, 7, 579; 8, 568; recognises false decretals, 8, 571; loses power in Bulgaria, 24, 162.

Nicholas II (Gerard), pope 1058-1061; pontificate, 8, 592; marriage of clergy under, 8, 597; invests Robert Guiscard with

Apulia and Calabria, 9, 71. Nicholas III (Giovanni Gaetano Orsini), pope 1277-1280; pontificate, **8**, 617; forbids Charles of Anjou to besiege Constanti-nople, **7**, 313, 316; supports Ghibellines, **8**, 111-114.

Nicholas IV (Girolamo d'Ascoli), pope 1288-1292; pontificate, 8, 617; indifference to crusade, 8, 453; favours house of Co-

lonna, 9, 114.

Nicholas V (Tommaso Parentucelli), pope 1447–1455; pontificate, 3, 639–642; aids Constantine XIII, 7, 340; founds Vatican library, 9, 355; crowns Frederick III, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 14,

Nicholas V (Pietro di Corvara), antipope; appointed rival pope by Ludwig of Bavaria (1328), 8, 627; 14, 174; abdicates (1330), 8, 627

Nicholas, son of Valdemar II, king of Denmark; imprisoned (1220), 16, 162.

Nicholas, patriarch of Constantinople (886 A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth mar-A.D.); refuses to sanction fourth marriage of Leo VI, 7, 228.

Nicholas, Cardinal, papal legate; removes interdict from England (1213), 18,

Nicholas of Pisa (1207?-1278), Italian sculptor and architect, 9, 206-207.

Nicholas, French prelate; bishop of Peking (1333), 24. 293.

Nicholas, Scandinavian bishop; crowns Sverri

(ca. 1186), **16**, 113, 114. Nicholas Nikolaivitch (1831–1891), Russian grand duke; commands army of Danube, 17, 603.

Nicholas Petrovich, prince of Montenegro 1860—; succeeds Danilo, 24, 211; success in wars with Turkey, 17, 602; 24,

Nicholas von der Flühe (1417-1487). Swiss hermit: brings about the compact of

Stanz, 16, 609. Nichols or Nicolls, Sir Richard (1624-1672), first English colonial governor of New York; takes New Netherlands from Dutch, 23, 24.

Nicholson, Sir Francis (d. 1728). British colonial official; lieutenant-governor of New York (1686–1689), 23, 161; governor of Maryland (1694–1698), 23, 137; lieutenant-governor of Virginia (1690– 1694), 23, 135; successful expedition of, against Acadia (1710), 23, 193.

Nicholson, John, or John Lambert (d. 1538), English priest and Protestant martyr;

condemned to death by Henry VIII of

England, 19, 180 seq. Nicias (d. 413 B.C.), Athenian general; advocate of democracy, 3, 259; at celebration in Delos, 3, 576; in command of expedition against Corinth (425 B.C.), 3, 576 seq.; defeats Corinthians, 3, 579; captures Scione and Mende (423 B.C.), 3, 582: Alcibiades adversary of, 3, 586, 596; commands in invasion of Sicily (415 B.C.), 3, 596 seq.; at siege of Syracuse (414 B.C.), 3, 601-616; death of, 3, 615.

Nicias, Peace of (421 B.C.), 3, 583. Nicocles, king of Salamis in Cyprus 374 B.C.; reign of, 4, 135. Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon; overthrown by

Aratus, general of the Achaeans (249 B.C.). 4, 519.

Nicocles (d. 318 B.C.), Athenian, friend of Phocion; condemned with Phocion to death, 4, 482-484.

Nicolet, Jean, French trader in America;

explores the West to central Wisconsin (1634), 23, 66.

Nicolochus (fourth century B.C.), Lacedæmonian general; in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), 4, 121–122; commands Spartans against Thebes (375 B.C.), 4,

Nicomedes I, king of Bithynia 278-250 B.C.,

Nicomedes 1, king of Brayma 2, 419; 4, 556. Nicomedes (II) Epiphanes, king of Bithynia 149-91 B.C., 2, 387. Nicomedes (III) Philopator, king of Bithynia 91-74 B.C., 2, 387; 5, 467.

Nicon, Russian patriarch; pacifies Novgorod (1645), 17, 244; deposed and imprisoned, 17, 246.

Nicopoli or Nikopoli, town in Bulgaria; battles of (1392), 24, 131; (1396), 13, 352, 319 seq.; (1595), 24, 373; (1810), 17, 468.

Nicostratus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian general; in revolt of Corcyra (427 B.C.), 3, 571.

Nicuesa, Diego de (1465-1511), Spanish commander and adventurer; founds settlement of Nombre de Dios, 22, 469;

defeats natives, 22, 471.

Niebuhr, Barthold Georg (1776–1831), German historian; aids in restoration of Prussia, 15, 303.

Niel, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, 9, 605; minister of war, 12, 143.

Niels (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, 16, 141; reign of, 16, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, 16, 140; at battle of Fodevig, 16, 147, 250.

Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), 13, 535. Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger

of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), 18,

246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), 18, 248.

Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, \$, 384; governor of Syria, 2, 303; 6, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, 2, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, 2, 303; 6, 384-387; defeated at Issus, 2, 303; 6, 386; slain, 2, 303; 6, 387.

Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, 5, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), 5, 463.

Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), 7, 71–73.

Nikayas, collection of Buddhistic sacred

writings, 2, 542.
Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna;
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Nile, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), 12, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.

Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, 1, 283

Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, 6, 46.
Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates

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Nimaquiché, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, 23, 644.

Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), 14, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, 14, 17.

Nimeguen, Congress of (1676); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, 11,

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Nimrod (Naromath) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, 1, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), 1, 175.

Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see Calah.

Nimwegen, see Nimeguen. Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, 1, 350.

Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, 22, 428.

Nineveh (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some neveh (Nimua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, 1, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, 1, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, 1, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), 1, 444-445; 2, 575-576, 582; ruins of, 1, 371, 372, 384, 385; 2, 632-633; Hebrew prophecy against, 2, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), 2, 376.

Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, 1, 352-356.

Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, 1, 316; protects Asshurnazirpal (876 B.C.), 1, 386.
Ninib-apal-esharra, king of Assyria 1240—1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, 1,

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Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), 1, 355.
Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, 5, 504, 506.

Niño, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), 23, 639—

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Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, 2, 422-423,

Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, 23, 147-148

Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, 24, 591. Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, 1, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, 1, 342; excavation of, 1, 349, 611.

Nish or Nissa, city of Servia; sieges of (1689).

24, 395; (1690), 24, 399. Nishapur, City in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, 8, 80. Nissa, see Nish.

Nit, Egyptian goddess; patron of Sais; 1, 86; identified with Minerva, 1, 235; temple of, repaired by Cambyses, 1, 192; 2, 602; Darius aids cult of, 2, 612.

Nit-agert, Egyptian ruler of sixth dynasty; identified with Nitocris, 1, 103.

Nitetis, legendary wife of Cyrus; mother of

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Nitocris, legendary queen of Babylon; constructs embankments, 1, 475; tomb of, 1, 475-476.

Nitocris (Men-ka-Ra), Egyptian queen of sixth dynasty; legend of, 1, 103; beauty of, 1, 104.

Nitta, family of the Ashikaga dynasty in Japan; prominence of in sixteenth century, 24, 588. Niu-tchi, see Manchus.

Nizam al-Mulk, vizir of Malik Shah (ca. 1080); rule of, 8, 226.

Nizami (Abu Mohammed ben Yusuf Sheikh Nizam eddin) (ca. 1141-1202), Persian poet; composes his divan, 24, 492.

Nizib, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (1839), 24, 453.

Nizza, Marcos de (ca. 1495-ca. 1542), Franciscan missionary; explores region of the Pueblo Indians (ca. 1535), 22, 486. Noailles, Adrien Maurice, Duke de (1678-

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Nobilior, Marcus Fulvius, Roman consul
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Nodzu, Michitsura, Japanese soldier, at battle of Liauyang (1904), 17,624.

Nogaret, Guillaume de (d. 1313), French lawyer and statesman; represents Philip III in Italy, 11, 81–82.

Nogi, Baron M., Japanese general; at battle of Kaiping (1895), 24, 577; besieges Port Arthur (1904), 17, 624; 24, 660; at battle

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French journalist; shot, 13, 145.

Noizé, castle of France; capture of (1560), 11,

Nombre de Dios, Spanish port on isthmus of Panama; plundered by Francis Drake (1572), 19, 384.

Nomothetæ, Athenian jurors empowered to revise legislation; instituted by Pericles (ca. 430 B.C.), 3, 456, 458.

Nonjurors, name applied to members of party

in England who refused oath of allegiance

to William III (1689), 20, 421. Noot, Henry Van der (1750-1827), Belgian lawyer; in the Brabantine revolution, 14 45, 46, 478; leads opposition to Leopold II of Austria, 14, 498.

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Nopu, Egyptian god of grain; worshipped by Amenemhat, 1, 110.

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Norfolk, Earl of, see Bigod. Norham Castle, castle in England; sieges of, (1497), 19, 33; (1513), 19, 65.

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Normandy, former government in northern

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Normann-Ehrenfels, Karl Friedrich Lebrecht (1784-1822), German soldier; leads volunteers to aid of Greeks against Turks, **15**, 383.

Normans, descendants of the Northmen who settled in France under Rollo 911 A.D.; influence upon navigation, 2, 330; invade Eastern empire, 7, 260-262; receive tribute money from Charles the Bald, **7**, 583; relation to Northmen, **9**, 63; in Sicily, **9**, 63–65, 72–76; in France, **9**, 65–68; in Italy, **7**, 645; **9**, 68–69, 76–80; superseded by the house of Hohenstaufen in Italy, 9, 82-83; driven out of Île-de-France, 11, 16; allies of France against England, 11, 104; invade Friesland, 13, 287; growth of influence in England under Edward the Confessor, 18, 131; incur enmity of the English, 18, 132; characteristics of, 21, 67-68; see also Norman Conquest.

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Norris, Henry (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, 19, 166, 167.

Norris, Sir Henry (1525?-1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, 19, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), 19,

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Northampton, town in England; battle of

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Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.

Northampton, Treaty of (1328), 21, 116.

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Northbrook, Baron, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.

Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826–1905), English politician; vice-roy of India (1872–1876), **22**, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation,

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North Carolina, a state of the United States; settlement of colony in (1630), 23, 48; Cary's rebellion in (1710), 23, 194; fuses obedience to parliament (1770), 23, 236; ratifies United States Constitution (1789), 23, 296; secedes (1861), 23, 410; readmitted to Union (1868), 23, 464.

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Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (1818-1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, 21, 648.

North Dakota, a state of the United States;

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North Foreland, naval battle of (1666), 13, 629; 20, 247-248; see also Downs.

North German Confederation, union of German states; birth of (1867), 15, 498.

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Northwest Boundary Dispute (Oregon Boundary) between United States and Great

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Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), 22, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, 22, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), 22, 343.

Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), 22, 456; Frobisher (1576–1578), 19, 457; 22, 493; Davis (1585–1587), 19, 457; Barentz (1595–1596), 13, 548–549; Hudson

(1609), 22, 498-499.

Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), 23, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), 23, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805) 23, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), 23, 319.

Norumbega, name given by early explorers

to an indefinite region on the Atlantic coast of North America, 22, 533 note.

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Notium, Greek town; battle (407 B.C.), 3,

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English military officer; in Afghan War, 22, 144; **24**, 502.

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Nova, João da (ca. 1500), Spanish navigator in Portuguese service; discovers Ascension Island (1501), 10, 486; discovers St. Helena (1502), 10, 486.

Novara, city of Italy; Swiss betray to French

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Novart, town in France; battle (1870), 13,

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Novgorod, ancient Russian principality; rebels against Tatar rule (middle thirteenth century), 17, 141–144; at war with Moscow (1472–1478), 17, 172–174; devastated by Ivan the Terrible (1570), 17, 203–204; emprorium of Hansestic League vastated by Ivan the Terrible (1570), 17, 203-204; emporium of Hanseatic League, 14, 138; revolt of military settlement of (1831), 17, 550.

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Novikov, Nikolai Ivanovich (1744-1818), Pussian journalist and philiartheorist.

Russian journalist and philanthropist; confined in Schlüsselburg (1792), 17,

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Noyades, executions, by drowning, of victims of the French Revolution; practiced at Nantes by Carrier (1793-1794). 12. 330, 330 note

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Noyon, Treaty of, a treaty between Charles I of Spain and Francis I of France (1516), 9, 445.

Nub, king of Egypt eighteenth century B.C.. 1. 120.

Nubar Pasha (1825–1899), Egyptian statesman; prime minister (1878–1888), 24, 458, 464; attitude towards English rule, 24, 463, 464.
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Nugent, Count Laval de Westmeath (1777–
1862), Austrian general of Irish birth;
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Nugent, Robert Craggs, Earl Nugent (d.
1788), British politician and poet; op-

poses marriage act in parliament (1753), 20, 573; opposes Savile's motion for investigation of royal pension list (1780), 20, 634.

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Nullification, in American history the suspension of law of the United States within a State but he State such as States within a State but he State such as States within a State but he State such he S

State by the State; advocated in Virginia and Kentucky resolution (1798, 1799), 23, 314; embodied in report to Massachusetts legislature (1814), 23, 338; brought out during Indian troubles in Georgia (1825–1829), 23, 351; right of, asserted by South Carolina (1828), 23, 356 - 358.

Numantia, ancient city of Spain; Scipio Africanus the Younger takes (133 B.C.), 5, 317-322; 10, 8.

Numa Pompilius, legendary king of Rome; reign, 5, 75-76; alleged discovery of religious books of, 5, 107; influence of laws of, 5, 118. Numatianus, see Rutilius.

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Numerianus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor of Rome 284 A.D., 6, 431-432.

Numidia (Zab), in ancient geography a province of northern Africa, 2, 326-327.

Numidicus, see Metellus Numidicus.

Numisius, Lucius, of Circeii, Latin prætor 340 B.C.: defeated by Romans 5, 125

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Numitor, legendary king of Rome (ca. 753 B.C.). grandfather of Romulus and

B.C.), grandfather of Romulus and

Remus, 5, 61.

Numitoria, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), 5, 133-134, 136-137.

Numitorius, Publius (449 B.C.), uncle to Virginia, 5, 133-135, 137-138.

Nuncomar, see Nandkumar.

Nuñez, Rafael (1825-1894), Colombian statesman; president of Colombia 1880–1882, 1884–1894, 23, 603.

Nuños, Ægidius, see Clement VIII, antipope. Nur ad-Din or Noureddin (ca. 1116-1173), sultan of Syria 1145-1173; invades Palestine, **8**, 228; reign of, **8**, 365; sends aid to Egypt against Christians, **8**, 369; death, **8**, 369.

Nuremberg, a city of Bavaria, Germany; diets of (1323), 14, 172; (1357), 11, 133; (1522), 14, 259; (1524), 14, 259; at height of prosperity, 14, 277; sieges of (1632), 14, 355-366; (1795), 15, 281.

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Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark; Swedes defeated near (1659), 15, 139.

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Nymphidius, Sabinus, Roman prefect 68
A.D.; leads revolt against Nero, 6, 222; absolute ruler, 6, 225; death, 6, 225.

Nymphius, Sammite leader; betrays Neapolis to Romans (323 B.C.), 5, 186.

Nymphodorus, native of Abdera; makes alliance with Athens (431 B.C.), 3, 534.

Nyon, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, 16, 531; Roman colony founded at, 16, 531.

Nysæus, tyrant of Syracuse 352 B.C., nephew of Dion, 4, 206.

Nystad, Peace of (1721), a peace between Russia and Sweden, 16, 397–398; 17, 304.

Oak, Synod of the (403 A.D.); deposes Chrysostom, 7, 40.

Oannes, Babylonian divinity; identified with Ea, q. v.

Oarses, see Arses.

Oatazes, a dynasty in Morocco, fifteenth

Oatazes, a dynasty in Access, century, 8, 252.

Oates, Titus (1649–1705), English impostor; his fabrication of the "popish plot," 20, 288, 290; raised to power, 20, 290; accusations against Queen Catharine (of Braganza), 20, 291; trial, conviction of the convention of the conventio and punishment, 20, 362 seq.; William III rewards, 20, 423.

Obaidah ben Zehad, Mohammedan soldier; sides with Merwan in civil war (683 A.D.),

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Obaid Allah, Arab imam of Morocco; overthrows Aghlabite power and founds

Fatimite dynasty (908), 8, 222.

Obando, José Maria (1797–1861), New
Grenadan (Colombian) soldier; revolt against liberal government (1839), 23 602: assists in establishing constitution of

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Obelisk, The Black, of Shalmaneser II, 1, 369, 388–389, 484.

Obelisk of Luxor, taken to Paris, 1, 147.

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Oberalpsee, lake in Switzerland; French defeated by Russians (1799), 17, 435.

Oberg, Count, German soldier; defeated at Landwehrhagen (1758), 12, 76.

Obermeilen, hamlet in Switzerland; re-mains of ancient village discovered at, **16**, 520.

Oblivion, Act of, statute of Maryland; pardoning participants in Clayborne and Ingle Rebellion (1649), 22, 602.

Obotrites, see Abodriti.

Obrenovitch, reigning dynasty of Servia, see under Milosh, Michael, Milan, and Alexander.

O'Brien, William Smith (1803-1864), a leader of the Young Ireland party; convicted

of high treason, 21, 609.

Ocampo, Sebastian de (ca. 1465–1509),

Spanish navigator; sails round Cuba

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Spaniards at (1809), 10, 351.

Ocha, place in Ireland; Artill Molt slain in battle at (483 A.D.), 21, 342.

Ochs, Peter (1749–1821), Swiss statesman; mediator between France and Prussia, 15, 275.

Ochsenbein, Ulrich (1811-1890), Swiss poli-

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O'Connor, Arthur (1763-1852), Irish revolutionist; sent to France by United Irishmen, 21, 439; arrested, 21, 440; banished from Ireland and England, 21, 442.

O'Connor, Furlough (Fordelboch) (d. 1156), king of Ireland, 18, 279; claims overkingship of Ireland, 21, 356; death, 21,

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Octavius, Mamilius, leader of Latins at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), 5,

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Oddo Arrighi, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) 9, 88-89

Odenathus (Odhenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gal-lienus (264 A.D.), 6, 418-419; defeats Persians, 8, 79; death, 6, 422. Odin (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandina-

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Odoric, Saint (ca. 1286-1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, 24,504.

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Odyck, Dutch plempotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), 11, 589.

Odysseus, Greek name for Ulysses, q. v.

Odyssey, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, 3, 228; authorship, 3, 76–77; 4, 587; Thracian influence on, 4, 17.

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Offa, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757-794

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Offaly, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), 21, 405.

Og, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, 2, 67.

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Oka, river in Russia; battle of (1507), 17, 188.

Okad, a plain in Arabia; yearly fair of, 8,

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Oldenburg, House of, noble German family from which the emperors of Russia, the kings of Denmark, and a dynasty of Sweden are descended; established on throne of Denmark, 16, 210. Old French War, see French and Indian War.

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Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, 4, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, 4, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, 4, 434; intrigues of, 4, 475; allied with Eumenes, 4, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, 4, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, 4, 490; dominant in Macedonia, 4, 490; Cassander executes,

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Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, 4, 129; Sparta attacks, 4, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, 4, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), 4, 132.

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Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, 24, 492.

Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), 24, 331.
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Omayyads or Ommiads, dynasty of caliphs, which reigned at Damascus (661-750 A.D.) and in Spain (756-1031), founded by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; by Moawiyah, a descendant of Omayyah; reign in Damascus, \$\mathbb{S}\$, 16, 175-190; conquests in Africa, 2, 325-327; disunion under Walid II, \$\mathbb{S}\$, 188; defeated by Abbasids, \$\mathbb{S}\$, 17, 189-190; extent of empire, \$\mathbb{S}\$, 190; found empire in Spain, \$\mathbb{S}\$, 22, 196, 201; reign in Spain, \$\mathbb{S}\$, 233-239; govern Portugal, 10, 428; end of, in Spain, \$\mathbb{S}\$, 238, 239.

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Omortog (ninth century A.D.), Bulgarian

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Omphale, legendary Lydian princess, mistress of Hercules; identified with Cybele, 2, 424; ancestress of Lydian kings, 2,

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O'Neill, Owen Roe (1590?-1649), Irish chieftain; victorious at Benburb (1645), 21, 421-422; forms alliance with parlia-

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O'Neill, Phelim (d. 1641), Irish chieftain; leads rebellion against England (1573), 21, 409; leader of insurrection (1641), 21,

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B.C.; seeks to introduce Greek customs, 2, 141-142; death, 2, 153.

Onomacles, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), 4, 2.

Onomacritus (ca. 520-485 B.C.), Athenian poet; edits Homer, 3, 228-229; sells

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Onomarchus (d. 353 B.C.), Greek general; killed at Pegasæ, 4, 227.

Onondaga, tribe of North American Indians; defeated by French in King Williams' War (1696), 23, 189.
Onund (d. 565 A.D.), king of Sweden; internal

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Opeleas, Greek leader; founder of Megalopolis (370 B.C.), 4, 170.

Ophellas (d. ca. 311 B.C.), governor of Cyrene; aids Agathoeles, 4, 581.

Ophir, an Oriental city of fabulous wealth; in Egypt. 1, 108; Solomon's ships sail to

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Opici, see Oscans. Opimius, Lucius (d. ca. 100 B.C.), Roman prætor; subdues Fregellæ (125 B.C.), 5, 373; consul (122 B.C.), 5, 377; overthrows C. Gracchus, 5, 378–379; Jugurtha bribes, 5, 383; exiled, 5, 387.

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Oporto, seaport of Portugal; captured by Marshal Soult (1809), 10, 349, 540; evacuated by Soult (1809), 10, 350, 540. Oppenheim, Germany; burned (1689), 11, 603.

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Ordinance of 1787, the instrument providing for the government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American Congress, 23, 289,

Ordinances of July, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, 13, 44.

Ordonez, José, Uruguayan statesman; elected

president of Uruguay (1903), 23, 619. Ordoño I (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850-

866; reign of, **10**, 42. Ordoño II (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914–

923 A.D.; reign of, 10, 44. Ordoño III (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950– 955 A.D.; reign of, 10, 44–45.

Ordofio IV, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, 10, 45.

Ore Thing, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, 16, 92.

Oregon, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), 23, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), 23, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), 23, 371-372; admitted as state (1859), 23, 405; election of 1876 in, 23, 475. Oregon Boundary Dispute, see Northwest

Boundary Dispute.

O'Reilly, Andrew (1742-1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), 12, 501; at Marengo, 12, 502-503.

Oreliana, Francisco de (ca. 1489-1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, 23, 553; discovers river Amazon, 23, 554.

Orestes (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, 3, 82 in Æschylus' tragedy Eumenides, 3,

Orestes (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), 7, 57-59; regency over Italy (475-476 A.D.), 6, 615; death (476 A.D.), 6, 616.

Orestes, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), 4, 213.
Orestes, C. Aurelius, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), 4, 542; 5, 315.
Orestes, L. Aurelius, Roman consul 126 B.C.;

campaign in Sardinia, 5, 372. Orford, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.

Orgetorix, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), 16, 530.
Oribe, Manuel (1802–1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), 23, 618.

Original Men, see Delawares, Tribe of.

Orik, see Ourique.

Oriskany, battle of (1777), 23, 264.

Oritæ, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), 4, 369, 381.

Orithya, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, 2, 440. Orkhan, first sultan of Turkey 1326-1359; lays foundations of empire, 7, 312; reign

of, 24, 314-318. Orleans, town in France; pillaged by North-

men (ninth century), 11, 3; siege of (1428-1429), 11, 190 seq.; 18, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), 11, 359. Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d', see Mont-

pensier. Orléans, Antoine Marie Philippe d', see Mont-

Orleans, Charles, Duke of (1391-1465), count of Angoulême, son of Louis I, duke of Orleans; taken prisoner at Agincourt, 11, 171, 173, 174; released, 11, 232. Orleans, Charles Paris d', duke of Longue-

ville, see Longueville.

Orleans, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri, Duke of (1810-1842), son of Louis Philippe; assumes title of duke, 12, 161; marriage, 13, 70; character and death,

Orleans, Hélène Louise Élisabeth, Duchess of (1814-1858), princess of Mecklenburg, wife of Ferdinand, duke of Orleans; attempt to obtain regency, 13, 85-86;

escape, 13, 87.

Orleans, Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duke of (1608-1660), a younger son of Henry IV;
Louis XIII's jealousy of, 11, 450; conspires murder of Richelieu, 11, 451; marries Mdlle. de Montpensier, 11, 452; flees the kingdom, 11, 464; revolt of, 11, 464-466; marries Margaret of Lorraine, 11, 467; conspires again to assassinate Richelieu, 11, 469; captures Gravelines, Courtrui and Mardyck, 11, 495; in the first insurrection of the Fronce, 11, 502; made lieutenant-general of France, 11,

made neutenant-general of France, 11, 513; banished, 11, 514.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1371-1407), son of Charles V; assassination, 11, 165; character, 11, 166.

Orleans, Louis, Duke of (1703-1752), son of Philip II duke of Orleans, 12, 172

Philip II, duke of Orleans, 12, 158.
Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of, see Louis
Philippe, king of the French.

Orleans, Louis Philippe, Duke of (1725–1785), son of Louis, duke of Orleans 1703–1752; in first Silesian War, 12, 38; in Seven Years' War, 12, 73.
Orleans, Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of, called Philippe Egalité (1747–1793), great-granden of Philippe of Orleans, main

grandson of Philippe of Orleans; main treatment, 12, 158–161; public dispute with Louis XV, 12, 99; marriage, 12, 158; head of liberal party, 12, 145; exile, 12, 146, 158; nominated for convention, 12, 273; representative of the people in national assembly, 12, 154; votes for king's death, 12, 160, 292; execution, 12, 160.
Orléans, Mademoiselle d', niece of Louis XIV;

marries Victor Amadeus (1684), 11, 595,

Orleans, Maid of, see Joan of Arc.
Orleans, Philip I, Duke of (1640-1701),
brother of Louis XIV; marries Henrietta
of England, 11, 550; marries Elizabeth
Charlotte of the Palatinate, 14, 399.
Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674-1723), son

Orleans, Philip II, Duke of (1674-1723), son of Philip, duke of Orleans; regency of France, 12, 10 seq.; succeeds Vendôme in Italy, 11, 621; combines with England against Spain, 12, 22; suspected of crimes of poisoning, 11, 626; estimate, 12, 17-22; compared with Demetrius Poliorcetes, 4, 445.

Orlov, Alexis (1737-1808), Russian admiral; in war with Turkey (1771-1774) 17

in war with Turkey (1771-1774), 17,

227, 380 seq.; 2 Paul I, 17, 427. 24, 417; punished by

Orlov, Alexis Feodor (1787-1861), Russian prince; ambassador to Vienna (1854), 15, 12; at capitulation of Paris (1814), 17, 487; successor of Count Benkendorf in third section, 17, 557.

Orlov, Gregory, Russian count (1734-1783), a favourite of Catherine II; conspires against Peter III, 17, 371; death, 17,

Ormais, battle of (1808), 17, 458.

Ormesson, Henri François de Paule d' (1751-1807), French politician; as treasurer of France, 12, 140, 143.
Ormesby, William (d. 1317), appointed justic-

iary of Scotland by Edward I (1296), 21,

66, 68; 18, 408. Ormia, see Thebarma.

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Earl of, Irish nobleman; created earl (1328), 21, 386. Ormonde, James Butler, 5th Earl of (earl of Wiltshire) (d. 1461), Irish nobleman; governor of Ireland, 21, 391; death, 21, 392.

Ormonde, Sir Piers Butler, 8th Earl of (earl of Ossory) (d. 1539), Irish noble; controversy with Thomas Boleyn, 19, 102; lord deputy of Ireland (1522), 21, 398. monde, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of

(1532-1614), Irish nobleman; feuds with Desmond, 21, 409; supports English in Ireland, 19, 422.

Ormonde, James Butler, 1st Duke of (1610–1688), Irish statesman; given authority in Ireland by Charles I, 20, 20; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1644), 20, 21; refuses to establish Catholic religion in retuses to establish Catholic religion in Ireland, 20, 40; arrests earl of Glamorgan, 20, 40; makes treaty with parliament, 20, 45; at war with parliamentary troops in Ireland, 20, 96-97; defeated at Rathmines, 20, 97; letter concerning conduct of victorious Cromwellian troops, 20, 100; leaves Ireland, 20, 116; included in Cromwell's treaty with France, 20, 161; efforts for restora-tion of Charles, 20, 172; made steward of the household by Charles II, 20, 234; receives grants of land in Ireland, 20, 242;

assault on, 20, 274.

Ormonde, James Butler, 2nd Duke of (1665–1745), Irish statesman; commands expedition against Cadiz, 10, 283; 20, 471; made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 20, 484; expected, Maylloryugh in 4/1; made ford-fleutenant of freland, 20, 484; succeds Marlborough in Flanders, 11, 626; 13, 651; 20, 487; campaign in Flanders, 20, 487–488; impeachment, 20, 508; flees to Continent, 20, 509; in service of Pretender, 20, 509, 510; commands Spanish expedition against England (1719), 20, 522–523.

Ormuzd, Persian god, 2, 126, 515, 566, 636–637

637.

nano, Jean d' (1583-1626), Corsican general in French service; banished by Ornano, Richelieu (1626), 11, 450.

Orodes I (Hyrodes), see Arsaces XIV. Orodes II, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XVII.

Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), 2, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, 2, 651.

Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against

Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), 4, 50.
Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), 4, 292–293, 297.

O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, 18, 279; 21, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), 18, 280-281; 21, 369; attacks Dublin, 21, 374; submits to Henry II (1171), 21,

Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; orpneus, legendary treek poet and musician; visits Egypt, 1, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, 4, 213, 273.

Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), 3, 228.

Orsba, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), 17, 187.

Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991-1008
A.D.; administration, 9, 29-32.

Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, 9, 114; rule, 9, 151; expelled by Rienzi, 9, 214.

Orsini, Bertaldo (d. 1353) Pompa constant

Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI 9, 213; killed by Roman populace, 9, 226.

Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643-1722); influence over Maria Louisa

of Spain, 10, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, 10, 292.

Orsini, Felice (1819–1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, 13, 132-133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.

Orsini, Giacinto, see Celestine III. Orsini, Giovanni Gætano, see Nicholas III.

Orsini, Niccolò, see Pitigliano. Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), 17, 405.

Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), 3, 184.

Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), 7, 210.

Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), 3, 51.

Orus, Egyptian deity, 1, 231, 284.
Orxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), 4, 372-373.
Osborne, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.

Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, 5, 49; subjugated by Sammites (ca. 423 B.C.), 5, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), 5, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, 5, 412.

Oscar I (1799–1859), king of Norway and

Sweden 1844-1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, 16, 446; introduces reforms, 16, 478; reign and

death, 16, 479.

Oscar II (1829-), king of Norway and Sweden 1872-; accession, 16, 482; reign, 16, 482–493; celebrates jubilee (1897), 16, 493.

Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), 23, 361.

Osgood, Samuel (1748-1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.

Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-

hwan (1894), **24**, 576. Osiander, Andreas (1498–1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), 14, 267.

Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, 1, 229, 232, 234, 312; 2, 206; legends of, 1, 229, 230, 231, 280-286.

Osius (256-ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova;

combats heresies, 10, 14. Osman I or Othman (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, 24, 312-314; birth, 7, 311; prophetic dream, 24, 312-313; conquests, 7, 319; 24, 313; death, 24, 313, 314; character, 24,

314.
Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618–1622; reign, 24, 374, 375.
Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754–1757; reign, 24, 412.
Osman Digna (ca. 1836–), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, 21, 646; 24, 461.
Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war 24, 371, 372.

Persian war, 24, 371, 372. man Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, Osman Pacha **24**, 408.

Osman Pacha (ca. 1835-1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, 17, 603.

Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), 24, 395.

Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.

Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643-1648), 14, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), 14, 383.

Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking;

allies himself with Brian Boruma, 21,

Osroes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).

Ossory, Earl of, see Butler, Piers. Osten, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten. Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790-1881) Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol. 17, 584.

Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601-1604), 13, 538-539; captured by French (1745), 12, 42; (1794), 12, 380.

Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the

at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), 23, 393.
Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, 17, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, 17, 328; tutor of Peter II, 17, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), 17, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, 17, 345-346; imprisoned, 17, 349; banished, 17, 351.
Ostermann-Tolstov. Alexander Ivanovitch

Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770-1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), 14, 575.

Ostracism, a method of temporary banishment for political reasons, practised in

ancient Athens, 3, 245-251.
Ostrogoths, a division of Goths living in the eastern part of Europe, see Goths.

Ostrolenka, see Austrolenka. Ostrovski, Constantine (ca. 1500), Polish general; at battle of Orsha (ca. 1515). 17, 187

Ostrovski, Feodor Adam Rawicz (1739-1817) Polish statesman; president of committee for framing Polish constitution.

Oswald (ca. 604-642 A.D.), king of Northumbria, son of Æthelfrith; defeats Britons at "Heaven's Field" (635 A.D.), 18, 50-51; unites two Northumbrian kingdoms, 18, 51; restores Christianity, 18, 51; death, 18, 51.

Oswego, city in United States; Governor Burnet establishes post (1725), 23, 88; Governor Burnet erects fort, 23, 166;

taken by Montcalm (1756), 23, 213. Oswin or Oswy, king of Northumbria 642-670 A.D.; accession, 18, 52; overruns East Anglia and Mercia, 18, 53; death, 18, 54.

Oswine (d. 651 A.D.), son of Osric; rival of Oswin for Northumbrian throne, 18, 52. Otanes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; captures Clazomenæ and Cyme, 3, 265.

Ota Nobunaga (sixteenth century), Japanese soldier, 24, 588

Otchakov, town in Russia; siege of (1788), 17, 406.

Othgar or Ottokar (eighth century A.D.), Scandinavian soldier; wars against Char-

Scandinavian somer; wars against charlemagne, 16, 41.

Othman (ca. 575-656 A.D.), Moslem caliph 644-656; reign, 8, 167-170; seeks refuge in Abyssinia, 8, 116; spread of Islam under, 8, 15, 154-155; conspiracy against, 8, 168; assassinated, 8, 16, 169.

Othman ben Abi Neza or Manuza (eighth century), viceroy of Spain; removed from office, 8, 198; treason of, 8, 198.

Othman ben Hayyan, governor of Medina (ca. 715 A.D.); compels refugees to return to Irak, 8, 184.

Othman, sultans of Turkey, see Osman. Othniel, judge of Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.),

Otho, Marcus Salvius (ca. 32-69 A.D.), emperor of Rome; supports Galba, 6, 221; becomes emperor of Rome, 6, 226; war with Vitellius, 6, 227; 13, 273; death, 6, 227.

Otho, see Otto. Otilo, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with

Otto, duke of Bavaria (742 A.D.); war with Franks, 7, 503-506.
Otis, Elwell Stephen (1838-), American soldier; commands United States forces in the Philippines, 23, 489.
Otis, James (1725-1783), American patriot; opposes Stamp Act, 23, 231.
Otreate seaport in Applie Halv; soized by

Otranto, seaport in Apulia, Italy; seized by Turks (1480), 9, 239, 377; 24, 332; recovered from the Turks, 9, 379. Otrepiev, Grishka, see Dmitri, The False.

Ott, Charles, Baron (d. 1809), Hungarian soldier; defeated by Lannes at Montebello, 12, 501; at battle of Marengo, 12. 502.

Ottawas, a tribe of North American Indians; Claude Allouez visits, 23, 71; in Pontiac's conspiracy, 23, 224.

Otter, F. W. von, Swedish statesman; becomes prime minister (1901), 16, 491; resigns. 16, 492.

Otterburn, village in Northumberland, England; battle of (known also as the battle

of Chevy Chase), 18, 501; 21, 155-157. Otto or Otho (I) "the Great" (912-973) emperor of Holy Roman Empire 962emperor of Holy Roman Empire 902–973, son of Henry I; main treatment, 8, 583–586; claims secular supremacy of Christendom, 16, 44; marriage, 16, 538; John XII and, 8, 583–585; suppresses insurrection against John XIII, 8, 585–586; relations with Poland, 24, 8;

death, 8, 586.
Otto II (955–983), emperor of Holy Roman
Empire 973–983, son of Otto I; access sion, 8, 586; marriage, 7, 231; defeats Harold Bluetooth, 16, 44-45; ally of Louis IV of France, 11, 17; encounter with Lothair, 11, 19; relations with Poland, 24, 9; death, 8, 587; 11, 20. Otto (III) "the Wonder of the World" (980-

1002), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 983-1002, son of Otto II; suppresses rebellion in Rome, 8, 589; ambitious scheme of, **8**, 590; grants of, to Count Dirk II of Holland, **13**, 286; relations with Poland, **24**, 9; death, **8**, 590. Otto IV (ca. 1174–1218), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1209–1218, son of Henry the Lion; accession **14**, 112; structly

the Lion; accession, 14, 112; struggle with Valdemar II, 16, 159; Innocent III and, 8, 611; 14, 112; 16, 159; overthrow, 11, 54, 55; 14, 113; 18, 345; death, 14, 113.

Otto I (1848-), king of Bavaria under regency of his uncle Luitpold 1886-;

accession, 15, 539.

Otto (1815–1867), king of Greece 1832–1862, son of Ludwig I, king of Bavaria; reign, 24, 235.

Otto de la Roche, "the great duke" of Athens; made duke (1204 A.D.), 7, 322.

Otto (d. 1060), prince of Savoy, 9, 502.
Otto, son of Christopher II, king of Denmark; claimant to crown (1340), 16, 180-181.

Otto of Gelderland (d. 1271), governor of Holland 1258-1271; administration, 13. 300-301.

Otto, duke of Saxony (d. 912); aids in making Ludwig the Child emperor, 7, 593;

refuses imperial crown, 7, 596.
Otto, count of Schauenburg; claims duchy of Holstein (1460), 16, 216-217.
Otto III, bishop of Utrecht, regent of Holland (1235), 13, 293.

Otto von Nordheim (d. 1083), duke of Bavaria 1061–1070; made duke of Bavaria, 7, 646; aids in abducting Henry IV king of Germany, 7, 647; deposed, 7, 647.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, 14, 168

Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253-1278; competes for imperial crown, 14, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, 14, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, 14, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, 14, 155.

Ottocar, see Odoacer.

Ottoman Empire, see Turkey.
Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes
treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), 17, 451.

Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), 13, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), 11, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), 11, 623;

and Frince Eugene at (1708), 11, 623; 14, 414; 20, 477; captured by the French (1745), 12, 42.

Oudh, a province of British India; early history, 2, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), 22, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, 22, 85; Hastings' exactions in, 22, 98; appeared to British dominions (1856)

22, 85; Hastings' exactions in, 22, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), 22, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, 22, 198; mutiny in, 22, 20'.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767–1847), French soldier; at battle of Zürich, 12, 476; at Friedland, 12, 560;

at passage of Beresina, 12, 594. Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791 -1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), 9, 597; 13, 113.
Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139),

10, 430.

Outram, Sir James (1803-1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, 21, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, 22, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, 21, 619; 22, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, 22, 199. Ouverture, Toussaint l', see Toussaint.

Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460-1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, 22, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538,

Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581-1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, 19, 496.
Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.-17 or 18 A.D.),

Roman poet; character of writings, 6, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, 6, 462; **24**, 126.

Owen, Sir John (1600-1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), 20, 92. Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander

kills, 4, 376. Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583-1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), 16, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, 23, 9; made regent, 16, 329; remonstrates with Christina, 16, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), 14, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, 11, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), 14, 374; sends army against

Denmark, 16, 359. Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, 16, 211, 213; rules Sweden, 16, 214-215; resignation and death, 16, 215.

Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), 18, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), 18, 376-378; parliament of (1681), 20, 299-300.

Oxford, Earls of, see Harley and Vere. Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258),

Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.

Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, 8, 155.

Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, 4, 351; be-

comes satrap of Paropamisus, 4, 366. Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), 4, 362-

Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, 3, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.

Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), 17, 624; 24, 659; at Shakhe River, 17, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.

Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, 4, 369, 371.

Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

Paardeberg, town in South Africa; battle of (1900), 22, 312.

Pacheco, Gregorio, Bolivian politician; president of Bolivia 1884-1888, 23, 613.

Pacific, War of the (1879-1883); war waged by Chili against Bolivia and Peru, 23,

607, 611, 612.

Pacification of Ghent, see Ghent.

Pacorus, king of Parthia, see Arsaces

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Pacorus (d. 38 B.C.), Parthian prince; invades Syria (41 B.C.), **5**, 625; **8**, 52, 67, 68; killed by Ventidius, **5**, 627; **8**, 68.

Pacta Conventa, bond between the king of Poland and his subjects; origin, 24, 38.

Poland and his subjects; origin, 24, 38.
Pactyas, Lydian official; revolts from Cyrus
(ca. 546 B.C.), 2, 592.
Padi, king of Ekron; delivered to Hezekiah
(702 B.C.), 1, 177; restored by Sennacherib, 1, 405.
Padilla, Juan Lopez de (d. 1521), Spanish
revolutionist; execution, 10, 221.
Padua, city of Italy; maintains its independ-

ence (twelfth century), 9, 38; pillage of (1256), 9, 105; submits to Can' Grande della Scala (1328), 9, 156; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti (1388), 9, 252; recovered by Carrara (1390), 9, 253; besieged by Maximilian (1509), 9, 433.

Padua, University of, rivalry with university of Bologna, 9, 183.

of Bologna, 9, 183. Paducah, city in Kentucky, United States; occupied by General Grant (1861), 23,

Pæonius of Mende (fifth century B.C.) Greek sculptor; reputed author of pediment of temple of Olympia, 3, 481.

Pæti, tribe of Thrace; conquered by Xerxes

(480 B.C.), 3, 316. Pætus, Autronius (d. ca. 50 B.C.), Roman official; in Catiline's conspiracy, 5, 481,

Pætus, Cæsennius, Roman consul 61 A.D.; Parthians defeat, 6, 31, 187; governor of Cilicia, 5, 243,

Paez, José Antonio (1790–1873), Venezuelan soldier; supports Bolivar in New Granada, 23, 583; power in Colombia, 23, 588. Paget, Henry William, 1st marquis of Angle-

Paget, Henry walles, sey; see Anglesey.
Paget, William, Baron (1506-1563), English secretary of state, 19, 201; statesman; secretary of state, 19, 201; carries news of nobles' adherence to Mary, 19, 231; favours Spanish, 19, 236; favours Elizabeth's execution (1554), 19, 242.

Pahlavi, dialect of India: legends attest Persian rule, 2, 492.

Pahlen, Petroff, Count of (1746-1826), Russian statesman; rise to favour, 17, 441; conspires against Paul I, 17, 442.

Paine, Thomas (1737-1809), Anglo-American political writer and free-thinker; efforts for Federal constitution in America, 23, 290; writes incendiary address to French people, 12, 246; elected member of French Convention (1793), 21, 453; characterisation of, 23, 251.

Painet'-em I (d. ca. 1060 B.C.), Egyptian high priest; rule in Thebes, 1, 171.

Painet'-em II, Tanite king of Egypt; assumes and dignity (1062 B.C.)

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erty of, 1, 160.

Painet em III, Tanite priest, king of Egypt ca. 930 B.C., 1, 172.

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Paita, town of Peru; captured by Commodore Anson (1742), **20**, 555.

Paix des Dames, name given to Treaty of

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Pakenham, Sir Edward Michael (1778–
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Pakht, Egyptian goddess; identified with Diana, 1, 235.

Pakruru or Pa-Kerer, Egyptian prince; vassal of Tanut-Amen, 1, 178; attempts to expel Assyrians (ca. 667 B.C.), 1, 426-427. Palacio, Raimundo Andueza (ca. 1840-),

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Palacky, Frantisek (1798–1876), Bohemian

historian; causes separation between Czechs and German Bohemia, 14, 638; president of Congress of Prague (1848), 14, 639.

Palæologus, Byzantine family, which furnished rulers of Eastern empire, see Andronicus, Constantine, Joannes, Manuel, and Michael.

Palæologus, Demetrius (fifteenth century), despot of the Morea; rule of, 7, 356-357. Palæologus, Joannes, brother of Michael VIII and a Byzantine general; deprived of military command by his brother (1280), 7, 311; campaign of, in Thessaly, 7, 313.

Palæologus, Philes, Byzantine general; defeats Turks (1315), 7, 323-324.
Palæologus, Thomas (d. 1465), despot of the

Morea; rule of, 7, 356-357.

Palafox y Melzi, José de, duke of Saragossa (1780-1847), Spanish general; defeated at battle of Tudela (1808), 10, 342.

Palais Royal, palace built by Richelieu in

Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), 13, 89.

Palatinate, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), 10, 262; policy 14, 322–323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, 14, 399; relations with James I of England, 19, 504; rebellion in (1849), 15, 456.
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Canaan, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, 1, 404; geography, 2, 45–48; traditional Israelite invasion, 2, 7-8, 66-71; extent of David's kingdom, 2, 281; the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, 2, 106-107; Persian satrapy, 2, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, satrapy, 2, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, 2, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, 2, 165; Roman province extended, 2, 172; Scythian invasion, 2, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, 2, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), 2, 200; crusaders in, 2, 304–306, 377; 8, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, 2, 342; slavery, 2, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), 8, 454 seq.; subjugated tians (ca. 1300), **8**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also Israel, Jews, Crusades.

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Palikao, town in China; battle of (1860), 13, 138.

Palladius (ca. 367-ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, 21,

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Pallas (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, 6, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, 2, 174;

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Palm, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308),

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Palmerston, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784–1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, 21, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, 21, 606; removed from office, 21, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, 21, 614; prime minister (1855), 21, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, 17, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857) 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619-621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, 21, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, 21, 628-630; death, 21, 632.

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Palmyra (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, 6, 418, 422-426.

Palnatoke, Danish chief; kills Harold Bluetooth (991 A.D.), 16, 45.

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Palus, mythical ancestor of Palians, 2, 444. Pambœotia, ancient Bœotian festival, 3, 187.

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Pamphilus (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, 3, 491.

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Pamplona, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), 10, 369.

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Panciatichi, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cancielleri (1300), 9, 119.

Pandects, The, a book of Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian; account of their compilation, general description, and eritiseism, **7**, 131-136; copy found at Amalfi, **9**, 36, 77.

Pandion, legendary king of Attica, 3, 157. Pandionis, one of the ten tribes of Attica, 3,

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Pandulf or Pandulph, Cardinal (d. 1226) legate of Pope Innocent III, 18, 341 18, 341; forces King John of England to resign his kingdom to the Church, 18, 341; warns Philip II of France against invasion of England, 18, 342; at signing of Magna Charta, 18, 627.

Pandulf, "Ironhead" (tenth century A.D.),

prince of Beneventum; aids Otto, emperor of the West (965 A.D.), 7, 233.

Paneas, ancient name Cæsarea Philippi, now called Banias, town in northern Palestine; battle of (196 B.C.), 4, 558.

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Paralatæ or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, 2, 404.

Paralus, Athenian galley, 3, 640.

Para'se or Bara'se, a country in Babylonia; subdued by Alusharshid, king of Kish (ca. 4200 B.C.), 1, 357.

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Parker, Sir Peter (1721-1811), English admiral; makes unsuccessful attack on Charleston (1776), 23, 255; takes Newport, 23, 259.

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Parkes, Sir Henry (1815-1896), Australian statesman, premier of New South Wales, 22, 241; champions Australian federation, 22, 255; presides at Sidney convention (1891), 22, 255.

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Paru, Elamite prince; seeks aid of Asshur banapal, 1, 429; revolts from Assyrians (657 B.C.), 1, 432.

Parvati, Hindu goddess; identified with Kali, 2, 546.

Parysatis, queen of Darius II 423-404 B.C.; evil influence of, 2, 618, 643; controls kingdom, 2, 630; aids Cyrus the Younger, 4, 23, 50-51; seeks vengeance on Tissa-

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Pasagardæ, an Iranian tribe; settle in Persia, 2, 560; revolt against Astyages (ca. 555 B.C.), 2, 578; ruling tribe at Persian court, 2, 569, 640, 642, 655; slain by Alexander (ca. 350 B.C.), 2, 598.

Pascal, Blaise (1623-1662), French philosopher and geometrician; joins the Jansenists, 11, 548; invents city omnibus, 11, 549; characterisation of, 11, 639

Paschal I, pope 817-824; as primicerius of Holy See conspires against Leo III (799

A.D.), 8, 563.

Paschal (II) Rainerius, pope 1099-1118; supports rebellion against [Henry IV, 7,

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Paschal III (Guido of Crema), pope 1164—
1168; recognised as pope by Frederick Barbarossa, 14, 101; rivalry with Alexander III, 8, 606.

Pashwan Oglu, see Pasvan.

Paskevitch, Ivan Fedorovitch (1782-1856),
count of Erivan, prince of Warsaw,
Russian general; victorious at Ielisavetpol and Etchmiadzine, 17, 543; made commander-in-chief of Russian army, 17, 548; expedition in the Caucasus, 17, 553.

Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Duke of (1767-1862), chancellor of France; French deputy at capitulation of Paris (1814), 17, 487; retires from Talleyrand ministry (1815), **13**, 14; member of Chambre Introuvable (1815), **13**, 19.

Passarge, Doctor, German explorer: leads expedition in Africa (1893), 15, 560.

Passarowitz, town in Servia; 24, 206; Peace of, 14, 421; 24, 196, 406.
Passar, city in Bavaria; Treaty of, 11, 342;

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Passerino de' Bonacossi (d. 1328), tyrant of Mantua; death, 9, 156.

Passero, Cape, modern name of Pachynum; battle of, 20, 521.

Passover, Jewish festival, 2, 6-7, 118, 207. Passy, Frederick (b. 1822), French political economist; receives Nobel prize (1901),

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Pasvan Oglu, pasha of Widdin; heads rebellion of janissaries against Ebnet Bekri (1787), **24**, 198; revolts against sultan (1805), **17**, 459.

Patagonia, a region in South America; Amerigo Vespucci discovers (1503), 10, 486.

Patay, a village in France; battle of (1429), 11, 201; 18, 554.
Paterculus, Caius Vellius (19 B.C.-31 A.D.),

Roman soldier and historian; lauds Tiberius, 6, 62.

Paterini or Patarins, heretical sect related to the Manichæans; Florentine Ghibellines stigmatised as, 9, 89; persecuted in Milan (ca. 1230), 9, 91.

Paterson, William (1658-1719), Scotch promoter and financier; connection with

Darien colony, 21, 316.
Patiala, state in Punjab, India; rajah quells revolt of Ambala (1857), 22, 189.

Patiskoria, see Patusharra. Patissier, Charles Joseph, marquis of Bussy-Castelnau; see Bussy.

Patkul, Johann Reinhardt (1660-1707), Livonian patriot, emissary of Peter the Great to Augustus of Poland (1704), 17, 274;

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Patna, a division of Bengal, British India; siege of, 22, 62; massacre of, 22, 68; English reduce, 22, 69.

Patoris, name applied to Upper Egypt, 1, 178. Patow, Erasmus Robert, Baron von (1804-Patow, Erasmus Robert, Baron von (1890), Russian statesman; becomes min-

ister of finance, 15, 474.
Patricians, persons of noble birth in Rome; struggles with plebeians, **5**, 123-129, 140-141, 169-172, 638-639.

Patricius, son of Aspar; made cæsar (471

A.D.), 6, 614. Patrick, Saint (396-469 A.D.), Scotch priest, the patron saint of Ireland; early life, 21, 338; founds early Irish Church, 21, 339°.

Patrikeev, Prince (fifteenth century); administrator under Vasili Vasilievitch, 17, 159.

Patrocius, legendary Greek hero; as the friend of Achilles, 3, 90, 105, 171, 643; stunned by Apollo, 3, 643-644; Hephæstion honours sepulchre at Ilium. 4. 283.

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patrona Khain (eighteenth century), reber janissary; career of, 24, 407.

Patterson, Robert (1792-1881), American soldier; at battle of Bull Run, 23, 423.

Patterson, William (1745-1806), American statesman; in Constitutional Convention (1787), 23, 291.

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Paul II (Pietro Barbo) (1418-1471), pope 1464-1471; pontificate of, **8**, 643.

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Pedro I (1798–1834), emperor of Brazil 1822– 1831; proclaimed, 10, 543; 23, 657; renounces crown of Portugal, 10, 546; appoints Dom Miguel regent of Portugal. 10, 547.

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Peiho Fortifications, at mouth of River Peiho, China; battle (1859), 21, 626.

Peithagoras, Greek soothsayer, and general of Alexander the Great; warns Alexander

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Peiwar Kotal, a pass in Afghanistan near Kabul; battle of (1879), 24, 503.

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Pelagianism, religious doctrines of Pelagius;

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Pelagius (d. ca. 420 A.D.), British monk named Morgan; founder of Pelagianism, 21, 337

Pelagius (thirteenth century), legate of Pope Innocent III; interdicts Greek worship in Constantinople, 7, 297; refuses sultan's offers of peace, 8, 427, 428.

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Pelasgus, king of Argos, eponymous ruler of Pelasgi, 3, 102, 106, 122, 210. Pelavicini or Pallavicini, Oberto, Marquis

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Peleus, legendary king of the Myrmidons father of Achilles; Æginetans send effigy of, to Thebes, 3, 255.
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Pelias, son of Neptune, father of Pelopia, 3, 107.

Pelignians, Sabellian tribe; habitat, 5, 49, 179; Latins war with, 5, 181, 193, numbers of, seek Roman citizenship, 5, 408; join Sabelline confederation against Rome (91 B.C.), **5**, 412; in Social War, **5**, 413, 417; submit to Romans, **5**, 417.

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Pellegrini, Carlos, president of Argentine Republic 1890-1892, 23, 617. Pelletan, Eugene (1813-1884), French journalist and politician; member of provisional government of Third Republic (1870), 13, 162.

Pelletier, Claude de, French court favourite;

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Pelloux, Luigi, Italian statesman; ministry of (1898–1900), **9**, 633. Pelopia, daughter of Pelias, **3**, 107.

Pelopidæ, descendants of Pelops; rule of Greece passes to family of the, 3, 64; Argos the sovereign town of the, 3, 119, 121, 414.

Pelopidas (d. 364 B.C.), Theban statesman and general; characterisation of, 4, 136; exiled from Thebes (382 B.C.), 4, 136; friend and associate of Epaminondas, 4, 139; in war with Sparta (378 B.C.), 4, 142; invades Bœotia (373 B.C.), 4, 156; at battle of Leuctra (371 B.C.), 4, 157; in expedition into Thessaly (368 B.C.),

4, 181; sent as ambassador to Persia (367 B.C.), 4, 183; death of, 4, 190. Peloponnesian War, war waged from 431 to 404 B.C., between the Peloponnesian confederacy on one side and Athens with its allies on the other; main treatment, 3, 508-644; cause, 3, 510-517; battle of Delium, 3, 580; battle of Amphipolis, 3, 582; battle of Mantinea, 3, 588-589; Athenians defeated before Syracuse, 3, 606,610; payed battle of Cyrician, 3 606-610; naval battle of Cyzicus, 3, 619; naval battle of Arginusæ, 3, 634; naval battle of Ægospotami, 3, 638-640; fall of Athens, 3, 640-642.

Peloponnesus, ancient name of the península forming the southern part of ancient Greece (modern Morea); invasion of the

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ican soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Champion Hill, 23, 441; be-

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Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d. 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, 18, 423; 21, 89; repulses

Bruce at Perth, 18, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), 18, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, 21, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), 18,

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Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high ad-

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Pepin of Heristal (d. 714 A.D.), duke of Austrasia; main treatment, 7, 482-488; defeats Neustrians in battle of Textry, 7, 484; endeavours to restore Frankish empire, 7, 485; promotes spread of Christianity among Germans, 7, 486; defeats Swabians, 7, 486; nominates child of Grimwald to joint mayoralty of Burgundy and Neustria (714 A.D.), 7, 487.

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Percy, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrenne and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), 18, 410; 21, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, 21, 89, 91; re-

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Petillius, Quintus, name of two Roman tribunes (185 B.C.); cite Scipio Africanus to answer charges, 5, 301.

Petillius Spurinus, Quintus (second century B.C.), Roman prætor urbanus; orders religious books of Numa burned, 5, 107. Petines (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; in battle of the Granicus, 4, 285, 288.

Pétion de Villeneuve, Jérome (1753-1794), French revolutionist; accompanies Louis XVI to Paris, 12, 242; chosen mayor of Avi to Paris, 12, 242; chosen mayor of Paris, 12, 249; favours Girondists, 12, 253, 258; temporarily suspended from office, 12, 256; distributes arms to insurgents, 12, 260 note; compelled to sign order repelling forces of insurgents, 12, 261; accompanies royal family to temple, 12, 265; released from office, 12, 265; again recognised as mayor, 12, 267; tries to stop September massacres, 267; tries to stop September massacres, 12, 271, 272; elected president of national convention, 12, 281; arrest and escape, 12, 300; death, 12, 391.

Petit, Jean (d. ca. 1413), French theologian;

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Petrarch, Francesco (1304-1374), Italian poet; career of, 9, 191 seq.; influence on the revival of learning, 9, 179, 184, 201; presses Clement VI to return to Rome, 9, 213; Rienzi and, 9, 211, 219,

Petre, Edward (1631-1699), English Jesuit, confessor to court of James II of England; influences king in dismissal of Rochester, 20, 387; made privy councillor, 20, 388; advises king to issue declaration of indulgence (1688), 20, 394; reconciles Lord Sunderland and the earl of Mulgrave to Catholicism, 20, 405;

escapes to France, 20, 408, escapes to France, 20, 408.

Petreius, Marcus (d. 46 B.C.), Roman general; early career, 5, 493; command against Catiline devolves upon, 5, 491–493; legate of Pompey in Spain, 5, 534;

surrenders to Cæsar, 5, 535; flees with Juba, 5, 556, 560; death, 5, 556, 560. Petri, Olaus or Olaf (1493-1552), Swedish religious reformer; translates Bible into Swedish, 16, 274; vanquishes Catholic theologian in presence of Gustavus Vasa, 16, 275; in diet of Vesterås, 16, 280-281; publishes religious "Handbook," 16, 284; character, 16, 274. rie, William Matthew Flinders (1853-), Exclusion Francisco de la companyation of the companyation of

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Petrik, Turkish chief; invades Ukraine, 17, 278.

Petronella, sister of Emperor Lothair II and mother of Dirk VI of Holland; takes up arms against Emperor Henry V (1121), **13**, 289.

Petronilla, queen of Aragon, daughter of Ramiro II; unites Aragon and Catalonia by marriage with Raymond Berengar IV

(1150), 10, 59, and note.

Petronius, Caius, "Elegantiæ Arbiter" (d. 66 A.D.), Roman courtier, author and consul; favourite of Nero, **6**, 205; opens his veins, **6**, 205; "Satires" (reputed) of, **6**, 105, 106.

Petronius, Publius, Roman governor; legate of Syria, 6, 162; ordered to erect statue of Caligula (41 A.D.), 2, 171; 6, 162.

Petronius Maximus, Roman emperor (455 A.D.); birth and position, 6, 596, 599; Valentinian and, 6, 596, 597, 599, 600; becomes emperor and marries Eudoxia, 6, 600; flight and death, 6, 600. Petropavlovsk, Russian warship; sinking of

(1904), 24, 658.

Petrov, Anton, Russian peasant (d. 1861); heads revolt in Kazan, 17, 594; shot, 17, 595.

Petrus de Vinea, see Vinea, Petrus de.

Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828-1863), American soldier in Confederate service;

at battle of Gettysburg, 23, 439. Petty, Sir William (1623-1687), English scientist; creates science of political arithmetic, 20, 352; investigations into agricultural wages, 20, 354; founds Royal Society of Dublin (1683), 21, 437.

Petty, William, marquis of Lansdowne and earl of Shelburne, see Shelburne, Earl

Petty-Fitzmaurice, marquis of Lansdowne,

see Lansdowne, Marquis of.

Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), **4**, 319.

Peucestas, somatophylax of Alexander the Great; Alexander's shield-bearer, 363, 364; satrap of Persia (ca. 331 B.C.), 4. 436.

Peucetti, Italian tribe, 3, 111.
Pevensey, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, 13, 213, 214.

Pexodarus, last native prince of Caria, 2, 386. Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778-1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, 13, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, 13, 37; arrested, 13, 57, <u>5</u>8

Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810–1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), 23, 606; retires to England (1865), 23, 606.

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Pfaffenhofen, town in Bavaria; armistice of (1796), 14, 514.
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Pflug, Julius (1499–1564), German ecclesiastic; in conference for union of Catholics and Protestants, 14, 305.

Phæax, Athenian naval commander; sent to aid of Leontini (422 B.C.), 3, 595.

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Phædris, one of the "Thirty Tyrants," 4, 2.

Phædrus (ca. 1–60 A.D.) Roman writer 6.

Phædrus (ca. 1-60 A.D.), Roman writer, 6,

Phæneas (second century B.C.), Ætolian

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Phagita, Cornelius, Cæsar kidnapped by (82 B.C.), 5, 596–597.

Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltshan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), 24, 509.

Phalæcus (d. ca. 338 B.C.), son of Onomarchus and leader of Phocians; confinues wer on Thebes 4, 221; trees of tinues war on Thebes, 4, 231; treason of, 4, 231, 232.

Phalain, Madame de (eighteenth century),

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Phalanx, Macedonian, formation of infantry devised by Philip of Macedon; formation, 4, 220; suggested by Epaminondas, 4, 154, 220, 254; superiority over Theban phalanx at Chæronea, 4, 245, 246; Alexander's use of, 4, 278, 321; compared with Roman legion, 4, 398.

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Phalaris (ca. 549 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; cruelty, 3, 177; 4, 580.

Phalces (d. ca. 1000 B.C.), Dorian leader; invades Sicyon, 3, 119.

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Phaleus, a Corinthian; founds Epidamnus (627 B.C.), 3, 440.

Phanariots, see Fanariots.

Phanes of Halicarnassus, Greek captain; submits to Cyrus, 2, 599; his children slain (524 B.C.), 2, 601.

Phanamachus Athanian general: takes Poti-

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Phanomachus, Athenian general; takes Potidea (430 B.C.), 3, 544.

Phaon, freedman of Nero; protects emperor (68 B.C.), 6, 223.

Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420—428 A.D.; legend of, 7, 463—464.

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Pharaoh of the Oppression, Egyptian king; identified with Ramses II, 1, 73.

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Pharax, proxenus for Thebes in Sparta, 4, 113.

Pharax, Lacedæmonian naval commander: cooperates with Dercyllidas against Persians (398 B.C.), 4, 85.

Pharisees, Jewish sect; origin and beliefs, 2, 160-162; schools of, 2, 179, 201; op-pose Asmoneans (ca. 108 B.C.), 2, 26, 162; control kingdom (ca. 78 B.C.), 2, 26; adaptability of, 2, 28.
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arnabazus (d. ca. 370 B.C.), Persian satrap of Bithynia; policy with Dorians and Athenians, 2, 618; relations with Greeks, 4, 82–108, 115–117; treatment of Athenian envoys (408 B.C.), 4, 23; orders assassination of Alcibiades (404 B.C.), 4, 24; attacks Spartan fleet, 2, 291; aids rebuilding of Long Walls, 3, 426; 4, 117; favour of, courted by Spartans, 3, 618, 619, 630; defeated by Egyptians (394 B.C.), 2, 623, 628, 649. B.C.), 2, 623, 628, 649.
Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral;

commands fleet against Alexander, 2,

205; 4, 305, 316-317.

Pharnaces I, king of Pontus 190-156 B.C.; captures Sinope (183 B.C.), 2, 388.

Pharnaces II (ca. 100-47 B.C.), king of Pontus 63-47 B.C.; becomes ally of Rome, 5, 473-474; conquered by Cæsar, 5, 551-552.

Pharnaces (d. 334 B.C.), Persian general; at battle of Granicus, 4, 285, 288.

Pharnuches (d. ca. 480 B.C.), general of
Xerxes; left at Sardis, 3, 303-304.

Pharsalia, epic of Roman decadence; censured, 6, 103.

Pharsalus, city of ancient Greece; battles of (364 B.C.), 4, 190; (48 B.C.), 5, 541-543. Phasael (d. 40 B.C.), governor of Jerusalem; taken prisoner, 2, 163-164. Phaya Takh (d. 1782), king of Siam; reign

of, 24, 515. Phaya-Uthong (d. 1782), king of Siam; founds

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Phaylus (d. 351 B.C.), Phocian leader; succeeds Onomarchus, plunders Delphi, 4, 231; invades Bœotia, 4, 231; defeated by Philip, 4, 227, 231.

Phayllus, Greek naval commander; brings ship from Italy to Salamis (480 B.C.), 3,

Phelles (d. 887 B.C.), king of Tyre; slays his brother, 2, 283.

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Pheretima, Greek wife of Battus III of Cyrene; mission of, to Egypt (ca. 520 B.C.), 2, 612.

Pherendates, Persian prince; defeated by Greeks (468 B.C.), 3, 409.

Pherendates, Persian official; becomes satrap of Egypt (340 B.C.), 2, 629.

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Phidias (ca. 500-ca. 430 B.C.), Greek sculptor; statues of, 3, 453, 475, 481, 484, 487; superintendent of public buildings, 3, 454, 477; accusation of, 3, 461-462, 463; death of, 3, 462.

Phidippides, Athenian courier; sent to Sparta to address the Spartans (490

B.C.), 3, 270–271.

Phido, one of the "Thirty Tyrants" of Athens (404 B.C.), 4, 2.

Phidon (eighth century B.C.); king of Argos;

reign of, 3, 183. Phila, regent of Macedonia and daughter of

Antipater; becomes wife of Craterus (322 B.C.), 4, 475.

Phila-Aphrodite, Athenian temple; erected in honour of wife of Demetrius (307 B.C.),

Philadelphia, city in Pennsylvania, United States; Swedes settle on site of, 23, 10; founded by William Penn (1682), 23, 41; attempt of Paxton Boys to murder Indians at (1764), 23, 226; opposes Stamp Act (1765), 23, 233; refuses to receive teaships from London (1774), 23, 338; first Continental Congress meets at (1774), 23, 240; second Continental Congress meets at (1775), 23, 247; evacuated by the British (1778), 23, 268; centennial exhibition of 1876 held at, 23, 474.

Philadelphus, see Ptolemy II. Philarete, patriarch of Russia (1613); establishes splendour of the patriarchate, 17, Philetærus (d. 263 B.C.), prince of Pergamum; death of, 4, 556.
Philibert of Châlons (1502-1530), prince of

Orange, French soldier; at siege of Naples (1528), 11, 324.

Philip (Marcus Julius Philippus), "the Arabian," Roman emperor 244-249 A.D.; celebrates thousandth anniversary of Rome. 6, 407; made prætorian prefect, 6, 412; becomes emperor, 6, 412-413; death, 6, 413.

Philip I (ca. 1053-1108), king of France 1060-1108; shares reign with Henry I (1060), 11, 25; minority, 11, 27; wars with Robert the Frisian and William the Conqueror (1071-1083), 11, 29; ex-communication by Pope Urban II, 11, 30; aids Robert of Normandy (1094), 18, 218; death, 11, 30.

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Philip (III) "the Bold" (1245-1285), king of France 1270-1285; reign, 11, 74.
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Philip (III) Arrhidæus (d. 317), king of Maredon, an imbecile, natural son of Philip II; birth, 4, 424; tool of Meleager, 4, 424, 426; proclaimed king (323 B.C.), 4, 424, 425, 431; Perdiccas takes possession of, 4, 427; marries Eurydice, 4, 475; 475; put to death by Olympias, 4, 439, 440,

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Philip III, of Portugal, see Philip III, of Spain.

Philip III, of Portugal, see Philip IV, of Spain.

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Philip (second century B.C.), a Phrygian; appointed governor of Judea, 2, 143; regent for Antiochus Eupator, 2, 151.

Philip, tyrant of Thebes; assassinated (379 B.C.), 4, 136-138.

Philip (first century A.D.), a Jew; at siege of Jerusalem, 2, 185.

Philip, son of Menelaus; commands Thessalian cavalry under Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), 4, 279, 324.

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Philip "the Bold" (1342-1404), duke of Burgundy 1361-1404; power of, 11, 155, 157, 159; 13, 351; at war with England, 13, 353, 356.

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abolishes right of "sanctuary," 13, 377.

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Philippa (1312-1369), queen of Edward III; marriage, 13, 334; intercedes with Ed-ward for men of Calais, 18, 466-467; death, 18, 483.

Philippa (d. ca. 1303), daughter of Guy, count of Flanders; marriage negotia-tions with Edward and Philip the Fair, 18, 414-415, 418; death, 18, 419.

Philippa, daughter of Henry IV of England, queen of Eric VII, king of Denmark 1412-1438; defends Copenhagen, 16, 206

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Philippi, city in Macedonia; battle of (42 B.C.), 5, 622-624.

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Philippicus or Bardanes, Byzantine emperor 711-713 A.D.; reign, 7, 193-194.

Philippine Islands or Philippines, an archipelago lying between the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean; Magellan reaches, 10, 487; João V, of Portugal, gives up to Spain, 10, 521; ceded by Spain to the United States, 23, 489; in rebellion against the United States, 23, 489.

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Philippovitch, Joseph (1818-1889), Austrian soldier; invades Bosnia, 15, 51.

Philippsburg, town in Germany; besieged by the imperialists (1676), 11, 585; taken by Louis XIV (1688), 11, 600; 20, 407; captured by French (1734), 12, 29, (1799), 17, 436.

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Philippus (d. 325 B.C.), son of Machatas, satrap of India; serves under Alexander 4, 362; builds city in India, 4, 366; death, 4, 372.

Philippus, tetrarch of Iturea and Trachonitis 4 B.C.-34 A.D., son of Herod the Great; territories allotted to, 6, 139.

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Pulu, see Tiglathpileser III.

Pungun-ila, king of Babylon, 1, 363. Punic Wars or Carthaginian Wars, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:

(1) 264-241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylæ and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, 5, 215-233.

(2) 218-201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannæ, Marcellus in Syraeuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238–295.

(3) 149-146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, 5,

305-314.

Punitz, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of

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Punjab or Panjab, district in northwestern India; name and geography, 2, 485, 486; early peoples, 2, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, 2, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), 2, 609; conquered by Alexander, 2, 503; 4, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), 22, 150, 151, 152, 152; matrixy (1857) **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857),

22, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), 22, 172.

Punt, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, 1, 108-110; tributary to Egypt, 1, 140, 141.

Punta Arenas, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), 23, 610.

Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius (d. 238 A D.) Romen converse 238 A D. Romen converse 238 A D.

A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, 6, 411.

Puqudu, Aramæan tribe, 1, 400. Puranas, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, 2, 35, 496, 505.

Puritans, name given to the followers of

Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, 19, 186; increase in Eng-558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, 20, 226; at time of the Restoration, 20, 227-230; in Holland, 13, 569, 569 note; 22, 621-622; 23, 2; pilgrims to America, 22, 622 seq.; effect on New England, 22, 648-651; in Maryland, 22, 607.

Pursta or Pulista, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, 2, 273.

Puru, an Indian people, 2, 490. Purukhumi, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), 2,

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Putnam, Israel (1718-1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, 23, 246.

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Puttkamer, Von, German commissioner in Togoland; explores Agotini country (1888),

Puttkamer, Robert Victor von (1828-1900) Prussian politician; minister of public instruction (1879) and minister of interior (1881), 15, 539.

Puzur-Asshur, Assyrian king; alliance with Burna-buriash (ca. 1420 B.C.), 1, 374. Pydna, in ancient geography a town of Mace-donia; battle of (168 B.C.), 4, 500; 5, 168.

Pygmalion, king of Tyre and brother of Dido; succession and reign (ca. 800 B.C.), 284; murders Sychæus or Sicharbas, 2, 259, 308-309, 360.

Pylades, Roman pantomime dancer during

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Pylagaræ, delegates to Amphictyonic Council; set price on head of Ephialtes (480 B.C.), 3, 323.

Pylas, king of Sidon and Tyre, see Elulæus.

Pylians, tribe of Triphylia, Greece, 3, 101.

Pym, John (1584–1643), English statesman;

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Pyrrho (ca. 360-ca. 270 B.C.), Greek philosopher; defines philosophy, 4, 15; founds

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Pyrrhus (ca. 318-272 B.C.), king of Epirus; main treatment, 4, 502-515; sent as hostage to Egypt, 4, 450-451, 567; conquers Macedonia, 4, 453, 499, 504; expedition to Italy, 4, 508-512, 583-584; 5, 201-209, 215, 329; in Sicily, 2, 316, 319; 4, 510; 5, 207; expedition against Sparta, 4, 460, 512; death, 4, 513; character and achievements, 4, 515, 606; 5 201.

Pythagoras (ca. 582-500 B.C.), Greek philosopher; ancestry, 3, 119; school of, 2, 161; 3, 489; termed a sophist by Herodotus, 3, 460; philosophical principle of, 4, 18–19, 139; character and influence, 4, 597–598, 608.

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Pytheas (fourth century B.C.), Greek navigator and astronomer; visits Britain,

gator and astronomer; visits Britain, 18, 7; promotes commerce between Marseilles and Britain, 18, 7; publishes account of voyages, 18, 8.

Pythia, priestess of the Delphic oracle; Croesus consults, 2, 454, 456, 460, 462; aids Cleomenes, 3, 267; credited with "philipising," 4, 239; announces misfortunes for Hellas, 4, 242; saves riches of temple from Gauls, 4, 507; see also temple from Gauls, 4, 507; see also Delphic Oracle.

Pythian Games, national festival in Greece. celebrated every four years; institution of, 3, 170; Jason prepares to attend, 4, 164, 166–167; Philip of Macedon presides at, 4, 232, 233, 236.

Pythius (fifth century B.C.), a Lydian; entertains Xerxes, 3, 294–297; Xerxes

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Pythoclides (fifth century B.C.), a musician at Athens; instructs Pericles, 3,

Python of Byzantium (fourth century B.C.), dramatic poet; as partisan of Philip of Macedon, 4, 242; author of Agen, 4,

Pythoness, see Pythia.

Qargar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), 1, 387; 2, 284.

Oobt, see Coptos. Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, 6, 290, 296-298; migrations of, 6, 519,

547. Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, 18, 9.

Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51-60 A.D., administration of, 6, 186.

Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, 6,

Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudius, Roman his-torian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644. Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, 9, 531; 10, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, 9, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, 10, 294.

Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Dom Carles of Spain; chiest of 10.

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Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697-1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the

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Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, 23, 232, 234; expires, 23, 237; introduced anew, 23, 239.

Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), 12, 625; 15, 329.

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Quebec, a province of Canada; ceded to

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Great Britain, 23, 223.

Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), 22, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), 22, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), 23, 186–188; Walker's expedition against (1711), 23, 166, 193–194; besieged by Wolfe, 23, 217; battle of, 20,

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Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), 22, 326; 23, 239.

Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1714); main treatment, 23, 190-194; relation to European war, 23, 183.

Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, 22, 249; opened to free settlers, 22, 249; made an inde-

pendent colony, 22, 250. Queenston, or Queenstown, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), 23, 333.

Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378-1442), Italian

sculptor; criticism of, 9, 394. Quérouaille, Louise Renée de (1649–1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, 20, 311.

Quesada, see Ximines. Quetlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, 23, 523.

Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I for-bidding subinfeudation in England, 18, 428; text, 22, 352.

Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405–406.

Ouiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), 12, 78. Quieret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral;

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Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), 11, 6. Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); con-

spires against Nero, 6, 203.

Quincy, Josiah (1744-1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre

(1770), **23**, 237. Quincy, Josiah (1772–1846), American states man and orator; opposes war of 1812, 23, 338.

Quinet, Edgar (1803–1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), 13, 124; returns from exile (1870), 13, 163.

Ouinquegentiani, African tribe; subdued by

Maximian (297 A.D.), 6, 436.
Quintanilla, Alonzo de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), 22, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, 22, 427.

Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, 23, 617.

Quintilian, Marcus Fabius (40-118 A.D.), rhetorician; his Spanish origin, 6, 407;

belonged to golden age, 6, 266.

Quintilius, Marcus Aurelius (d. 270 A.D.),
brother of Claudius; declared emperor,

Quintinus (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general; defeated by Franks, 7, 462.

Quinze-Vingts, hospital founded at Paris by Louis IX (ca. 1260); establishment of, 11, 67.

Quirinus, name given to deified Romulus; signifies union of Sabines and Romans, **5**, 73.

Quirinus, Publius Sulpicius (d. 21 A.D.),

governor of Syria; makes census of Syria (ca. 10 A.D.), 2, 168; 6, 29.

Quirites, from the hill Quirinal, name of Roman citizens; first given to Sabines (ca. 716 B.C.), 5, 66.

Quitman, John Anthony (1799–1858), American general and politician; supports filibustering schemes in Cuba (1854), 23,

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Ra, Egyptian sun god; worship of, 1, 139, 219-221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, 1, 119.

Raab, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), 14, 656.

Rabelais, François (ca. 1495-1553), French

humorist and writer; estimate of, 11,

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Rabna, town in Asia Minor; battle of

(twelfth century), 14, 95.

Rabshakeh, The, title of Assyrian general-inchief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), 1, 394; attacks Jerusalem, 1, 410; ordered to levy troops, 1, 426.

Rachel, wife of Jacob; legend of, 2, 58; 3,

Racine, Jean Baptiste (1639-1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criti-

cism of, 11, 644-645.

Raclawice, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), 24, 93.

Racovitza, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia

Racovitza, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741-1744; rule of, 24, 145. Rada, Juan de (ca. 1490-1542), Spanish

cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), **23**, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), 23, 556-557.

Radagaisus or Radagais (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, 6, 546.

Radbod, see Ratbod.

Radcliffe, James (1689-1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, 20, 509; impeached, 20, 511; executed, 20, 512.

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Radetzki, Feodor (1820-1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, 17, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, 17, 605.
Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766-1858),

658-659; at battle of Novara, 14, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, 14, 660; death, 15, 14.

Radhi, caliph of Baghdad 934-940; reign of, 8, 219-220.

Radisson, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), 23, 66. Radlu Negru, "Rudoif the Black," prince of

Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), 24, 130.

Radom Confederation, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, 17, 378. Radomir, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king;

resists Byzantines, 7, 246. Radoslav, see Stephen III.

Radowitz, Joseph Maria von (1797-1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, 15, 457.

Radul (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, 24,

Radul (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, 24, 136.

Radul (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), **24**, 136. Radzin, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; de-

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Anglia; rule of, 18, 46.

Rafael, see Raphael. Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781-1826) English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, 22, 125.

Raghib Pacha (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir;

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Raginbert (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, 7, 446.
Raginfrid, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714-720 A.D.), 7, 488-490.

Raglan, Herbert of, see Somerset, Edward. Raglan, Lord, see Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.

Ragman Roll, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, 21, 67; given up to Scots, 21, 116.

Ragnachar (Ragnachas) (d. 509 A.D.), Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, 7, 468,

475; slain by Clovis, 7, 476.
Ragnar Lodbrok (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, 16, 36, 39-40; invades England, 18, 71; death of, 11, 2; 16, 40; 18, 71.
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Rahl, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), 23, 260.

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Rainald, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, 8, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, 8, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, 8, 373; death of, 8, 374.

Raisuli, bandit chief; seizes an American

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Raleigh or Ralegh, Sir Walter (1552-1618) English courtier, coloniser and author; early life, 19, 411; 22, 557; in Huguenot war, 19, 411; 22, 557; at siege of Dunanore, 21, 410; accompanies Humphrey Gilbert to America, 19, 457; 22, 496; rival with Hatton for queen's favour, 19, 388-389; rivalry with Charles Blount, 19, 410; attempts to colonise Virginia, 19, 411, 457-459; 22, 557-562; obtains grant of land in Ireland, 19, 412; 21, 412; introduces cultivation of potato to Munster, 19, 412; fights against armada, 19, 412; befriends Spenser, 19, 412, 413; marriage, 19, 413; first imprisonment, 19, 413; expeditions in search of El Dorado, 19, 413; 22, 563; at capture of Cadiz (1596), 19, 414, 415; captures Fayal, 19, 416; lyric poems of, 19, 467; rivalry with Robert Cecil, 19, 472; indictment and trial, 19, 472-473; indictment and trial, 19, 472-473 sentenced to death, 19, 473; reprieved, 19, 474; long imprisonment, 19, 501; 22, 567; released to conduct expedition to America, 19, 501-502; return and execution, 19, 502-504; indignation of people at execution of, 19, 504; estimate of, 22, 563-564; history of, 1, 11.

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Ramel, Jean-Pierre (1770-1815), French general; arrested by Augereau, 12, 447; resigns, 12, 472.

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Ramessides, royal dynasty in Egypt 1365—1225 B.C.; lose Syria, 2, 273.

Ramillies, village in Belgium; battle of (1706), 11, 620; 12, 352; 14, 412; 20, 475.

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Ramiro I, king of Aragon 1035-1063; reign, 10, 51.

Ramiro II (d. 950 A.D.), king of Leon and Asturias 930-950 A.D.; succession and

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Ramiro III (967-982 A.D.), king of Leon; his minority and reign, 10, 45-46.

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Ramolino, Marie-Lætitia (1750-1836), mother

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Ramorino or Remorius, Giovanni Pietro (1790-1849), Italian general; tried and shot, 14, 660.

Rampon, Antoine-Guillaume, Count (1759-1842), French general; at battle of Mon-

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Ramsay, Sir Alexander (d. 1342), Scottish soldier; succours castle of Dunbar, 21, 136; takes castle of Roxburgh and gets sheriffdom of Roxburgh, 21, 137; starved by knight of Liddesdale, 21, 137.

Ramsay, George, see Dalhousie. Ramsay, James Andrew Brown, see Dalhousie

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Ramses I, or Rameses, king of Egypt ca. 1365—ca. 1355 B.C.; founder of nineteenth dynasty; reign, 1, 142; relations with Hittites, 2, 394.

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of Egypt ca. 1345-ca. 1285 B.C., son of Egypt ca. 1345-ca. 1285 B.C., son of Seti I; reign, 1, 144-154; legends of Sesostris the Great, 1, 59; Pharaoh of the Oppression, 1, 141; during lifetime of Seti I, 1, 143-144; war with Hittites, 1, 144-146, 150; 2, 273, 392; treaty with Hittites, 1, 146, 151; Pentaur's poem describing battle of Kadesh, 1, 148-150, 257; buildings and monuments 1, 170-171; connects Nile with Red Sea, 183; edict dividing land of Egypt, 1, 201; substitutes his name on predecessors' inscriptions, 1, 287, 617; death and review of reign, 1, 153–154; mummy, 1,

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Randon, Count Jacques Louis César Alexandre (1795-1871), French general; policy in Mexico, 23, 634; administration in Africa, 24, 484. Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, 5th Earl

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Raphia or Rapikhu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), 1, 398; (217 B.C.), 2, 136.
Rapp, Count Jean (1772-1821), French sol-

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Rotterdam, city in the Netherlands; states general assembles at (1575), 13, 456; English and Scottish exiles meet at

(1685), 20, 364.

Rouen, city of France; surrenders to Philip II (1204), 11, 50; 18, 355; insurrection in, 12, 159; siege of (1418–1419), 11, 176–177; 18, 538–540; Joan of Are put to death at (1431), 11, 217–218; 18, 556; restored to France (1449), 11, 238; surrenders to the duke of Guise (1562), 11, 358; resists Henry IV of France

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Rouget de Lisle, Claude Joseph (1760–1836), author of La Marseillaise, 12, 260 note.

Rough Riders, The, American volunteer corps in Spanish war (1898), 23, 488.

Rouher, Eugène (1814-1884), French statesman; member of Bonapartist ministry, 13, 114.

Roundheads, members of Puritan or Parliamentarian party during English Civil War; party name comes into use, 19,

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Round Table, Knights of the, see Knights of the Round Table.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques (1712-1778), Swiss-French philosopher; main treatment, 12, 113-115; relations with encyclopædists, 12, 63; decree of arrest issued against, 12, 87; works destroyed, 17, 6. Roussillon, city of France; battle of (1794),

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Roxane (d. 311 B.C.), Bactrian princess; married to Alexander, 4, 351; kills Statira and Drypetis, 4, 431; taken to Europe, 4, 435; murdered, 4, 441, 493. Roxburgh, Castle of, in Scotland; capture of

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Roy, Count Antoine (1764-1847), French

statesman; member of Martignac ministry (1828), 13, 39.
Royal George, English man-of-war; loss of (1782), 20, 639.

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Ruas, see Roas. Rubens, Peter Paul (1557-1640), Flemish painter; estimate, 13, 599-603.

Rubicon, river in Italy; crossed by Cæsar (49 B.C.), 5, 532-534.

Rubrius, Roman knight; charged with perjury (15 A.D.), 6, 143. conspires

Rubrius Rex, Roman citizen; against Cæsar (44 B.C.), 5, 584. Rubu, Aramæan tribe; attacked by Assyria, 1, 400.

Rudagi (tenth century A.D.). Persian poet:

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Rufinus (d. 395 A.D.), chief minister of Theodosius the Great, and later of Ar-cadius; elevation by Theodosius (395), **6**, 536; rules Eastern Empire, **6**, 536–540, **7**, 30–32; opposed by Stilicho, **6**, 538–540, **7**, 30; murder, **6**, 540; character, **6**,

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Rufus, Fenius (d. 65 A.D.), Roman prefect; appointed captain in the Pretorian guard, 6, 194; in Piso's conspiracy, 6, 202-204. Rufus, Marcus Minucius (d. 216 B.C.), Roman consul; Hannibal defeats, **5**, 252-254. Rufus, Virginius (d. 97 A.D.), Roman con-

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Russell, Edward, earl of Oxford (1653-1727) English admiral; signs invitation to William of Orange (1688), 20, 405; joins William of Orange in Holland, 20, 407; reads queen's despatch to officers, 20, 425. 435; wins battle of La Hogue (1692), 20, 436; attempted impeachment of, **20**, 436 **20**, 460.

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Saarbrücken, city in Prussia; battle of (1870), 13, 150

Saaveora, General, Chilian soldier; in war with Peru (1879-1880), 23, 607. Sabaco, see Shabak.

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Sabba (sixteenth century), monk of Mount Athos; learning of, 17, 190. Sabbatai-Zevi (1626-1676), Jewish pretended

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Sabinianus or Sabinian, Roman general in reign of Constans; in war with Sapor (359 A.D.), 6, 480-481.

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Julius, chief of Lingones; rebels Sabinus, against Rome (69 A.D.), 6, 242.

Sabinus, Ostorius, Roman knight; accuses Soranus (66 A.D.), 6, 205.

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Sacæ, in ancient history, a nomadic people in Central Asia; subjugated by Persia,
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Sacerdos, Carsidius, Roman prætor 37 A.D.;

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Sacheverell, Henry (ca. 1672–1724), English churchman and Tory; brings about Marlborough's downfall, 11, 625; trial

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Sachs, Hans (1494-1576), German poet; in Reformation, 14, 278-279.

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Sackville, George, Viscount Sackville, known also as Lord George Germain (1716–1785), English general; traitorous conduct at battle of Minden (1759), 12, 77; 15, 213; dismissed from army, 20, 589; suspected as author of Junius letters, 20, 612

Sackville, Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536-1608), English poet; announces result of trial to Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 368; ambassador to Nether-

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Saco, city in Maine; inhabitants acknowledge jurisdiction of the proprietary (1636), 22, 636; first general court meets at (1640), 22, 637.

Sacred Band, band of 300 Thebans organised against Sparta; commanded by Pelopidas, 4, 142, 144, 156; at battle of Charonea (338 B.C.), 4, 243, 245.

Sacred Wars, wars waged by members of Amphictyonic League in defense of Spartage of Delphia general Crises (as

shrine of Delphi; against Crissa (ca. 590 B.C.), **3**, 169–170; Sparta expels Phocians from Delphi (ca. 448 B.C.), **4**, 432; Philip against the Phocians (356–346 B.C.), 4, 227–232; against Amphissa (339–338 B.C.), 4, 240.

Sacriportus, ancient locality in Italy; battle of (82 B.C.), 5, 435.

Sacrovir, Julius, Æduan chief; revolts (21

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Sacy, Lemaistre de (1613-1684), Frecclesiastic; defends Jansenism, French 11.

Sadani, town in German East Africa; siege of (1889), 15, 555.

Sadducees, political and religious party in Judea; religious belief, 2, 160-161; re-

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Sadi (ca. 1190-1291 A.D.), Persian poet; writes Gulistan for court of Shiraz, 24, 492.

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Saffarids or Soffarids (ninth century), Mo-

hammedan dynasty, which reigned in Persia; overthrow Tahirites, **8**, 217; overthrown by Samanids, **8**, 218–219.

Saffuria, fortress in Palestine; siege of (ca. 1259), 3, 449.
Safiye, Venetian wife of Murad III; influence of, 24, 370.

Sagadahoc, early colonial settlement in Maine, United States; establishment Maine, United (1607), 22, 611.

Sagar, town in India; relieved by British (1858), 22, 196-197.

Sagartians or Asagarta, tribe of Iranian nomads; settle in Persia, 2, 560, 569; method of war, 2, 645.

Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo (1827-1903), Spanish statesman; appointed prime-minister, 10, 408; in Serrano ministry (1872), 10, 409, 415 note; resigns (1874), 10, 416; minister under Maria Christina (1886-1890), 10, 419; and the Cuban question, 10, 419-420; death, 10, 635.

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Sahu-Ra, king of Egypt 3533 B.C.; reign,
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Saratoga, village in New York; battles of (1777), 23, 264-265.
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Sardanapalus, title given to Elagabalus, q. v.

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Sardinia, Kingdom of, a former kingdom of Italy, including the duchy of Savoy and the island of Sardinia; constituted the island of Sardinia; constituted (1720), **9** 532; districts of Milan ceded to (1784), **14**, 434; in latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540, 548, 550; in time of French rule in Italy, **9**, 574; insurrection of, subdued by Austria (1820), 14 587. Cherles Albert king of heads 14, 587; Charles Albert, king of, heads war for Italian independence (1848), 9, 594 seq.; reforms in (1854), 9, 602; middle Italian states unite with (1859), 9, 606; in war of Italy with Austria (1859), 9, 603 seq.

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Schoeman, General, Boer soldier; opposes raid of Pretorius into Orange Free State (1854), **22**, 277, 284–285.

Schofield, John McAllister (1831-), American general; in the Atlanta campaign (1864), 23, 444; at battle of Franklin, 23, 445.

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Seleucus (II) Callinicus, king of Syria 246-227 B.C.; reign, 2, 138; 4, 557; seizes throne by aid of Laodice, 4, 557, 570; wars with Ptolemy and Antiochus, 2, 136; 4, 557, 570-571; 8, 54; death, 4, 557.

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Seljuks, Turkish dynasty, reigning in central and western Asia in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries, founded by Toghrul or Toghril Bey, grandson of Seljuk; main treatment, 2, 377-378; 8, 225-227; 24, 311; Toghrul establishes his authority in Baghdad, 8, 224; conquests of Alp Arslan, 2, 377; 7, 258 note; capture of Jerusalem, 2, 377; 7, 258 note; sultanate of Iconium and Rum established, 2, 377;

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Semendria, Servian fortress on right bank of Danube; abandoned by Turks (1688), **24**, 595; stormed by Turks (1690), **24**, 399; siege (1789), **17**, 408.

Sem-en-Ptah, or Semempses, or Men-sa-Nefer, king of Egypt ca. 4186-ca. 4168 B.C., 1,

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Seminole, tribe of North American Indians; see Seminole Wars.

Seminole Wars, in American history, two wars between the government and the Seminole Indians. 1. Sometimes called Florida War (1817–1818), 23, 346; 2. (1835–1842), 23, 361.

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Semowit, king of Poland 860-892 A.D.; accession, 24, 2; character and reign, 24,

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Sheriffmuir, plateau in Scotland near Stirling; battle of (1715), 20, 510; 21, 324. Sherifs, dynasty in Morocco; origin of (six-

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Sheshbazzar, see Zerubbabel.

Shiites or Shiahs, a division of Mohammedans; distinguished from Sunnites, 8, 173; revolt against Omayyads (ca. 724 A.D.), 8, 187.

Shikoku, one of islands of Japan, 24, 591. Shiloh, locality in Tennessee; battle of (also called battle of Pittsburg Landing) (1862), **23**, 428. Shimei, a Benjamite (d. ca. 970 B.C.); re-

lations with David, 2, 95-97, 100.

Shimonoseki or Simonoseki, Treaty of (1895), treaty between China and Japan; nego tiated, 24, 559, 578; provisions of, 24. 655.

Shinar, see Sumer. Shins (Rom), a Hindu tribe; origin, 2, 490. Shintoism, 24, 579, 581.

Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans; Turks

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Shirpurla (Shirpurla-Girsu, Sirgulla, Girsu,
Lagash), an ancient kingdom and city of Babylonia; dynastic history, 1, 351-356; exploration of site by French, 1, 349.

Shir Shah (d. 1545), Afghan warrior; assumes imperial title, 22, 25.
Shir Singh, Sikh sirdar; in second Sikh War (1848–1849), 22, 157–158.

Shirvan, a former province of Persia; conquered by Russia (1806), 17, 459.

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Shkyiperi, name applied to Albania, 24, 211. Shoes, Alliance of the, revolutionary peasant organisation founded in the bishopric of

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Shun-che, emperor of China; raised by Manchus to throne (1644 A.D.), 24, 544.

Shunti or Tokatimur, last emperor of Tatar dynasty in China; founds dynasty of northern Yuan in Mongolia (1368), 24, 306.

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Siam, kingdom in southeastern Asia; main treatment, 24, 513–517; land, 24, 513–514; people, 24, 514; history, 24, 515–517; ambassador of Louis XIV received by King Narai (1685), 24, 515; treaties concluded with England, United States, France, Japan, and other countries, 24, 516; French expedition to Bangkok and conclusion of treaty (1893), 24, 516-517,

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Siaposh, see Kaffirs. Siaoush Pasha (d. 1687), vizir under Suleiman II; killed by janissaries, 24, 394.

Sibas, see Sivaites.

Siberia, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, 17, 197-

Siberian Railway, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east-as a

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Siburtius or Sibyrtius, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, 4, 369.

Sibylline Oracles, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Herac-

litus, 3, 493.

Sibylline Books, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.

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Sicani, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, 2, 316; 3, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, 10, 2.

Sicanus, Syracusan general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), 3,

Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucurron, Abbé (1742-1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, 12, 271.

Sicarii, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), 2, 174.

Sicels, or Siceliotes, or Siculi, Sicilian tribe, 2, 316, 320; 3, 220, 591; 10, 2.
Sicharbas (Sichæus), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), 2, 259, 308–309.

Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), 7, 314; 9, 112-114; 10, 96; 11, 74; 14, 130.

Sicilies Kingdom of the Two, see Two Sicilies.

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phenician colonisation in, 2, 277, 312–313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, 3, 192, 200–201; at war with Athens, 3, 591–616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, 2, 319–321; the tyrants in (410–337 B.C.), 4, 202, 202, 202, and Activated (217, 206, 202). 202-207; under Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), 4, 202-207; under Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), 4, 578-583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), 4, 510; 5, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264-241 B.C.), 5, 215-221, 224-226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), 4, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), 5, 264-265;

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Sidi Ahmed, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), 24, 485.

Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), 24, 346; conquers Aden, 24, 354; literary works of, 24, 354. Sidi Muhammed (d. 1859), bey of Tunis

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Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859-1873; reign, 24, 273. Sidi Okba, see Achbar ben Nafi.

Sidicines, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, 5, 180-183.

Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757-1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), 21, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), 21, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), 21, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, 21, 462-463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), 21, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806-1807), 21,

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Sidonius, Caius Sollius Apollinaris (431–484 A.D.), bishop of Clermont; proposes to write history of Attila's wars, 6, 584.

Siduri, see Sarduris.

Siebener Konkordat, an agreement concluded between seven of the Swiss cantons for the preservation of popular sovereignty (1833), 17, 38. Siedice, capital of a government of the same

name in Russian Poland; battle of (1831).

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Siegfrid (ninth century), king of Northmen;
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Siena or Sienna, capital of province of Siena,
Italy; in Ghibelline war against Florence (1144), 9, 41; wins battle of Monteaperto (1260), 9, 102–104; transferred to Naples, 9, 239; receives Charles IV, 9, 244; revolts against emperor (1369), 9, 247; joins War of Liberation (1375), 9, 248; surrenders to Gian Galeazzo Visconti 248; surrenders to Grain Ganeazzo Visconta (1399), **9**, 255; war against Florence, **9**, 371; enslaved by Pandolfo Petrucci, **9**, 430; loses popular government, **9**, 408; siege and fall of (1555), **9**, 464–467. Siena, Council of (1423–1424), a church council held at Siena, Italy, **8**, 637.

Sierck, town in Germany; siege of (1643), 11, 491.

Sierra de los Infantes, locality in Spain; battle of (1319), **8**, 256.
Sievershausen, town in Germany; battle of (1533), **14**, 312.

Bieves, Count Émmanuel Joseph (1748-1836), yes, Count Emmanuel Joseph (1748–1836), generally known as the Abbé Sieyès, French publicist and statesman; on meaning of third estate, 12, 150; influence in popular party, 12, 154–155; declines election to Directory, 12, 419; opposed by Barras, 12, 449; replaces Rewbell in Directory, 12, 472; stigmatises the "patriots," 12, 472; influence, 12, 482; resignation, 12, 484; retirement, 12, 494. Siffin, plain on western bank of Euphrates: battle of (ca. 657 A.D.), 8, 171–172.

Sigebert I (d. 575 A.D.), king of Austrasia; disputes sovereignty with Chilperic, 7,

Sigebert III (d. 654 A.D.), king of Austrasia; reign, 7, 480, 486.

Sigebert (d. 634 A.D.), king of East Anglia;

retires to monastery, 18, 50.
Sigebert (d. 509 A.D.), king of Ripuarians; rules Cologne, 7, 468, 469; betrayed by Clovis, 7, 475

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Sigeric, king of the Goths (ca. 415 A.D.); reign, 6, 570; 10, 15.
Sigismund (1361–1437), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1412–1437, son of Charles IV; inherits margravate of Brandenburg, 14, 190; marries Maria of Hungary, 14, 191; war with Bajazet (1392–1396), 13, 352; 24, 319–320; elected emperor, 14, 199; incites Swiss against Frederick of Austria, 16, 584; invests Frederick of Hohenzollern with electorate of Brandenburg, 11, 186; 14, 214; council of Constance and, 11, 186; 14, 200–207; 16, 584; John Huss and, 14, 202–205; invades 584; John Huss and, 14, 202-209; invaces Bohemia, 14, 210; condition of Germany under, 14, 211; confers privileges on Hamburg, 16, 350; invests John of Bavaria with county of Holland, 13, 342; favours Eric XIII of Sweden, 16, 205; alliance with Eugenius IV, 14, 212; alliance with Eugenius IV, 14, 212; coronation, 14, 212, 213; acquires crown of Bohemia, 14, 213; death, 14, 213, 14, 213; death, 14, 213, 200; 18 215; person and character, 14, 200; 16, 584.

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of Poland 1548–1572; devotion to wife, 24, 46; war with Russia, 17, 200; 24, 46; extends dominions, 24, 46; oppresses Jews, 24, 47; death, 24, 47.

Sigismund (III) Vasa (1556–1632), king of Poland 1587–1632, and Sweden 1592–1604; elected king of Poland, 16, 300; 24, 51; inherits crown of Sweden, 15, 110; 16, 303; 24, 51, 52; reign in Sweden, 16, 303–307; reign in Poland, 24, 51–53; wars with Russia and Turkey, 17, 236; 24, 51, 52; leaves Duke Charles (Charles IX) regent in Sweden, 16, 303; deposed from Swedish throne. 16, 303; deposed from Swedish throne, 16, 306; struggles to regain Swedish throne, 16, 313, 314; 24, 52, 53; Jesuits

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Sigismund, duke of Austria, cousin of Emperor Frederick III; imports Armagnacs against Swiss, 16, 591; driven from Swiss dominions (1467), 16, 592, 593; mortgages Alsace to Charles the Bold (1469), **16**, 594.

Sigismund, John, see John Sigismund. Sigrid the Proud, Swedish princess; marries Sweyn, king of Denmark (ca. 995 A.D.), 16, 66; conspires against King Olaf of

Norway, 16, 65. Sigtryggr (d. 1042), Danish king of Dublin; joins insurgents of Leinster against Brian,

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Sigurd Snogoje, "Snake eye," king of Denmark 794-803 A.D.; reign, 16, 40.

Sigurd I, joint ruler of Norway 1103-1130, son of Magnus III; accession, 16, 105; becomes sole ruler (1122), 16, 106; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 16, 106 seq.; spreads Christianity, 16, 106; death, 16, 107.

Sigurd II, king of Norway 1136-1155; reign,

16, 108–109. Sigurd, son of Magnus V; claims crown of

Denmark (1202), 16, 113 seq.
Sigurd, chief of the Orkney jarls; ally of Sigtryggr (1014), 21, 353 seq.

Sigurd Jarl, of the court of Hakon the Good in Norway; at assembly of Trondhjem (940 A.D.), 16, 53; death, 16, 55.

Sihl, stream in Switzerland, battle at the

1443) 16, 590.

Sikhim, a state of British India; figures in question of boundary between Tibet and India (1890). 24, 509.

Sikhs, religious sect in India; doctrine, 22, 150; persecution by Mohammedan rulers, 22, 150 seq.

Sikh Wars, two wars between the British and the Sikhs; first war (1845–1846), 22, 153 seq.; Treaty of Lahore, 22, 156; second war (1848–1849), 22, 157 seq.; final defeat, 22, 158.

Si-Lala (nineteenth century), Algerine rebel;

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Silanus, Ambracian soothsayer; summoned

by Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), 4, 55. Silanus, D. Junius, Roman consul 62 B.C., stepfather of Brutus; at trial of Catiline, **5**, 489, 493.

Silanus, Lucius Junius, a Roman; Agrippina

drives to suicide (49 A.D.), 6, 176. Silanus, M. Junius (d. 196 B.C.), Roman soldier; legate of Scipio in Spain, 5, 281.

Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 109 B.C.; defeated by Cimbrians, 5, 393.
Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 19 A.D., father-in-law of Caligula; suicide, 6, 164.

Silesian Wars, three wars prosecuted by Frederick the Great against Austria for the possession of Silesia; (1.) (1740–1742), **12**, 36–37; **14**, 427–430; **15**, 161–174 (battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz);

(2.) (1744–1745), 12, 40–42; 14, 432–434; 15, 178-182 (battles of Hohenfriedberg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf); 3. (1756-1763), see Seven Years' War.

Silesia, region of central Europe; surrendered to Casimir I of Poland (eleventh century), 24, 15; ravaged by Bohemians, 24, 22; ruled by Duke Wladislaw II of Poland, 24, 27; effect on, of Mongolian incursions, 14, 118; incorporated with Bohemia (1355), 24, 36; Casimir III of Poland triumphs over, 24, 36; ceded to Frederick the Great (1742), 12, 37; 14, 432; 15, 174; reforms in, under Frederick the Great 15, 244, 244 the Great, 15, 243-244.

Silhouette, Etienne de (1709–1767), French statesman; career and policy, 12, 89–90. Silingi, Silingians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, 6, 570, 598; 10, 15.

Silistria, town in Bulgaria; Russians defeated at (1773), 24, 418; taken by the Russians (1810), 17, 466; siege of (1854),

17, 564.
Silius, Caius, Roman consul 13 A.D.; invades land of Chatti, 6, 75; suicide, 6,

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144-145.
Silius, son of the consul Silius; paramour of Messallina ca. 48 A.D., 6, 171, 173-174.
Silo, Q. Pompædius (d. 88 B. C.), chief of Marsians in Social War; advances upon Rome, 5, 411; defeats Cæpio, 5, 415; slain, 5, 417.
Silures, a British tribe; conquests of, 18, 3; conquered by the Romans, 6, 169, 189;

conquered by the Romans, 6, 169, 189;

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Silver, ratio to gold in antiquity, 2, 339; object of Phenician commerce, 2, 331, 339; used as money in antiquity, 2, 340-342; medium of exchange in ancient India, 2, 520; price at Athens, 3, 214; mines, at Laurium, 3, 449; use in Greek sculpture, 3, 486; use as currency in Sparta, 4, 78; discovered at Potosi, 23, 552; discovery of, at Broken Hill, N. S. W., 22, 241.

Silverius, pope 536-540 A.D.; mysterious fate of, 8, 530.

Silvester II (Gerbert) pope 999-1003; intro-

duces use of Arabic figures, 8, 278; pontificate of, 8, 590; 11, 40. Silvester III (John, bishop of Sabina), anti-

pope 1044-1046; disputes with two others, 8, 591.

Silvius Postumus, mythical ancestor of the Alban Silvii; legend of, 5, 61, 99. Simancas, town in Spain; battle of (934

A.D.), 10, 44.
Simcoe, John Graves (1752–1806), British soldier and colonial governor; administration of, in Upper Canada, 22, 330–331.

Simeon, tribe of Israel, 2, 70, 106. Simeon, first emperor of Bulgaria 893-927; education, 24, 162; wars with Byzantines, 24, 163, 164; extent of dominion, 24, 164; death, 24, 164.

Simeon the Proud, grand-prince of Russia 1341-1353; reign, 17, 147.

Simeon, Saint, see Stephen I of Servia. Simeon, patriarch of Jerusalem; rouses interest in crusades (1095), 8, 330.

Simier, Jehan, envoy of duke of Anjou to Elizabeth (1578); success of, 19, 353.
Simmias, Theban philosopher, friend of Socrates, at death of Socrates (399 B.C.),

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Arbeia (331 B.C.), 4, 324, 327.
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Sophia Alexievna (1657-1704), Russian archduchess and regent; supports claim of Ivan against Peter the Great, 17, 249 seq.; regency of, 17, 251 seq.; imprisonment of, 17, 254, 265.

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South African War, see Boer Wars. South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, 23, 581-596.

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Sullivan, John (1740-1795), American soldier; defeated at battle of Long Island (1776), 23, 256; reinforces Washington,

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Tarquinius Superbus, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534–510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83–87, 114–115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against

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Tarquinius, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, 5,

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Tarruntenus Paternus (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeas Germans, 6, 2014, profest of Pome, 6, 270.

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Tashichiao, town in Manchuria; Russians occupy (1904), 24, 658; Japanese capture (1904), 17, 624.

Tashkend, capital of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia; siege of (1865), 17, 600.

Tashufin ben Ali, Almoravid king of Cordova 1144-1147; reign, 8, 244-245.

Tasman, Abel Janssen (ca. 1602-1659),
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Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.) 6, 419 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, 6, 426; made governor in Italy, 6, 427.

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Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, 5, 235.

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Thalestris (Minithya), legendary queen of the Amazons; visits Alexander, 2, 441; **4**, 384.

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Thangbrand (ninth century A.D.), Saxon priest at court of Norway; introduces Christianity into Iceland, 16, 59, 64.
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Theagenes, tyrant of Megara (seventh century B.C.); reign, 3, 186.
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Thebarma (Ormia), town in Persia, birthplace of Zoroaster; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), 7, 162.
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Themistocles (ca. 527-ca. 460 B.C.), Athenian statesman and soldier; rivalry with Aristides, 3, 305-306, 396; urges resistance to Persians by a fleet, 3, 308, 310, 335, 336; at Tempe, 3, 312; at Artemisium, 3, 330-333; at Salamis, 3, 342-346; message to Xerxes, 3, 349-350; share in general awards, 3, 351, 352; fortifies Athens, 3, 382-385, 394; corruption and fall, 3, 396-401.

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Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, 7, 380-381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.

Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, 7, 447.

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Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, 7, 447.

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Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicea 1204-1222 A.D.; at siege of Constanting 275. tinople, 7, 275; wars with crusaders, 7, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, 7, 298; founds empire at Nicæa,

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Theodore I, pope 642-649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople,

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Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625-634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.

Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), 7, 298.

Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus;

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Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, 7,

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Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420-451 A.D.; reign, C, 581-582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589-590; **10**, 17.

Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452-466 A.D.; reign, 10, 17; at battle of Châlons, 6, 586; makes Avitus emperor, 6, 602; conquests for Rome, 6, 603-605; conquered by Majorian, 6, 608

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Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346-395 A.D.),

Roman emperor; character and reign, 6, 525-534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, 6, 528-529; clemency to Antioch, virtues, **6**, 528-529; elemency to Antiocin, **6**, 529-531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.

Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401-450

A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42-60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45-59; character, **7**, 44, 45.

Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716-717 A.D.; reign, 7, 194-195. Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier,

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Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.

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Theophanes (d. 817 A.D.), Byzantine historian; exiled, 7, 218.

Theophano, Byzantine empress 813-820
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Theophano, Byzantine empress 959-963 A.D., wife of Romanus II; character, 7, 230-

Theophano, daughter of Romanus II, Byzantine emperor; betrothed to Otto II (972 A.D.), 7, 617; influence on German manners, 7, 618, 621; political influence after Otto's death, 13, 286.

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Theophilus (d. 412 A.D.), archbishop of Alexandria; heads conspiracy against

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Theophobus, Persian prince; murdered by Theophilus (842 A.D.), 7, 223. Theot, Catherine (1716-1794), French relig-

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Theramenes (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian commander and politician; overthrows the Four Hundred, 3, 628-629; at battle of Arginusæ, 3, 635-636; ambassador to Lysander, 3, 641-642; one of the Thirty, 4, 1, 2; trial and death, 4, 6-8.

Therapeutæ, alleged Egyptian sect, 2, 161-162.

Theresa or Teresa (eleventh century), widow of Henry of Burgundy; regency in Portugal, 10, 429.

Theresa Christina Maria (1822-1889), em-

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Théroigne de Méricourt or Marcourt, Anne Joseph, "La Belle Liègeoise," "The Fury of the Gironde" (1762-1817), French revolutionary heroine; in expedition of the women to Versailles (1789), 12, 217-219.

Theron, tyrant of Agrigentum, Sicily, 488–472 B.C.; at war with Carthaginians, 3, 352, 591, 592.

Therouanne (Térouanne, Téroanne), fortress in northern France; sieges of (1479), 11, 270 seq.; (1553), 11, 346; battle of,

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marries Authari, king of Italy, 7, 442, 447; marries Agilulf, 7, 445.

Theudes, king of the Visigoths in Spain 531–548 A.D.; accession, 7, 99; 10, 19; besieges Ceuta, 7, 113.
Theudibert (d. 724 A.D.), duke of Bavaria;

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Thi (ca. 1500 B.C.), Syrian woman; becomes

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Thi, relative of Ramses III; conspires against the king (ca. 1220 B.C.), 1, 198, 170.

Thiat Mar, servant of Henry of Saxony; saves

the emperor (915 A.D.), 7, 597.

Thibaudeau, Count Antoine Claire de (1765—1854), French statesman and writer; as president of the Convention (1795), 12, 203; character 12, 431

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Thibaut IV (1201-1253), count of Champagne and king of French Navarre; joins crusade, 8, 432; forms alliance with Blanche of Castile, 11, 58. Thibaw, last king of Burmah; deposed by British (1885), 22, 218, 219.

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Thielman, Johann Adolf von (1765-1824), Prussian general; urges resistance to France, 15, 310; enters Prussian service, 15, 312; engages Grouchy, 12, 641; 15, 330-331.

Thierry I or Theodoric (d. 534 A.D.), king

of Austrasia 511-534; campaign against the Goths, 7, 473; at war in Thuringia. 7. 477.

Thierry II (587-613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, 7. 480.

Thierry III (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks:

reign, 7, 482-486.
Thierry IV (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks

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Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, 13, 311, 314; in second crusade, 8, 363; 13, 311.
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Thietberga, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.);

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Thietgand, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, 7, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), 7, 579.

Thimbron (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, 4, 83, 120.
Thionville (German Didenhofen), town in

France; diet at (806 A.D.), 8, 565; siege of

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Thistlewood, Arthur (1770–1820), English conspirator; member of "Society of Spencean Philanthropists," 21, 500; leader of Catostreet conspiracy, 21, 512, 513; executed, 21, 514

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Thomas "the Cappadocian" (d. 820 A.D.), Byzantine commander; revolt against Michael II; death, 7, 221-222.

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Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln and Salisbury (1277?-1322) leads revolt of barons against Gaveston (1312),

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Thomas, Sir George (1705–1775), royal governor of Pennsylvania (1738–1747), 23,

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Thorolf-Monstrarskegg (Rolf), Scandinavian chief (ninth century); saga story of his settlement of Iceland, 16, 121, 122.

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Thou, François Auguste de (1607-1642), French politician; in plot of Cinq-Mars, 11, 479-481.

Thrace, country of southeastern Europe; inrace, country of southeastern Europe; inhabitants, **3**, 112; **24**, 156; invaded by Ramses II, **1**, 146; Pheenician colonies, **2**, 274; **3**, 67; home of Greek religion, **3**, 107, 112, 114; migrations from, **2**, 411, 414, 419, 449; wars with Persia, **2**, 610-611, 613; colonised by Greeks, **3**, 204, 420, 450; a Roman province (26 A.D.), **6**, 26, 139, 170-171; settled by Goths (352 A.D.), **6**, 525. raseas Pætus, Publius (d. 66 A.D.) Roman

Thraseas Pætus, Publius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman stoic; virtue, **6**, 205, 309, 330; slain by Nero, **6**, 205–206.

Nero, **6**, 205-206.
Thrasidæus (d. 399 B.C.), Elean demagogue; conquers oligarchs, **4**, 88-89.
Thrasybulus (d. 388 B.C.), Athenian statesman; impeaches Alcibiades, **3**, 628; commands fleet, **3**, 633-635; **4**, 98, 120; revolts against Thirty, **4**, 10-23.
Thrasydæus (d. 472 B.C.), tyrant of Agrigentum; defeated by Hiero, **3**, 592.

Thrasydæus (d. 374 B.C.), Greek eunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, 4, 134 Thrasyllus (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, 3, 628, 630, 634.
Thrasyllus (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer;

instructs Tiberius, 6, 117.

Three Emperors, League of the, alliance between Germany, Austria, and Russia (1872), 15, 44

Three Hundred, Theban council; aid King Philip, 4, 247.

Three Kings, Alliance of the, alliance between kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover (1849), 15, 456.

Throcmorton, Francis (1554-1584), English conspirator; executed for conspiring against Elizabeth, 19, 359.

Throcmorton, Sir Nicholas (ca. 1515-1571) English politician; trial and acquittal of 19, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 286; in Scotland, 19, 301. Thsao-Thsao, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), 24, 266.

Thsu-tse, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, 24, 525.

Thucydides (ca. 491-401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, 3, 581; 4, 624; histories, 1, 6-7; 3, 509; 4, 596. Thucydides, son of Melesias, Athenian states-

man; opposes Pericles, 3, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), 3, 452.

Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von (1739-1818),

Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, 14, 508; opposition to, 14, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, 14, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, 14, 521; characterisation of, 14, 558.

Thummosis, Egyptian prince; legend of, 1,

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Thun, Count Franz Anton (1847-), Austrian statesman; compromises with Hungarian ministers, 15, 61; retirement of, 15, 61.
Thun, Count Leo (1811-1888), Austrian

statesman; reforms of, 15, 466-467.
Thundering Legion, legion of Christians in army of Marcus Aurelius; legend of (174 A.D.), 6, 298.

Thurgau, a canton of Switzerland: quered by the Swiss confederation (1460), **16**, 593.

Thuringians, German tribe; allied with Theodoric, 7,386,430; found a monarchy, 7. 477

Thurloe, John (1616-1668), English politician; suggests nomination of successor to Cromwell, 20, 177; impeachment of, 20, 212.

Thurlow, Edward, Baron Thurlow (1732-1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, 20, 638.

Thurman, Allen Granbery (1813-1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for

vice-president (1888), 23, 481. Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von (1580-1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), 14, 332; made prisoner, 14, 362.

Thurn, Count, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), 14, 644.
Thurot, François (1727-1760), French cor-

sair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), 12, 78; 20, 591.

Thurstan or Toustain (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), 18, 244.

Thusnelda, wife of Arminius; led in triumphal

procession (15 A.D.), 6, 76. Thwaites, Sir Thomas (d. 1494), English nobleman; in Perkin Warbeck conspiracy, **19**, 29.

Thymodes, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), 4, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, 4, 300; in Cilicia, 4, 304.

Thyni, Thracian tribe; enter Bithynia, 2, 410, 419; conquered by Cræsus, 2, 449.

Tiamat, in Assyro-Babylonian cosmogony a dragon personifying primeval chaos; in legend of creation, 1, 313, 316, 520-523; fights with Marduk, 1, 522-523.

Tibareni, Cappadocian tribe; Moschi separate

from, 2, 629, 632. Tiberias, town in Palestine; battle of (1187),

8, 373-376; 11, 48. Tiberinus, see Elagabalus.

Tiberine or Roman Republic, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), 9,

Tiberius I or Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar (42 B.C.-37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14—37 A.D.; reign, 6, 133–160; invades Armenia, 6, 30; wars with German tribes, 6, 62-64; envy of Germanicus, 6, 70, 76, 134; marriage, **6**, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, **6**, 119–120; campaign against the Rhætians, 16, 531; controlled by Sejanus, 6, 144-148; overthrows Sejanus, 6, 151-152; relations with Pontius Pilate, 2, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, 18, 12; as a financier, 6, 333; various estimates of, 6, 154-160. Tiberius II, Byzantine emperor 578-582 A.D.;

reign, 7, 140-141; aids Rome against Lombards, 7, 439; at war with Persia, 7, 143. Tiberius, name assumed by Heracleonas'

brother David, q. v.

Tiberius Alexander (first century A.D.), governor of Alexandria; opposes Zealots in Judea, 2, 173; causes massacre of Jews at Alexandria, 2, 178.

Tiberius Apsimar, Byzantine emperor 698-704 A.D.; deposes Leontius and usurps throne, 7, 192-193.

Tibesh, town in Algeria, see Tebeste. Tibet or Thibet, a dependency of China in Central Asia; main treatment, 24, 504-510; land and people, **24**, 504–507; government, **24**, 508; conversion to Buddhism, **2**, 483–484; **24**, 269; at war with China, 24, 269; forms alliance with Moslems (716), 24, 270; establishment of Buddhist hierarchy in, 24, 286; added to Chinese Empire, 24, 545; relations with India, 2, 490; 24, 509; makes war on Sikhim (1886), 24, 509; relations with British, 24, 509-510; Tibet

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Tibullus, Albius (ca. 54-18 B.C.), Roman poet; elegies of, 6, 104.

Ticino, canton of Switzerland; government overthrown (1830), 17, 37.

Ticonderoga, town in New York state; Abercrombie's attack upon, repulsed, 23, 215; Amherst captures (1759), 23, 216; captured by Allen (1775), 23, 245.

Tien-chwang, town in Manchuria: taken by

Tien-chwang, town in Manchuria; taken by Japan (1895), 24, 578.

Tientsin, city in China; Treaty of (1860), 21, 626; allied troops capture (1900), 24,

Tiepolo, Baiamonte (d. 1325), Venetian noble;

conspiracy of, 9, 272.

Tigellinus, Sophonius (d. 70 A.D.), Roman captain of prætorian guard; favourite of

Nero, 6, 194; prodigality of, 6, 199; compasses death of Petronius, 6, 205; character, 6, 210-211.

Tiglathpileser I (Tukulti-apal-esharra), king of Assyria 1120-1100 B.C.; reign, 1, 377-378; visits Phœnicia, 2, 278; defeats Hittites, 2, 392; annals of, 2, 395.

Tiglathpileser II, king of Assyria ca. 950-930

Tiglathpileser II, king of Assyria ca. 950-930 B.C., 1, 380

B.C., 1, 380.

Tiglathpileser III (Poros, Pulu or Pul), king of Assyria 745-727 B.C.; reign, 1, 391-395; seizes throne, 1, 365; wars with Syria, 2, 114-115, 413; campaigns in Phœnicia, 2, 284; captures Arpad, 2, 413; wars with Medes, 2, 583; system of government, 2, 607 of government, 2, 607.

Tigranes I, king of Armenia ca. 94–55 B.C.; invades Cappadocia, 5, 421; son-in-law of Mithridates VI, 5, 468; wars with Parthians, 8, 62; kingdom of, 5, 469; war with Rome, 5, 469, 471; refuses to harbour Mithridates, 5, 472; war with Physics 5, 472

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Tigranes II, king of Armenia ca. 20 B.C.; taken prisoner by Romans, **5**, 506; appeals to Romans against Parthians, **6**, 30, 186-187.

Figranes III, king of Armenia ca. 20-6 B.C.,

Tigranes IV, king of Armenia, 58 A.D.; placed on throne by Romans, 8, 70.
Tigranocerta, capital of Armenia; battle of

(68 B.C.), **5**, 470. Tigris, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (363 A.D.), **6**, 503-504.

Tigurini, Helvetian tribe; migration, 5, 393; aid in defeating Romans (107 B.C.), 5,

Tilden, Samuel Jones (1814-1886), American statesman; early political career, 23, 378; democratic candidate for presidency, 23, 474-476.

Tilly, Johann Tserclaes, Count of 1632), Dutch soldier; at battle of Prague, 14, 334; conquers Palatinate (1622), 14, 336; defeats Christian of Anhalt, 14, 338; campaign against Denmark, 14, 340 seq.; commands at capture of

Magdeburg (1631), 14, 349 seq.; at battle of Breitenfeld, 14, 353; death, 14, 354. Tilsit, city in Germany; taken by Napoleon (1807), 15, 296.

Tilsit, Treaty and Peace of, 12, 562, 583; 15, 297; 16, 423; 17, 455-456; 21, 472; 24,

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Timæa, wife of Agis, king of Sparta; intrigue with Alcibiades (415 B.C.), 3, 620.

Timasius, Flavius, general in service of Theodosius; exiled by Arcadius (396 A.D.), 7, 34.

Timbuktu or Timbuctoo, eity in Africa; importance in sixteenth century, 24, 471.

Timesileus, tyrant of Sinope; expelled (ca. 445 B.C.), 3, 436, 450.

Timoleon (d. ca. 337 or 336 B.C.), Corinthian general; murders his brother Timophanes, 4, 206; commands expedition against 4, 206; commands expedition against

4, 206; commands expedition against Sicily, 2, 319; 4, 206; becomes master of Syracuse, 4, 206; defeats Carthaginians, 4, 207; death, 4, 207.

Timotheus (d. ca. 354 B.C.), Athenian naval commander, son of Conon; organises Athenian League, 4, 142; conquers Corcyra, 4, 144 seq.; breaks peace of Athenians with Sparta, 4, 143; deprived of command, 4, 145; brought to trial, 4, 148; commands mercenaries in Persian War. 4, 148–149. War, 4, 148-149.

Timothy, patriarch of Merv (718 A.D.); converts Turkish Khagan, 24, 268.

Timur or Timour, also Timur-leng (Timur the "Lame"), corrupted to Tamerlane (1333-1405), Tatar conqueror; rise, 24, 296, 297; becomes king of Transoxiana, 24, 298; theocratic system of government, 24, 298; empire founded by, 24, 299; conquers Khorasan, 24, 300; conquests in west and south, 24, 301; at battle of Angora, 24, 320; 7, 333; relations with Europe, 24, 301; death, 24, 302, 320.

Tinchebray, town in France; battle of (1106), 11, 30; 18, 233.
Tingis, see Tangier.

Tippecanoe, battle of the (1811), 23, 326. Tiptoft, John (1427–1470), earl of Worcester;

as lord-deputy in Ireland (1467), 21, 392.

Tipu Saib or Tippoo Sahib (1749-1799), sultan of Mysore, son of Hyder Ali; in first Mahratta War, 22, 101, 102; successes against British, 22, 102; attacks Travancore, 22, 111; ravages the Carnatic, 22, 111; cedes half of dominions to British, 22, 112; killed at Seringapatam, 22, 114–116.

Tir, see Tyr.

Tirard, Pierre Emmanuel (1827-1893), French politician; becomes premier of France, 13, 194, 195.

13, 194, 195.
Tiresias, mythical Theban prophet, 3, 85.
Tirhaqa, king of Egypt ca. 704-ca. 664 B.C.; reign, 1, 176-178, 407; war with Sennacherib, 1, 177; 2, 115-116; reconquers Egypt, 1, 181; attacks Assyria, 1, 424, 426; called Sethos in Egyptian legend, 2, 116.
Tiribazus, Persian satrap of West Armenia

ca. 401 B.C.; negotiates with Antalcidas, 4, 119-124; defeats Evagoras, 2, 622; treaty with Evagoras, 4, 134.

ridates I, king of Armenia 54-ca. 66 A.D.; kept on throne by Vologeses, 6, 170; war with Corbulo, 6, 186; banished by Corbulo, 6, 274; receives kingdom from Nero as Roman fief (63 A.D.), 6, 187, 205, 274; overthrown by Alani, 6, 243.

ridates, king of Parthia, see Arsaces II. ridates II, pretender to Parthian throne (ca. 27 B.C.), 6, 30; 8, 69. ridates, pretender to Parthian throne (35 A.D.), 6, 139.

ridates (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, 4, 334; rewarded by Alexander, 4, 335.

rnova or Tarnovo, city in Bulgaria; in thirteenth century, 24, 172; captured by Turks (1393), 24, 174.

ron, Marcus Tullius (first century B.C.),

secretary of Cicero; invents system of shorthand, 6, 348.

rol, see Tyrol.

ryns, ancient city of Greece; prehistoric remains, 3, 43, 46–48, 54–55, 57–64. ssaphernes (d. ca. 395 B.C.), Persian satrap; bribes mercenaries to desert Pissuthnes, 2, 618; counsellor of Cyrus the Younger, 4, 49; treachery to Cyrus, 2, 619; 4, 50-53; at battle of Cunaxa, 4, 58; trickery toward Ten Thousand, 4, 59, 60; invested with satrapies of Cyrus in Asia Minor, 2, 651; 4, 82; Ionians ask aid of Sparta against, 4, 82; deserts Pharnabazus, 4, 83, 86; campaign of Agesilaus against, 4, 92, 93; executed,

isza von Borosjeno, Koloman (1830-1902), Hungarian statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1875), 15, 45; administration as premier (1875–1890), 15, 78–80.

itch, Constantine, Bulgarian czar 1258–1277; reign, 24, 174. itelman, Peter (sixteenth century) inquisitor

of Netherlands; crimes of, 13, 393.

ithraustes, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, 4, 95-96. itian "the Divine" (1477-1576), Venetian

painter, 9, 405. iticaca, Lake, in South America; pre-

historic ruins on, 23, 537. ities, tribe of Rome, 5, 62, 66, 108-111.

itius, Marcus, Roman admiral; deserts Antony (32 B.C.), **5**, 630.

Antony (32 B.C.), 5, 630.
iturius, Quintus Sabinus (d. ca. 54 B.C.), Cæsar's lieutenant in Gaul, 5, 525, 600.
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throne, 6, 247; reign, 6, 247-256; visits Pompeii after catastrophe, 6, 254; Colosseum completed by, 6, 266; gladiatorial combats under, 6, 375; death, 6, 255-256.

Titus, son of Brutus; condemned to death by father (ca. 510 B.C.), 5, 88.

Titus Æbutius, legendary Roman hero; battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.),

Titus Herminius, legendary Roman hero; defends the bridge with Horatius (ca. 510 B.C.), 5, 90; killed at battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 496 B.C.), 5, 93, 94.

Titus Tarquinius (d. ca. 496 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to consult Delphic oracle, 5, 85, 86; killed at battle of Lake Regillus, 5, 94.

Tlas (Uat'nes), king of Egypt (second dynasty), 1, 92.
Tlaxcalans or Tlaxcaltecs, tribe of Mexican Indians; oppose Cortes, 23, 512; ally themselves with Cortes, 23, 513; at taking of Iztapalapan, 23, 524; aid Cortes at siege of Mexico, 23, 529 seq.; Prescott on their share in conquest of Mexico, 23, 534.
Tlemcen, town in Algeria; siege of (1836),

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Tlesias, Athenian archon ca. 676-684 B.C. **3**, 163.

Tmu, Egyptian god, 1, 150, 164, 167, 219. Tnephachthus, see Tefnekht.

Tobacco, introduction of, into England, 22. 560.

Tobago, island in the British West Indies; D'Estries captures (1678), 11, 586; ceded to France (1783), 12, 139; passes into possession of Great Britain (1763), **23**, 223.

Tobiah, adversary of Nehemiah, 2, 131, 132. Tobitschau, town in Austria; battle of (1866).

15, 492. Toda, Indian tribe, 2, 488.

Todar Mal, Indian rajah; author of reform in

revenue system, 22, 30. Todleben, Gottlieb Heinrich (1710-1773) Russian soldier; in Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774), 24, 416.

Todleben or Totleben, Count Eduard Ivanovitch (1818-1884), Russian general and

engineer; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 574; 21, 616.

Toggenburg, district in canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, formerly a countship; war between cantons on death of last count of (1636), **16**, 590; purchased by abbots of St. Gall (1469), **16**, 658; fails to throw off authority of abbots (1531), 16, 634; oppressed by Abbot Leodegar, 16, 659; second Toggenburg War (1712), 16, 659, 660; liberties of, confirmed by Abbot Joseph (1718), 16, 661.
Toghril or Togrul Beg (d. 1063), founder of

Seljuk dynasty in Persia; conquests, 8, 224, 225; death, 8, 226.

Toghrul (d. 1203), a Kerait Turk; makes alliance with Yesuguei, 24, 274; death, **24**, 276.

Togidumnus, British chieftain; opposes Ro-

man invasion (ca. 50 A.D.), 18, 13. Togo, Heihachiro (1857-), Japanese admiral; naval campaign against Russian fleet at Port Arthur, 17, 622-624; 24, 657, 658; defeats Baltic fleet, 24, 663.

Toi, king of Hamath (ca. 1000 B.C.), alliance

with Judah, 2, 383.

Tokar, battle of, or battle of Trin Rital (1884), fought near well al-Teb, in Nubia, 24, 461. Tokatimur, see Shunti.

Tokio, formerly Yedo, the capital of Japan; early capital of the Minamoto Shoguns, 24, 583; administration of, overthrown, 24, 624; earthquake in (1855), 24, 621;

24, 624; earthquake in (1855), 24, 621; visited by Mr. Harris (1857), 24, 621. Tököly, Tökely, or Tekeli, Count Emeric (1659–1705), Hungarian patriot; revolt of, 14, 396; 24, 389; made prisoner by Turks, 14, 398; leads Turkish forces are represented and the control of the country of the cou

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Tokugawa, name of a Japanese dynasty of Shoguns, 1603 to 1867; founded by Tokugawa Tyéyasu, 24, 584; dynastic rule of, 24, 585, 589; fall of, 24, 589.

Tolbiacum, see Zülpich.

Toledo, capital of the province of Toledo, Spain; third council of the Church held at (400 A.D.), 10, 12; Leuvigild establishes court at, 10, 21; capitalates to Arabs, 8, 193; surrenders to Henry of Trastamara. 10, 85; surrenders to Alfonso VI of Leon (1085), 8, 240.

Tolentino, town in Italy; battle of (1815), 14,

Toleration, Act of, in English law, the name given to the statute I William and Mary (1689), relieving Protestant dissenters from restrictions in the exercise of relig-

Tollerance, Edicts of, edicts issued to ensure tolerance of religious worship; (1781), issued by Joseph II of Austria, 14, 468; (1846), issued by Frederick William IV

of Germany, 15, 420.
Tolle or Toll, Count Karl Friedrich (1777-1842), Russian general; becomes chief of staff to Count Diebitsch in Poland (1830), 17, 546.

Tollemache, Thomas (1651-1694), English soldier; killed in expedition against Brest, Thomas (1651-1694), English **20**, 441

Tolosa, see Toulouse.

Tolosa, battle of, see Las Navas de Tolosa. Tolstoi, Count Peter (d. 1728), Russian diplomat; arrested in Constantinople, 17, 281; effects succession of Catherine I (1725), 17, 327; becomes member of secret high council, 17, 328.

Tombasis, Greek insurgent; appointed grand

admiral (1822), 24, 231.

Tomochichi, American Indian chief; sent to England (1733), 23, 61.

Tomoth, Phænician primordial divinity, 1, 313. Tompkins, Daniel D. (1774-1825), American

statesman; elected vice-president of United States (1816), 23, 346.

Tomyris, queen of the Massagetae; defeats Cyrus the Great (529 B.C.), 2, 593-596.

Tone, Theobald Wolfe (1763-1798), Irish revolutionist; in Irish revolution of 1794, 21, 439; at Bantry Bay, 21, 440; capture, 21, 442; trial and death, 21, 443.

Tong-Haks, defeat Korean troops (1885), 24.

Tongking or Ton Kin, a French colony in Farther India; early history, 24, 518; foreign relations, 24, 519; French conquests and intrigue in, 24, 520; French protectorate over, acknowledged (1882), 13, 197; French expedition to (1883-1885), 13, 194; chronology, 24, 686.

Tonguz Niutchi, ancestors of the Manchus; found dynasty of Kiu in China, 24,

Tonnage and Poundage, a tax on freight; required by Charles I, 19, 553, 559, 560; levied without consent of Parliament (1630), 19, 568; compromise, 19, 578.
Tonti, Henri (d. 1700), Italian explorer in America; joins D'Iberville, 23, 81; accompanies La Salle, 23, 75, 76, 77, 80.
Tooke, Horne, or John Horne (1736-1812), English politician and philologist: pub-

English politician and philologist; publishes account of raising of funds for Americans in London, 23, 244, 245; career of, 20, 612.

Toombs, Robert (1810-1885), American politician and Confederate secretary of state;

opposes war with the North, 23, 414. Topa Inca Yupanqui, see Tupac Yupanqui. Topal Osman, see Osman Pasha.

Torah, see Pentateuch.

Torcy, Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis of (1665–1746), French statesman; negotiates with Lord Portland (1699), 11, 611. Torgau, town in Saxony; battle of (1760), 15, 219-220.

Torgau, League of, league formed by Saxony, Hesse, and other powers against Roman Catholic states (1526), 14, 266.

Torghud, see Dragut.

Tories, members of English royalist party ries, nembers of English royalist party arising ca. 1681; origin of name, **20**, 298; rise, **20**, 300; reaction, **20**, 300–303; ministry in power (1700), **20**, 458; triumph over Marlborough (1710), **20**, 483–487; division of party (1714), **20**, 489–491; in power during French Wars (1793–1815), **21**, 454, 470; in house of lords, **21**, 556; assume name of conservatives 556; assume name of conservatives (1833), 21, 566; again in power (1839), 21, 592; (1841), 21, 600; oppose admission of Jews to parliament, 21, 621. Tories, Irish Catholic outlaws; origin, 20, 119, 298; depredations, 20, 119.

Tories, name of royalist party in the American colonies, 23, 236.

Torismond, king of the Visigoths 451-452 A.D.; commands army against Attila, 6, 586; at battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), 6, 588-590; succeeds Theodoric, 6, 591; death, 6, 603.

Torkel (d. 1306), regent of Sweden; administration, 16, 193; execution, 16, 193.

Toronto, capital of province Ontario, Canada; capital of Upper Canada removed to 22.

capitol of Upper Canada removed to, 22, 331; during revolt of 1837, 22, 337;

W. L. Mackenzie elected first mayor of,

orquatus, Titus Manlius Imperiosus, Roman dictator 353 B.C.: combat with a Gaul, 5, 165; war with Sabines, 5, 183; military

discipline, 6, 111, 112.

discipline, **6**, 111, 112.

orquatus, Titus Manlius, Roman dictator
208 B.C.; closes temple of Janus
(235 B.C.), **5**, 234; opposes ransom of
Roman prisoners, **5**, 257; conquers
Sardinia, **5**, 263; declines consulate, **5**, 269.

orquemada, Tomas de (ca. 1420–1498),
Spanish Dominican monk, inquisitorgeneral in Castile; legislates against
Jews, **10**, 158; persecutions of, **10**, 592–
593, 595; estimate of number of his vic-

593, 595; estimate of number of his victims, **12**, 351.

orre, Guido della, chief of Milan 1302-1311.

lorre, Martino della, chief of Milan 1256, 9, 107.

forre, Napoleon della, chief of Milan 1265-1278; defeated by Ghibelline party, 9, 112. forre, Pagano della, chief of Milan 1242-1256; popularity of, 9, 107.

Corre, Philip della, chief of Milan 1263-1265,

9. 107.

forres Vedras, lines of fortifications in Portugal; successfully defended against the French by Wellington, 10, 353-357; 12,

Forrington, Arthur Herbert, Earl of (d. 1716), English admiral; commands fleet of William of Orange (1688), **20**, 407; engages French fleet off Irish coast (1689), **20**, 425; made a peer, **20**, 426; defeated by the French at Beachy Head (1690),

20, 429; deprived of command, 20, 430. Torrington, Sir George Byng, Viscount (1663-1733), English admiral; repulses French fleet (1708), 20, 477; destroys Spanish fleet off Sicily (1718), 9, 532; 10, 293; 12, 23; 20, 521; courage and

decision of, 20, 523.

Torstenson, Lennart, count of Ortala (1603-1651), Swedish soldier in Thirty Years' War; serves under Banér in Saxony, 14 370; gains victory at Breitenfeld, 14 370; gams victory at Breitenieid, 14, 380; takes chief command of Swedish army, 14, 380; overruns Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutland, 14, 381; 16, 359, 360; defeats imperialists at Jüterbog (1644), 14, 381; gains victory at Jankau, 14, 381.

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Mantua (1681), 11, 594-595.

Mersen (870 A.D.), 7, 580-581.

Monsieur, Peace of (1575), 11, 383.

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Morfontaine (1880), 17, 439.

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Plessis-les-Tours (1580), 13, 483-490.

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12, 471; 17, 434.

Trebellianus, C. Annius (d. 265 A.D.), one of the Thirty Tyrants of Rome, 6, 419. Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); op-Trebellius, L., Roman tribune (67 B.C.); opposes appointment of Pompey, 5, 466.
Trebellius Maximus, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 65 A.D.), 18, 15.
Trebizond, Asiatic port on the Black Sea; attacked by Russia (1771), 24, 418.
Trebonius, C. (d. 43 B.C.), Roman tribune; introduces Lex Trebonia, 5, 508; in conspiracy against Cæsar, 5, 580, 582, 584, 586; killed by Dolabella, 5, 621.
Trelawney, Jonathan (1650-1721), English prelate, bishop of Bristol; one of the seven bishops to protest against Declaraseven bishops to protest against Declaration of Indulgence, 20, 395; sent to the Tower, 20, 396-397; trial and acquittal, 20, 398-400. Trémouille, see La Trémoille. Trenck, Baron Franz von der (1711-1749), Austrian soldier; organises Pandour Austrian soldier; organises Pandour band, 14, 430, 431.

Trent, Council of, a council of the Roman Catholic church, held at Trent, with intermissions, from 1545–1564; convoked, 11, 335; 14, 282; removed from Trent to Bologna, 14, 304–305; increases spiritual power of pope, 9, 472; Dutch oppose decrees of, 13, 391.

Trent Affair The the seigure on the British Trent Affair, The, the seizure on the British steamship Trent, of the Confederate com-missioners Mason and Slidell, by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. Wilkes of the United States Navy, Nov. 8th, 1861, 21, 631; 23, 424.

Trenton, city in New Jersey; Washington defeats British at battle of (1776), 23, 260.

Trepov, D. F., Russian statesman, 17, 631.

Treschow, Neils (1751–1833), Norwegian statesman; 16, 471. Tresckow, Hermann von (b. 1818), Prussian general; in Franco-Prussian War, 13, 169. Treslong, William of Blois, Seigneur of, soldier (1572), **13**, 428–429; imprisoned (1584), **13**, 511. and admiral of Zealand; at siege of Briel Treves or Trier, town in Germany; siege of (1675), 11, 585; pilgrimage to (1844), 15, 417. Treves, Sir Frederick (1853-), English surgeon; operates on Edward VII, 21, 660.
Trevisa, John or John of (d. ca. 1412), English translator; translates Higden's Poly-chronicon, 18, 497. Treviso or Tarvisium, city in Italy; member of Lombard League, 9, 55, 91.

Trevor, Sir John (1633–1717), English lawyer; expelled from speakership of house of commons (1695), **20**, 448–449, 513.

Trézel, Camille-Alphonse (1780–1860), French

soldier; at battle of the Macta, 13, 67.
Triads, a Chinese secret society; rebel against
Manchu dynasty (1853–1855), 24, 549– 550.

500.
Trianon, Grand, villa at Versailles, built by Louis XIV for Madame de Maintenon (1685), 11, 558.
Triarius, Lucius Valerius, Roman quæstor urbanus 81 B.C.; in Third Mithridatic War (74-67 B.C.), 5, 468, 471.

Triballi or Triballians, Thracian tribe; at war with Macedonia (third century B.C.), at 4, 233, 243, 379.

Tribigild or Tribigildus, leader of Ostrogoths; rebellion against Eastern empire (399 A.D.), **6**, 545; **7**, 35–37.

Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59;

Tribonian or Tribonianus (ca. 475-545 A.D.). Roman jurist; prepares Justinian Code, **7**. 132–133.

Tribunes of the Plebs or Tribuni plebis, in Roman history, the official representatives of the people; institution (494 B.C.), 5, 126; rights and duties, 5, 126-129, 335; elected by tribal assembly (471 B.C.), **5**, 131; cause codification of the laws (451 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition mws (431 B.C.), **5**, 132; secure recognition of popular decrees as binding on all (449 B.C.), **5**, 139–140; secure passage of Canulcian law (445 B.C.), **5**, 140–141; secure passage of Licinian Rogations (367 B.C.), **5**, 170–172; reforms of the Gracchi, **5**, 359–380.

Trichinopoli, city in India; siege of (1750), 22, 49, 50-52.

Tricoupis, see Trikoupis.

Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within urree years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), 19, 598; repealed (1664), 20, 245; passed (1694), 20, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), 20, 512-514.

Trier, see Treves. three years from the dissolution of the

Trievna Pass, pass in the Balkan Mountains; Russian army crosses Balkans by (1878),

Trifanum, town in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Trikoupis or Tricoupis, Charilaos (1832-1896), Greek statesman; prime-minister, 24, 236 - 237

Trimurti, Hindu triad of gods, 2, 497.

Trincomalee or Trincomali, town in Ceylon; battle near (1767), 22, 75; captured by English (1782), 22, 101.

Trinidad, British West Indian island; dis-

covered by Columbus (1498), 22, 448.

Trinkitat, battle of; see Tokar.

Trinks, dynasty in Tongking (1545–1737), **24**, 519.

Trinobantes, pre-Roman nation in Britain; location, 18, 3; submit to Julius Cæsar (54 B.C.), 5, 526; 18, 11; at war with Romans (61 A.D.), 6, 191.

Triocassæ, see Troyes.

Triple Alliance: 1. (1668) alliance concluded at the Hague between England, Holland, and Sweden to check the conquests of Louis XIV, 11, 569; 13, 631; 16, 341; 20, 266; 2. (1717) alliance concluded between England, France, and Holland against Spain, which became Quadruple Alliance with accession of Austria (1718), q. v.; 3. (1883) sometimes called Dreibund, an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, 9, 631; 15, 52, 531.

Triple Alliance, War of the, or Paraguayan War (1865–1870), a war waged against Paraguay by Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, 23, 616, 618, 620, 660-661.

Tripola, town in Russia, battle of (1093), 17,

Tripoli, vilayet of Ottoman empire, on northern coast of Africa; main treatment, 24, 487; conquered by Arabs (seventh century), 8, 249; conquered by Turks (1551), 8, 252; 24, 354; see also Tripolitan War.

Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), 9, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), 10, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), 23,

Tripolis, Tripoli, or Tarabulus, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289). 8, 453.

Tripolitan War (1801–1805), war between United States and Tripoli (war declared by Tripoli, 1801; hostilities begun, 1803). **23**, 318-319.

Tristan l'Hermite or Tristan l'Ermite (fifteenth century), provost of Louis XI of France.

11, 254.

Tritantæchmes (fifth century B.C.), Persian prince; satrap of Babylon, 1, 476, 488; in war against Greece, 3, 303, 337.

Tritogenia, a title of Minerva, 1, 279. Triumvirate, in English history name given to the ministry of George Grenville (1863), from the control exercised by Grenville, Egremont, and Halifax, 20,601; in Roman history: 1. (60 B.C.) private league between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, 5, 501–504; 2. (43 B.C.) term applied to division of government between Octavian (Augustus), Antony, and Lepidus, 5, 617.

Trivulzio, Gian Giacomo, "the Great" (1441–1518), Italian military commander; at battle of Fornovo, 11, 292; at siege of Milan, 11, 298; at battle of Marignano, 16, 618-619.

Trochu, Louis Jules (1815–1896), French soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, 17, 581; becomes governor of Paris, 13, 156; becomes president of provisional govern-ment of France, 13, 162; at siege of Paris, 13, 163, 178-179.

Trojan War, legendary war between Greeks and Trojans waged for recovery of Helen

of Troy, 3, 76-82.
Trojans, Pelasgian tribe of Asia Minor, see Troy

Trolle, Gustavus (d. 1535), Swedish prelate, archbishop of Upsala; animosity toward Christian II, 16, 229; removed from office, 16, 229; restored to office, 16, 230; flees to Denmark, 16, 240; in uprising against Gustavus Vasa, 16, 287.

Trollop or Trollope, Sir Andrew (d. 1461), English soldier; deserts Yorkist cause,

18, 574.

Tromp, Cornelis or Cornelius (1629-1691),

Dutch admiral; in Great Four Days' Battle in the Downs (1666), 13, 626; death, 13, 644.

Tromp, Martin Harpertzoon (1597–1653), Dutch admiral; in battle of the Downs (1639), 13, 580–581; in war with England, 13, 617–620; 20, 125–128, 147–148. Tronchet, François Denis (1726–1806), François

jurist; on civil code commission, 12, 520; president of senate, 12, 523.

Trondhjem, Throndhjem or Drontheim, city of Norway; Hakon holds a general assembly at (ca. 940), 16, 52-53; contributes to defence of country (1814), 16, 471.

Trons, Covenant of, in Swiss history an agreement between the abbot, all the lords and

deputies of the province of Grisons for maintenance of justice (1424), 16, 588.

Troppau, Congress of, a congress of European monarchs, assembled at Troppau, to consider revolutionary disturbances in Italy

(1820), 14, 588.

Troubadours, bards and poets of Southern France (ca. 1100-ca. 1400), 11, 51, 71; in England, 18, 325.

England, 18, 325.

Troubles, Council of, or Council of Blood (1567), tribunal in the Netherlands for punishing those hostile to Spanish rule and Roman Catholicism; establishment and atrocities of, 13, 416–419; suppression of, 13, 446; sentence pronounced on De Hames by, 13, 396 note.

Troup, George McIntosh (1780–1856), American politician governor of Georgia 1823–

can politician, governor of Georgia 1823-1827; defies Federal Government, 23, 351.

1827; defies Federal Government, 23, 351.

Troy, city of Asia Minor; identified with Ilium, 3, 78; founded by Ilus, son of Tros (ca. 1300 B.C.), 3, 78; early history, 3, 78; taken by Hercules, 3, 75; siege of (ca. 1200 B.C.), 3, 80-81; historical skepticism concerning, 3, 76; discovery of site, 3, 77; legendary connection with Rome, 5, 58-60, 69-70; legendary descent of Franks from, 7, 457; see also Trojan War and Trojans.

Troyes, city in France; protected against

War and Irojans.

Troyes, city in France; protected against Huns by St. Lupus, 6, 585; captured from English (1429), 18, 555.

Troyes, Treaty of, a treaty concluded between Henry V of England and Charles VI of France (1420), 11, 178-179; 18, 540.

Truce of God name applied at different times

Truce of God, name applied at different times in middle ages to a suspension of private quarrels in Germany, France, England, and elsewhere (1040), 11, 25; (1056), 7,

442-443; declares deposition of Edward II. 18, 445.

Truvor (Thorwar), Varangian prince; settles in Russia (862 A.D.), 17, 95.

Truxillo or Trujillo, Decree of, promulgated by Bolivar in New Granada condemning to death all Spaniards convicted of being royalists (1814), **23**, 583.

Truxton or Truxtun, Thomas (1755-1822), American naval officer; in naval war with France (1798-1799), 23, 314.

Tryggvason, Olaf, see Olaf Tryggvason.

Tryggve (tenth century A.D.), Norwegian chief; rules in Vigen, 16, 55.

Tryon, William (ca. 1725–1788), colonial governor of New York; raid in Connecti-

cut (1777), 23, 262. Tryphon (d. 139 B.C.), Syrian ruler; reign, 4,

560; invades Judea, 2, 157-158.

Tsarskoi Selo or Tsarskoye Selo, town in Russia; palace of, erected (1762), 17, 356; lycée of, established, 17, 502-503.

Tshernigov, see Tchernigov.
Tsing, name of the present Manchu dynasty in China, 24, 543.
Tso, General, Chinese soldier; at battle of Pieng-an (1894), 24, 558.

Tsongkapa, Buddhist monk; reforms Tibetan Buddhism, 24, 506; establishes new dynasty in Tibet (ca. 1340 A.D.), 24, 509.

Tsountas, Chrestos, Greek archæologist; excavations at Mycenæ (1886), 3, 42-43.

Tsu Tsi (1834-), empress of China; regency (1881-1889), 24, 555.
Tsung-ching (early seventeenth century), last

emperor of Ming dynasty in China; reign, 24, 544.

Tuaregs, Berber nomads in the Middle Sahara; impossibility of welding into a state, 10, 2; meaning of name, 24, 468. Tuatha De Danaan, see De Danaan, Tuatha. Tuathal (d. ca. 160 A.D.), Scot chieftain; founds feudal system in Ireland, 21, 334.

Tubaal, see Ithobaal.

Tubaal, see Ithobaal.
Tubal or Tabal, ancient kingdom of Asia Minor; probable location of, 2, 339; relations with Assyria, 1, 388, 394, 398, 400, 419; 2, 401; invaded by Scythians, 2, 631.
Tubantes, German tribe; at war with Rome, (ca. 14 A.D.), 6, 71.
Tubero, Quintus, Roman stoic, consul 123 B.C.; at Scipio's funeral, 5, 371.
Tucker, Josiah (1711-1799), English clergyman and political writer; favours Ameri-

man and political writer; favours American independence, 20, 630.

Tudela, town in Spain; battle of (1808), 10. 342

Tuditanus, Caius Sempronius, consul 129 B.C.; expedition against Japydes, 5, 370. Tudor, an English dynasty; it comprised the sovereigns Henry VII, Henry VIII, Ed-ward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, which see.

Tudor, Jasper, earl of Pembroke and duke of Bedford (1431-1495), half-brother of Henry VII; at battle of Mortimer's Cross, 18, 577; becomes duke of Bedford,

19, 15. Tudor, Owen (d. 1461), a Welsh knight; grandfather of Henry VII; marries Catherine of France, 18, 561; captured by Yorkists at battle of Mortimer's Cross,

18, 577; death, 18, 577. Tu-Duc (d. 1883), emperor of Annam 1847– 1883; at war with France (1863), 13, 138;

persecutes missionaries, 24, 519. Tufa (d. ca. 490 A.D.), Gothic soldier; betrays Odoacer, 7, 384 note.

Tugeni, a tribe of Helvetia; migration (ca. 110 B.C.), **5**, 393.

Afghan dynasty in India, 22, 23.
Tuhennu, Libyan tribe, 1, 85, 131, 138, 167.
Tui, wife of Seti I, 1, 143.
Tuileries, Palace of the

merly existing in Paris; captured by the Marseillese (1792), 12, 262; sack of (1792), 12, 289; sack of (1848), 13, 89. Tuisko, see Woden.

Tukluk Timur, sultan of house of Jagatai; relations of, with Timur the Lame (1536),

Tuktammu, see Lygdamis.

Tukulti-apal-esharra, see Tiglathpileser I. Tukulti-Asshur-Bel, king of Assyria ca. 1275

B.C., 1, 375, 376. Tukulti-Ninib I, king of Assyria ca. 1290 B.C.; conquests of, 1, 331, 375, 376; death of, 1, 364.

Tukulti-Ninib II, king of Assyria ca. 890 B.C.; reign of, 1, 332, 380.

Tula, town in Russia; siege (1606), 17,

Tule (d. 1232), son of Jenghiz Khan; rules over Mongols and Keraits, 24, 284-285. Tulga, king of the Goths 640-642 A.D.; reign of, 10, 25.

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Tulunids, dynasty founded by Akhmed ben Tulun; rule of, in Syria and Egypt (878–905 A.D.), **8**, 218.

Tuman Bey (d. 1517), mameluke sultan of

Egypt; war of, with Selim I, 24, 444-

Tu-men, king of the Tu-kin, identified with Turkish Dutumene; invades Western Asia (552 A.D.), **24**, 266.

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Tupac Yupanqui or Topa Inca Yupanqui (d. ca. 1478), tenth Inca ruler of Peru; conquests, 23, 537.

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Vane, Sir Henry (1589-1654), English statesman; as treasurer under Charles I states the king's position to the Short Parliament, 19, 578.

Vane, Sir Henry or Harry (1612-1662), English statesman; governor of Massachusetts 23, 00 and particular to the statesman in the statesman

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Vangiones, a German tribe; adopt Roman customs, 6, 59; colonise Gaul, 7, 459.

Vannes, town of France; siege of (1342), 11,

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Vannius, a chief of the Quadi and king of the Suevi in Moravia 19-50 A.D.; defeat and overthrow, 6, 77.

Van Olden-Barneveld, Jan, see Barneveld, Jan van Olden.

Van Rensselaer, Killian (1595-1644), Dutch merchant, first patroon of Rensselaer-wick; buys land near Albany, N. Y., 23, 7.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen (1765–1839), American soldier and politician; at battle of Queenstown (1812), 23, 333.

Vansittart, Henry (1732–1770), English agent

Vansitart, Henry (1732-1770), English agent in Bengal; succeeds Clive (1763), 22, 67; concludes treaty with Mir Kasim, 22, 68.

Van Twiller, Wouter or Walter (ca. 1580-ca. 1646), Dutch governor of New Amsterdam 1633-1637, 23, 8.

Varahamihira (ca. 510-560 A.D.), Indian

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Varangian Guard, body-guard to Byzantine emperors (eleventh century), 7, 275,

Vardanes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces XXI. Varela, place in Finland; Treaty of (1790), 17, 404.

Varennes, Flight to, flight of Louis XVI and royal family to Varennes-en-Argonne, in attempt to escape from France (1791),

varius (O. Varius Hydrida), Roman tribune 90 B.C.; impeaches nobles, 5, 412.
Varius Rufus, Lucius (ca. 74-ca. 14 B.C.), Roman poet, 5, 648.

Varna or Warna, seaport in Bulgaria; Turks defeat Hungarians near (1444), **24**, 42, 195, 323–324; taken by Russians (1828),

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Varro, Caius Terentius, Roman consul 216
B.C.; defeated at battle of Cannæ, 5,
253-256; treatment by Romans, 5, 257.
Varro, L. Visellius, Roman consul 24 A.D.;
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Roman antiquary, grammarian and philosopher; as legate of Pompey in Spain,

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Varronian (b. ca. 364 A.D.), son of Emperor

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Varus, Publius Quintilius (d. 9 A.D.), Roman soldier; as proconsul in Syria, 6, 139; as governor of Germany, 6, 64-65; campaign against Arminius, 6, 66-68; defeat

and death, 6, 68. Vasa, place in Finland; battle of (1808), 17,

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Gustavus I; as senator, 16, 223.
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Vasconcellos, Miguel de (d. 1641), Portuguese statesman; death, 10, 512.
Vasconcellos, Zacarias de, Brazilian statesman; forms short-lived liberal ministry (1862), 23, 660; ministry of 1864, 23, 660; forms new liberal ministry (1866), 23, 660.
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Vascones, see Gascons. Vascones, see Gascons.
Vasili I (II), grand-duke of Moscow 1389–
1425; reign, 17, 156–158; acquires
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Vasili II (III), grand-duke of Moscow 1425–
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1533; reign, 17, 184–192; at war with

1533; reign, 17, 184–192; at war with Lithuania, 17, 184–186; establishes intercourse with France, 17, 187; at war with Tatars, 17, 188–189; death, 17, 192; character, 17, 184, 192.

Vasili IV (V) (Shuiski) (1552–1612), czar of Russia 1606–1610; reign, 17, 229–235; organises plot against False Dmitri, 17, 229; effects canonisation of true Demetrius, 17, 230; defeats false Peter Feodorovitch, 17, 231; at siege of Tula, 17, 232; liberates Polish prisoners, 17, 233; supported by monks, 17, 234; deposition and death in Polish prison, 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and death in Polish prison and 17, 232; deposition and 17, 232; depos 235.

Vasilje Lupul (seventeenth century), prince

of Moldavia; reign, 24, 142-143.

Vasitchikov, Count J. V. (d. 1847), Russian statesman; presents act of serf emancipation to Alexander I, 17, 506; made president of senate, 17, 557.

Vassilko (eleventh century), Russian prince; plans invesion of Peland, 17, 105.

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Vassy, town in France; massacre of Protestants at (1562), 11, 357.

Vaston (Vasto), Alphonse d'Avalos, Marquis of (1502-1544), French soldier; at battle of Tunis, 14, 274.

Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), 2, 494, 497.

Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.

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Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates,

Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), 5, 535. Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council

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Vaticanus, Roman god, 5, 352. Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, 5, 502-503; chosen prætor, 5, 508; made consul, 5, 648.

Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, 11, 564.

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633-1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, 11, 539-540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, 11, 571; in war with Holland, 11, 575, 588; besieges Luxem-burg, 11, 597; in Germany, 11, 599— 600.

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Vaubois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748-1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, 12, 436.

Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), 11,346.

Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299)

Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475-1476), 16, 597-603; conquered by Bern (1536), 16, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), 16, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), 17, 20;

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Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698-1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, 23, 204; surrenders, 23, 222;

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Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, 7, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, 7, 317, 318 note.

Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, 2, 476; teachings, 2, 491–492; authority, 2, 496; called Bible of Aryans, 2, 503; laws of Vedas, 2, 508-519; religion of, 2, 529-533; reward for memorising, 2, 532; see also Manu.

Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, 2, 501.

Vedas, see Veda. Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), 22, 447.

Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), 11,

Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, 8, 496.

Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483-425 B.C.), **5**, 142-143, 152-153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143-144.

Veientines, inhabitants of Veii, q. v.
Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830—), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, 23, 615; presidency of (1876-1883), 23, 615. Velasco, José Miguel de (1795-1859), Bolivian

soldier and politician; power of, 23, 612. Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539-1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, 19, 478.

Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465-1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), 22, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, 23, 508; relations with Cortes. **23**, 508.

Veleda (first century A.D.) German prophetess; influence of, 6, 58.

Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), 10, 149.

Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), 5, 185.
Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali

(1780-1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), 22, 122.

Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded

to pope (1273), 11, 74. Vendée, La, War of (1793-), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, 12, 315; continued activity, 12, 374, 376; leaders, 12, 403-404.

Vendidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed. **2**. 638

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654-1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, 11,605; captures Barcelona, 10, 276; 11, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, 11, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, 11, 616-617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, 11, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, 11, 623; victorious at Brihuega, 20, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, 20, 478; conquests of, in Spain, 14, 416.

Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616-1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, 11, 503, 504, 505.

Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans

to Wends, q. v.Venegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), 23, 622. Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war

with Romans (56 B.C.), 5, 520-521.

Venetia, see Venice.

Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, 23, 597-601; origin of name,

23, 562; war of revolution in, 23, 583-584; joins republic of Colombia under Bolivar, 23, 589, 591, 597; separation from Colombian republic, 23, 597; boundary disputes with British Guiana, 23, 598-600; United States involved with Great Britain over boundary disputes (1895), **23**, 484, 599; boundary disputes settled by arbitration (1897), **23**, 600; presidency of Castro, **23**, 600–601;

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Venice, city of Italy, formerly a republic; republic founded, 9, 18; origin, 9, 24-27; invaded by Alaric (400 A.D.), 6, 545; ravaged by barbarians (452), 6, 592; relations with Byzantine Empire, 9, 25-26. aids Eastern Empire against the relations with Byzantine Empire, 9, 25–26; aids Eastern Empire against the Normans (1081–1084), 7, 260–262; 9, 73, 76; origin of dogeship in, 9, 27–28; city built (809), 9, 28; at war with Narentine pirates, 9, 30–31; subjects Dalmatia, 9, 31; assists crusaders (1202), 7, 274–275; 8, 414, 416, 418, 471, 472, 614; 9, 33; list of doges (713–1280), 9, 34 note; grand council formed in (1172), 9, 35; Pope Alexandar III humiliates Frederick grand council formed in (1172), **9**, 35; Pope Alexandar III humiliates Frederick Barbarossa at (1177), **9**, 58-59; forms alliance with Lombard League (ca. 1238), **9**, 94; at war with Genoa (1293-1300), **7**, 301, 309, 319; **9**, 128; (1350-1355); **9**, 266-267; (1372-1380), **9**, 267-268; concludes alliance with Florence (1336), **9**, 158; acquires Treviso, **9**, 158; acquires Bergamo, **9**, 257; relations with Francesco Sforza, **9**, 259; political history (1289-1457), **9**, 269-302; government, **9**, 269-272, 297-300; council of Ten established in (1310), **9**, 271; Italian wars and conquests (fifteenth century), **9**, 275-293; at war with Turks (1463-1479), **9**, 294-296; **24**, 331; (1499-1503), **9**, 425, 431; 296; 24, 331; (1499–1503), 9, 425, 431; 24, 337; (1645–1699), 9, 518–523; 24, 390–391; divided between Louis XII and 24, 337; (1649–1699), 9, 518–523; 24, 390–391; divided between Louis XII and Maximilian by Treaty of Blois (1504), 9, 428; league of Cambray formed against (1508), 9, 432; in war of league of Cambray (1509), 9, 432–433; concludes alliance with Louis XII, 9, 441; regains lost territories by Treaty of Noyon (1516), 9, 445; troops take part in battle of Lepanto, 9, 473–476; in seventeenth century, 9, 511–518; in eighteenth century, 9, 542; Napoleon puts an end to republic of (1797), 9, 553–554; ceded to Austria by Treaty of Campo-Formio (1797), 9, 569; 14, 524; ; ceded to kingdom of Italy (1805), 9, 569; ceded back to Austria (1814), 9, 578; revolts from Austrian rule (1848), 14, 642; besieged and taken by Austria (1849), 9, 601; 14, 661; ceded back to Italy (1866), 9, 614–615; slave trade, 9, 319–323; commerce, 9, 29–30, 303–325.

Venlo, town in Holland; French capture (1794), 14, 17.
Venner, Thomas (d. 1661), a London wine-cooper; leads revolt of "Fifth Monarchy men" 20, 238; execution of, 20, 239.

Venstre, The, "National Party" in Norway. for protection of national unity; foundation (1871), 16, 480.

Ventidius Bassus, Publius (first century B.C.). Roman general; in triumph of Pompey 5, 417; defeats Parthians (38 B.C.), 5, 627; **8**, 52, 68.

Venusia, city in Apulia; Roman colony, 5, 204, 252; birthplace of Horace, 5, 650.

204, 252; birthplace of Horace, 5, 650.

Venus or Aphrodite, Greek and Roman goddess; ancestry, 1, 280; mother of Æneas, 5, 60; reputed ancestress of Julian family, 5, 70, 566, 600, 602, 613; 6, 42; cult in Rome, 5, 114, 566, 594; cult in Greece, 2, 351; 3, 192, 211; cult in Asia, 2, 351; cult among Seythians, 2, 406; cult in Babylonia-Assyria, 1, 478; 2, 350, 351; cult in Egypt, 1, 224.

Vera Cruz, city in Mexico; founded by Cortes (1519), 23, 511; captured by Americans (1847) in Mexican War, 23, 374.

Veranius, Quintus (d. 58 A.D.), Roman soldier; as governor of Britain, 6, 189; 13,

dier; as governor of Britain, 6, 189; 18,

Vercellæ, place in Italy; battle of (the battle of the Raudian Fields) (101 B.C.), 5, 397-399.

Vercingetorix (d. ca. 45 B.C.), Gallic chief of the Arvenni; leads revolt against Cæsar, 5, 526-527; captured, 5, 527; in triumph of Cæsar (46 B.C.), 5, 564.

Verdun, town in France; captured by allies under duke of Brunswick (1792), 12,

270, 279; 14, 507.

Verdun, Treaty of (843 A.D.), 7, 571-576; 11, 843. Vere, Alberic de (d. 1141), English nobleman;

pleads cause of Stephen before clergy, 18,

Vere, Edward de, 17th earl of Oxford (ca. 1540-1604), English nobleman; one of the commanders at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 19, 395. Vere, Sir Francis

(1554-1608),general; commands at battle of Nieuport (1600), 13, 535-536.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron Vere of Tilbury

(1565-1635); at battle of Nieuport, 13 535-536; commander of troops under James I, 19, 507. Vere, John de (1313-1364), 7th earl of Ox-

ford, English nobleman; at battle of Crécy

(1346), **18**, 461. Vere, John de (1443-1513), 13th earl of Oxford, English nobleman; joins Henry of Richmond in France, 18, 621; at battle of Bosworth Field (1485), 18, 624. Vere, Robert de, see De Vere.

Vérendrye, Pierre Gautier de Varennes de la (1685-1749), French Canadian explorer; attempts to reach Rocky Mountains

(1738), 23, 87.
Vereschagin, Vasili (1842–1904), Russian artist; death of, at Port Arthur, 17, 623.

Verevkine, Russian general; in war with Khokand (1864), 17, 600.

Vergara (Bergara), town in Spain; Treaty of, between Carlists and Christinos (1839), 10, 397.

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717-1787). French diplomat; made foreign minister, 12, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, 12, 142; succeeds Maurepas, 12, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, 17, 393.
Vergil, see Virgil.

Vergilanus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), 6, 174.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753–1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, 12, 258; a party leader, 12, 251; a secretary of national convention, 12, 281; condemns massacres, 12, 273; pleads for Louis, 12, 291; votes for king's death, 12, 292; arrest, 12, 300; heroic death, 12, 326.

Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus,

6, 613–614; **7**, 61–62.

Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, 11, 16. Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian

soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253–254.

Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), 23, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), 23, 264; declared a state (1777), 23, 288; requests admission to Union, 23, 288; makes overtures to Canada, 23, 288; conflicting claims of New Hamp-shire and New York to territory, 23, 288; at close of American Revolution, 23, 288; admitted to the Union, 23, 302; represented at Hartford convention, 23.

Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), 11,

188; 18, 547. Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579-1633), mistress of Henry IV, 11, 410, 414. Vernier, Théodore (1731-1818), French ad-

vocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), 12, 394,

Vernon, Edward (1684–1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, 10, 299;
20, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, 10, 300;
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Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner

at Shrewsbury and executed, 18, 524.

at Shrewsbury and executed, 18, 524.

Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), 5, 516, 518.

Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), 6, 413; (268 A.D.), 6, 420; (403 A.D.), 6, 546; (1799), 14, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), 8, 607; independent, 9, 38; under Can' Grande della Scala, 9, 155-156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Vis-155-156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, 9, 252; revolts against French, 8,

Verona, Congress of (1872), 10, 389; 14, 588; 15, 388.

Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), 17, 237,

Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), 12, 442. Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), 9, 54.

Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480-1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, 22, 452, 458-463; uncer-

tainty as to fate of, 22, 463-464. Verres, Caius (ca. 112-43 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quæstor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, 5, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, 5, 454–456; impeachment of, by Cicero, 5, 462–463.

Versailles, city in France; during Commune

(1871), **13**, 183.

Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, 12, 71; 14, 437, 438; 15, 188; effect on European political situation. 14, 439, 440.

Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, 15,

Versailles, Treaty of, see Versailles, Allianco of.

Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), 11, 507.

Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), 6, 192.

Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130-169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, 6, 287; reign of (161–169 A.D.), 6, 294–296, triumph of, 6, 295; debauchery and death of, 6, 296. Verus, Marcus Annius, original name of

Marcus Aurelius, q. v. Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by

father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, 6, 287; character, 6, 289.

Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), 9, 481; 10, 256; 11, 405; 13, 531; 19, 418.

Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514–1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, 11, 350.

Vesontio, Roman name of Besaucon, at the second of the

Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, q. v. Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9-79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70-79; distinguishes himself in Britain, 6, 216; 18, 13; commands in Palestine, 2, 180-191; 6, 216; besieges Jotapata, 2, 180–189; captures Cæsarea, 2, 191; declared emperor, 6, 229; reign, 6, 231–246; fabled miracles of, 6, 232; returns to Rome, 6, 233–234; reforms, 6, 240; rebuilds Rome, 6, 240–241; Helvidius Priscus and, 6, 241; repulses Dacians, 24, 127; bestows citizenship rights in 24, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, 6, 8; 10, 10; character and end, 6, 243-244; Suetonius' estimate of, 6, 244-246; unifies Roman empire, 6, 256; establishes public libraries, 6, 347.

Vespers, Sicilian, see Sicilian Vespers. Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

(1451-1512), Italian navigator; name of, given to America (1509), 22, 466; disputed "first voyage" (1497), 22, 465, 466; authenticated expeditions, 22, 466, 467, 468; discovers Rio de la Plata and Patagonia, 10, 486; plants first European colony in South America, 22, 466.

Vesta, Roman goddess, corresponding to the Greek Hestia, 1, 280; 2, 406; 3, 37; 4, 484; 5, 61, 76, 383; 6, 71.
Vesteras, city near Stockholm, Sweden; diet of (1527), 16, 277-281, 284.
Vesteras, "Recess of" (1527), Swedish statute, 16, 281, 282; "Ordinance of" (1528), supplement to "Recess of Vesteras," 16, 282.
Vesterofitlanders, or Westergötlanders, in-

Vestergötlanders or Westergötlanders, inhabitants of Vestergötland, a province of Sweden; revolt of (1529), 16, 284, 285. Vestinians, tribe of Italy, 5, 179, 186, 412. Vestinus Atticus, Marcus (d. 65 A.D.), Roman

consul; Nero forces to commit suicide,

Vestinus, Lucius, Roman knight, superintends rebuilding of the capitol (ca. 69-79 A.D.), 6, 240.

Vesuvius, mountain in Italy; battle of (340 B.C.), 5, 184; eruption of (79 A.D.), 6, 253-254.

Veterani, Count (d. 1695), Hungarian general; defeated by Turks (1695), 24, 402.

Vettius, Lucius, Roman knight; in conspiracy against Pompey (59 B.C.), 5, 503.

Veturia, according to some authorities the mother of Coriolanus, 5, 145 note.

Veturius, Titus, Roman consul 321 B.C.; defeated by Samnites, 5, 188.

Veurne, battle of; see Furnes. Vexin, French, ancient territory of France near Paris; ceded to Robert "the Devil,"

Vézelay, town in France; parliament of (1146), **8**, 368.

Viasemski, Prince Alexander A. (1727-1796), Russian soldier; appointed procurator-

general, 17, 373 seq.
Viatcheslav Vladimirovitch, Prince, son of Vladimir Monomakh (1083-1153), Russian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, 17, 129, 1279.

sian nobleman; ruler of Tourov, 17, 129. Viazemski, Prince Peter A. (1792–1878), Russian author, 17, 516. Viazma, town in Russia; battle of (1812), 17, 480. Vibidia, Roman vestal; intercedes for Messalina, wife of Claudius, 6, 173, 174. Vibius Virrius, insurgent chief of Capua; banquet of (211 B.C.), 5, 268. Viborg or Wiborg Sound pear St. Petersburg.

Viborg or Wiborg Sound, near St. Petersburg; battle of (1790), 17, 403.
Vibulanus, Cæso Fabius, see Fabius Vibulanus, Cæso.

Vicentia or Vicenza, town in Italy; ravaged by Attila (452 A.D.), 6, 591; taken by French (1510), 14, 243. Vicenza, Duke of, see Caulaincourt.

Vicksburg, town in Mississippi, U. S. A.; siege of (1863), 23, 440-441.

Vico, Giovanni da (fourteenth century), prefect of Rome; career, 9, 215; Cola

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West Indies, group of islands between North

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Westminster Abbey, famous church in Westminster, London; William the Conqueror crowned in, 18, 172.

Westminster Assembly or Assembly of Divines at Westminster, convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to regulate matters of faith and church government (1643-1649); decrees that book of common prayer shall be laid aside, 20, 30. Weston, Thomas (1575-ca. 1624), English

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Westphalia, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon in 1807; Bonaparte, 12, 563. ruled by Jerome

Westphalia, Peace of, treaties signed by the powers at close of Thirty Years' War in powers at close of 1 hirty Years' War in 1648; provisions of, 15, 583-589; 11, 496-497; 13, 585; 14, 382-383; 16, 329, 362, 649; Innocent X publishes bull against, 14, 384; Louis XIV's transgressions of, 11, 577.

West Virginia, state of United States; formation and administrative Company of the company o

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Wetherell, Sir Charles (1770-1846), English barrister; attacked by mob at Bristol (1831), 21, 559.

Wettin, House of, former reigning family in

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Wexford, city in Ireland; battle of (1416),

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Whalley, Edward (d. 1678), English soldier and regicide; in New England, 23, 139,

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Wharton, Thomas, marquis of Wharton (ca. 1640-1715), English politician; author of "Lillibullero," 20, 390; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 20, 482; resigns, 20, 484.
Wheeler, Joseph (1836-), American cavalry officer; leads raid of Confederate troops

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Wheeler, William Almon (1819-1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), 23, 474.

Wheelwright, John (1592-1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, 23, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, 22, 637; founds Exeter, 22, 637.

Whiggamore Raid, a dash on Edinburgh, made by the Presbyterian party in 1648; gives rise to word "Whig," 20, 67; 21,

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Whiskey Insurrection, an uprising of distillers in Western Pennsylvania (1794); suppression of, during Washington's sec-

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Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), 23, 472. Whitaker, Sir Frederick (1812–1891), British

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White, John (1575-1648), English clergy-

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White, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, 20, 395; sent to the Tower, 20, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**. 398-400.

Whiteboys, peasant associations in Ireland; origin, 21, 437.
White-Caps, see Chaperons blancs.

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Whitefield, George (1714-1770), a founder of Methodism, 20, 552; ministry in Georgia,

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White Lavender, school of rhetoric in Flanders; moved to Amsterdam, 13, 593.

White League, The, see Ku Klux Klan. Whitelocke, Bulstrode (1605–1676), English statesman; at trial of Strafford, 19, 586; opposes dissolution of Long Parliament, 20, 130. White Mountain, battle of, see Prague.

White Terror, reign of violence in France on the return of the émigrés (1815); main

the return of the émigrés (1815); main treatment, 13, 12-14.
Whitgift, John (1530-1604), English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury; persecutes non-conformists, 19, 452; at Hampton Court conference, 19, 475; opposition of, to Puritans, 19, 475.
Whithimer, king of the Ostrogoths 376 A.D.; defeated and slain by Huns, 6, 522.
Whitworth, Charles, Baron Aldbaston and Earl Whitworth (1754-1825), English diplomatist: as ambassador extraordinary

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Wight, Isle of, see Isle of Wight.
Wilberforce, William (1759-1833), English statesman and philanthropist; elected to parliament (1784), 20, 644; advantage of the control of the con vocates abolition of slave trade, 20, 650; death of, 21, 569.

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Yahya al-kadi (elevenen century), and control Toledo; reign, 8, 240.

Yahya ben Gania (d. 1148), Moorish captain; victorious at Fraga, 10, 59.

Yahya ben Salma (eighth century A.D.), viceroy of Spain; deposed, 8, 198.

Yakin, king of Bit-Yakin; defeated by Shalmaneser II (ca. 850 B.C.), 1, 389.
Yakinlu (seventh century B.C.), king of Arvad; submits to Assyria, 1, 419, 427; 2, 286.

Yakub (d. 879 A.D.), founder of dynasty of Saffarids; attacks Baghdad, **8**, 217. Yakub, Ottoman soldier; captures Corinth

(1395), 7, 332.

Yakub ben Yusuf (d. 1199), Mohammedan ruler; reign in Spain and Africa, 3, 246-247; victorious at Alarcon, 3, 246; 10, 61.

Yakub Khan (1849-), amir of Afghanistan (1879); deposed by British, 22, 208; **24**, 503.

Ya' lu, king of Kedar (ca. 672 B.C.), 1, 423. Yalu, river in Corea; battles of the (1894), 24, 558, 576, 654; (1904), 17, 623; 24, 658.

Yamagi, Motoharu, Viscount (ca. 1840-), Japanese soldier; occupies Ying-kau, 24,

Yamama, district of Arabia; resists Islam, 8, 13.

Yaman, king of Ashdod; defeated by Sargon II (711 B.C.), 1, 400.

Yamassees or Tamasi, Indian tribe in North America; at war with Carolinas, 23, 59, 194.

Yan, Babylonian divinity, 1, 316. Yandabu, Treaty of (1826), between the king of Ava and the English; provisions, 22,

Yangtse Pass, battle of (1904), 17, 624. Yaou, emperor of China ca. 2300 B.C.; reign, **24**, 525, 542

Yaqebar, king of Egypt ca. 2000 B.C., 1, 105. Yarmuk, river in Syria; battle of (636 A.D.), 8, 14, 156-157.

Yaroslav, see Iaroslav.

Yatburu, Aramæan tribe; conquest Assyria (711-709 B.C.), 1, 400-401. conquest by Yaua, see Jehu.

Ya-ubidi or Il-ubidi (eighth century B.C.), ruler of Hamath; war with Assyria, 1, 398. Yauta-ben-Bir-Dadda, Arabian chief; defeat by Assyrians (ca. 648 B.C.), 1, 437;

Yauta-ben-Hazael, ally of Abiyate; defeated by Assyrians (645 B.C.), 1, 436; 8, 103. Yazid I, caliph 680-684 A.D., son of Moa-wiyah; leads forces against Constan-tivels 2, 175, proceedings of Constantinople, 8, 175; proclaimed caliph, 8, 176; subjects in rebellion, 8, 177; death, 8, 178.

Yazid II, caliph 720-724 A.D.; reign, 8, 186; edict against images in Christian churches,

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Yazid III, caliph 744 A.D.; reign, 8, 188.
Yazid ben Muhallab (eighth century A.D.),
governor of Irak; favoured by Caliph
Suleiman, 8, 185; in rebellion against
Yazid II, 8, 186.

Yeamans, Sir John (ca. 1605-ca. 1676) English colonial governor; appointed governor of Clarendon, 23, 48; succeeds to government of South Carolina, 23, 53.

Yeardley, George (ca. 1580-1627), English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia, 22, 581; convenes first colonial assembly, 22, 582; re-appointed governor of Virginia, 22, 590; death, 22, 590. Yedo or Yeddo, see Tokio.

Yehudah (second century hudah (second century A.D.), Jewish rabbi; collects codes and laws, 2, 200-201. Yellow Ford or Bellanaboy, locality in Ireland; battle of (1598), 21, 415. Yelverton, Sir Henry (1566-1630), English

statesman; chosen speaker of house of commons, 19, 417. Ye-lu, see Kara-Khitai.

Ye-lu-ta-shi, Turkish emperor of China 1004-1020; character and reign, **24**, 271.

Ye-lu-tchutsai (thirteenth century), leader of Chinese party in Mongol Empire; controls election of 1229, 24, 285. Yemen, district of southwestern Arabia;

ancient gold mines in, 2, 336; early his tory, 8, 6, 106; invaded by Persians (570 A.D.), 7, 143; 8, 89.

Yesuguei Bahatur (twelfth century), father

of Jenghiz Khan; work and influence, 24,

Yezdegerd or Yesdigerd I, king of Persia ca. 399-420 A.D.; reign, **8**, 83. Yezdegerd II, king of Persia ca. 438-457

A.D.; reign, 8, 84.

Yezdegerd III, king of Persia ca. 632-651 A.D.; reign, **8**, 96-98, 152-154; death, **8**, 155. Ying-Kau, place in Manchuria; Marshal

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Yamagi occupies (1895), 24, 578; taken

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Ynglingar, ancient kings of Sweden and Norway; reign, 16, 21, 34.
Yokohama, city of Japan; opened to foreign trade (1858), 24, 623.

Yolande (d. 1478), sister of Louis XI of France governs Savoy counties, 9, 503; 16, 597 seq

lande (fifteenth century), duchess of Anjou, mother-in-law of Charles VII of Yolande France; allies Anjou and Lorraine against England, 11, 189; influence over Charles VII, 11, 230.

Yolande de Lusignan (thirteenth century), princess of Jerusalem; married to Frederick II (1225), 8, 425; 9, 91; 14, 115.

Yonge, Sir William (d. 1755), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541. Yoriiyé, shogun of Japan (1219), **24**, 587.

Yoritomo (twelfth century), leader of Minamoto clan in Japan; overthrows Taira house, 24, 586; work and influence, 24,

York, city in England; Severus dies at, 6, 390; taken by William the Conqueror (1068), 18, 177; besieged by Anglo-Danes (1069), 18, 180; taken by Parliamentarians (1644), 20, 21.

York, House of, English royal family reigning from 1461-1485; descent and right of, to throne, 18, 515, 569.

York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of (1341-1402), son of Edward III; administration during Richard II's minority, 18, 501. York, Edward, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grand-

son of Edward III; killed at Agincourt,

York, Edward, Duke of; see Edward IV. York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763–1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), 12, 362-363; 21, 455; attacks Dunkirk, 12, 364; takes Landrecies, 12, 377; defeated in Holland, 12, 474; 21, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, 15, 316.

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Yorke, Charles Philip, see Hardwicke. Yorktown, town in Virginia; British surrender at (1781), 23, 279; siege of (1862). 23, 430,

Yoshisada, Nitta (fourteenth century), shogun of Japan; destroys Kamakura, **24**, 588. shitsuné (twelfth century), Japanes

Yoshitsuné Japanese leader, half-brother of Yoritomo; part in overthrow of Taira clan, 24, 586.

Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox (1808-1870), British colonial administrator; becomes governor of South Australia (1848), 22, 246.

Young, Sir John, Lord Lisgar (1807-1876), British politician; governor of New South Wales, 22, 240.

Young, Thomas (1773-1829), English archæologist; studies the Rosetta stone, 1, 252-253.

Young Germany, group of German writers (nineteenth century); account of, 15,

Younghusband, Frank Edward (1863-), English soldier; signs treaty with Tibet (1904), 24, 510; 21, 668.

Young Italy, society of Republican agitators in Italy, founded by Mazzini; account of, 9, 587-588.

Young Pretender, The, title given Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, q. v.

Ypres, town in Belgium; siege of (1678), 11,

Ypsilanti, Alexander (d. 1792), Greek statesman; hospodar of Wallachia (1774), 24, 243; executed by Turks, 24, 229.

Ypsilanti, Alexander (1792–1828), Greek

patriot; favours Greek revolution, 24, 147, 148, 229.

Ypsilanti, Constantine (d. 1816), Greek statesman, hospodar successively of Moldavia and Wallachia; supports Servian revolution, 24, 147; hospodar of Moldavia, 17, 459; dismissed and reinstated by Porte, 17, 460.

Yu, emperor of China (ca. 2200 B.C.); reign, 24, 542.

Yue-chi, nomad people in Asia; subjugated by Hiong-nu, 8, 60. Yuen or Yun, Tatar dynasty in China; reign,

24, 306, 543, 588; replaced by Tai-Mings, 24, 306.

Yungay, place in Peru; battle of (1839), 23.

Yung-ching (d. 1735), emperor of China; succeeded by Keen-lung, 24, 545.

Yunnan, province in China; France obtains mining rights in, 24, 559.

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Yusuf I, Moorish king of Granada 1333-1354; reign, 8, 255.

Yusuf II, king of Granada 1391-1408; reign, 8, 256.
Yusuf III, king of Granada 1408-1423; reign,

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Yusuf IV, king of Granada 1432; throne contested by Muhammed VII, 8, 256-257.

Yusuf Abu Yakub (twelfth century), Moorish ruler, son of Abdul-Mumin; reign, 8, 246.

Yusuf al-Fehri (d. 759 A.D.), governor of Spain 746-759 A.D.; in civil war, 8, 200; death, 8, 201.

Yusuf ben Tashufin (d. 1106), Almoravid prince of northern Africa; aid of, solicited by Moslem Spain, 8, 240, 242; usurps rule over Almoravids, 8, 241-242; invades Spain, 8, 242; death, 8, 242.

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Zabergan (sixth century A.D.), king of Huns; threatens Constantinople, 7, 104, 127-129.
 Zabibieh (eighth century B.C.), queen of Arabia; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III,

'acharia, Genoese seigneur of Thasos (1272); commands fleet of Eastern Empire, 7, 313.

achariah, patriarch of Jerusalem; carried to Persia (615 A.D.), 7, 157.
acharias, pope 741–752 A.D.; aids Liutprand, 7, 206, 454; receives Carloman, 7, 505; re-purchases Christian slaves, \$, 422; authorises coronation of Pepin, 7, 508; peace with Lombards, 7, 509; death, 7, 510.

acharias or Tchet (fourteenth century), Tatar prince; founds family of Godunov, 17, 214.

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hringen, Berthold V, Duke of (d. 1218), reign, 16, 540-542; founds Bern, 16, 541; sons poisoned, 16, 541; overcomes Burgundians, 16, 541; gives Bern to Emperor Henry VI, 16, 542; death, 16, 542. hringen, Conrad, Duke of (d. 1152), aids

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2 id, liberated slave of Mohammed; converted to Islam (ca. 612 A.D.), **8**, 115; leads army

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2 imis, Greek prime minister; retires from office (1902), 24, 238.

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supi, class of half-free in Russia; favoured by Vladmir Monomakh, 17, 127.

Zallaka, locality in Spain; battle on plains of (1086), 8, 242.

Zalmoxis (sixth century B.C.), Dacian sage and legislator; teachings, 24, 126. Zaluzianski, Adam, Polish botanist; author

of Methodus Herbaria, 24, 47.

Zama, town in northern Africa; battle of (202 B.C.), 5, 287-292.
Zama (d. ca. 732 A.D.), Arabian viceroy of Spain; enters Gaul, 7, 494; lays siege to Toulouse, 7, 494; defeated by Eudo, 7,

Zamamu-shum-iddin, king of Babylon 1210 B.C., 1, 329.

Zamora, town in Spain; battle of, 10, 43. Zainab, a wife of Mohammed; poisons Mo-

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Eannekin of Zannequin, Nicholas (d. 1828), Flemish patriot; leads communes at defeat of Cassel, 11, 99-100; 13, 321. Zano (d. 534 A.D.), Vandal soldier; conquers Sardinia, 7, 93-94; death, 7, 94. Zapolya, John (1487-1540), king of Hungary 1526-1540; summoned to aid Wallachia, 24, 136; makes alliance with Turkey, 24,

Zápolya, John Sigismund or Stephen, king of Hungary 1540-1571; invades Austria, 24, 358; received by Suleiman I, 24, 358.

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Zarub (d. 1684), Bohemian nobleman; embraces Islamism, 14, 398; defends citadel

of Neuhäusel, 14, 398.

Zarucki (d. 1614), Polish adventurer; welcomes Dmitri II, 17, 232; forms party round Marina, 17, 235; commands at siege of Moscow, 17, 236; impaled, 17, 237.

Zavadowski, becomes favourite of Catherine II (1776), 17, 393.

Zazanu, place in Persia; battle of (521 B.C.), 2,606.

Zealots (first century A.D.), a Jewish sect, founded by Judas the Gaulonite; principles of, 2, 168, 174; dominance in Judea, 2, 177-179; revolt crushed, 2, 200-201.

Zebulun, Hebrew tribe of, 2. 70.

Zechariah, king of Israel 741 B.C.; assassination, 2, 114.

Zedekiah, or Mattaniah, or Zidka, king of Judah ca. 597-586 B.C.; war of, with Assyria, 1, 407-408, 450-451; 2, 24, 119.

Zedekiah (ninth century A.D.), a Jewish physician; alleged poisoner of Charles the

Bald, 7, 583. Zedlitz, Karl Abraham, Baron von (1731– 1793), Prussian statesman; dismissal of, 15, 260.

Zeianids, dynasty in North Africa, 24, 469. Zela, town in Pontus; Mithridates defeats Romans at (67 B.C.), 5, 471; Cæsar gains victory at (47 B.C.), 5, 551. Zelewski, Captain von, German soldier; de-feated by Wahehe tribes in East Africa

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Zemstvos, local elective assemblies in Russia; original importance of, lessened, 17, 612; petition for legislative and governmental reforms (1904), 17, 625. Zemzem, holy well at Mecca; origin, 8, 268.

Zendavesta, more properly Avesta, sacred books containing the teachings of

Zoroaster, q. v.
Zends, rulers in Persia in eighteenth century, 24, 493.

Zenger, John (1680-1746), an American printer; prosecuted by Governor Cosby of New York, 23, 166-167.

Zeno or Trascalisseus, emperor of the East 474-491 A.D.; reign, 6, 617-618; 7, 62; marriage to daughter of Leo I, 6, 613; appoints Odoacer administrator of Italy, 6, 622; 7, 378; treatment of Theodoric, 7, 381, 383.

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Zeno, Carlo (fourteenth century), Venetian admiral; aids in siege of Chioggia, 9,

Zeno, Nicolo and Antonio (fourteenth century), two Venetian navigators; claimants

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Zenon, king of Armenia (ca. 17 A.D.); ac-

cession, 6, 136.

Zenta, town in Hungary; battle of (1697),
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Zephaniah (seventh century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; literary style of, 2, 218.

Zerykhebel or Sheshbazzar (civith century

Zerubbabel or Sheshbazzar (sixth century B.C.), Hebrew high priest; leader of the Jews in the return from captivity, 2, 126-

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Zeus, Greek supreme god, identical with Jupiter; worship of, 3, 34, 37, 85, 118. Zeuxis (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist; reproached by Aristotle, 3, 490; sells painting to King Archelaus, 3, 490.

Zevallos Cortés y Calderon, Pedro de (1715–1778), Spanish soldier; becomes viceroy in Spanish America, 23, 575.

Zeven, fortress in Turkey; siege of (1877), 17, 603.

Ziba (tenth century B.C.), an Israelite; as servant of Saul, 2, 92, 95.

Zichy von Vásonykeö, Count Carl (1753-1826), Hungarian statesman; as pacificator in Hungary, 14, 497; finance minister, 14, 565-566. Zichy von Vásonykeö, Count Ferdinand

(1783–1862), Hungarian soldier; commandant of Venice; turns over Venice to insurgents, 14, 642.

Zidka, see Zedekiah. Zidga (seventh century B.C.), king of As-kalon; war of, with Assyria, 1, 177, 404,

Ziebel, Turkish prince; entertained by Heraclius (626 A.D.), **7**, 165. Zieriksee, town in Flanders; naval battle off (1303), **11**, 77; siege of (1575), **13**, 456,

Zieten, Count Hans Ernst Karl von (1770-1848), Prussian soldier; at Waterloo, 12, 640.

Zieten or Ziethen, Hans Joachim von (1699-1786), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, 15, 178-179; at battle of Kolin, 15, 196; at battle of Targau, 15, 220.

Ziggurat, name given to Babylonian-Assyrian temples or observatories, 1, 544,

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address in Chamber (1848), 15, 438.

Ziyan, Tomail ben (twelfth century), Moorish emir in Valencia; defeated by James the

Conqueror, 10, 94. Zizka or Ziska, John of (1360-1424), Hussite leader; breaks with Wenceslaus, 14, 209;

gains victory of Vitkov, 14, 210.

Zloczow, town in Austria-Hungary; battle of (1676), 24, 62.

Zmoul, tribes in North Africa, 24, 480.

Znaim, town in Moravia; armistice of (1809), 14, 556.

Znaim, Articles of (1632), 14, 354-355. Zobah, Syrian kingdom, founded by Aramæans; war of, with Hebrews, 2, 79.
Zobair, friend of Mohammed; joins Aisha

against Ali, 8, 170-171.

Zoe, Byzantine empress 1028-1034; reign, **7**, 248-251.

Zoe, concubine of Leo VI; empress-regent for Constantine VII 911-919 A.D., 7, 228-229.

Zoete, William de, see Hautain.

Zofingen, town in Switzerland; renounces allegiance to Austria, 16, 584; swears fidelity to Bern, 16, 584; criminal tribunal at, 16, 656.

Zoher, Saracen soldier; campaign against Antioch (972 A.D.), 7, 241. Zola, Émile (1840–1902), French novelist; exiled for defense of Dreyfus, 13, 196. Zolkiewski, Stanislaus (1547–1620), Polish Zolkiewski, Stanislaus (1547–1620), Polish soldier; made chancellor and grand-general by Sigismund III, 24, 52; de-feats Czar's army at Klushino, 17, 235;

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Zoller, Von, Bavarian lieutenant general; in Austro-Prussian War (1866), 15, 491. Zollicoffer, Felix Kirk (1812–1862), American soldier and politician; death, 23, 425.

Zollverein, or customs union, a union of German states for regulation of import duties; established (1834), 15, 390-394. Zopyras of Heraclea (sixth century B.C.), a

Greek scholar; edits Homer, 3, 228.

Zopyrus (sixth century B.C.), a Persian noble; causes capture of Babylon by Darius, 2, 606.

Zorndorf, village in Prussia; battle of (1758), 15, 205-207.

Zoroaster or Zarathustra (ca. 1000 B.C.) Persian philosopher; birthplace, 7, 162; founds Persian religion, 2, 566; doctrines and laws of, 2, 635-641, 649.

Zosimus, pope 417-418 A.D.; pontificate of,

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Zorilla, Manuel Ruiz (1834-1895), Spanish politician; premier in reign of Amadeus, 10, 408; superseded by Sagasta, 10, 408; helps to undermine throne, 10, 409; recalled to head of affairs, 10, 409; uses influence for Republican cause, 10, 410-

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the Swiss confederacy, 16, 573; demo-cratic organisation of, 16, 607.

ullichau, town in Prussia; battle of (1759).

Zülpich, town in Austria; battle of (or battle of Tolbiacum) (496 A.D.), 7, 469. Zululand, British protectorate in Africa;

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1839, 10, 396-397. Zuni, tribe of North American Indians; identified with Cibola of early Spanish explorers, 22, 490.

Zurawno, Peace of (1676), treaty between Turkey and Poland, 24, 388.

Zürich, canton of Switzerland; received into Swiss confederation (1351), 16, 572; declares war against Austria (1415), 16, 584; breaks federal pact (1440), 16, 590; forms perpetual civic league with Bern and Lucerne (1477), 16, 608; first reformed canton, 16, 627; forbids commerce with Catholic cantons, 16, 632; government of, 17, 12; insurrection in (1813), 17, 31.

Zürich, capitol of canton of Zürich; built on site of Lacustrian settlement, 16, 526; Fraumunster abbey founded at, 16, 546; surrendered to Albert of Austria, sends ambassadors to, 16, 612; protects Zwingli, 16, 626; Calvin finds asylum at, 16, 639; Helvetic confession promulgated at, 16, 641; diets at, 17, 32,

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Zürich, Peace of (1859), treaty between France, Sardinia and Austria; provisions

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Zusmarshausen, village in Bavaria; battle of (1648), 11, 495; 14, 382.

Zuyder Zee, Great Flood of the (ca. 1290),

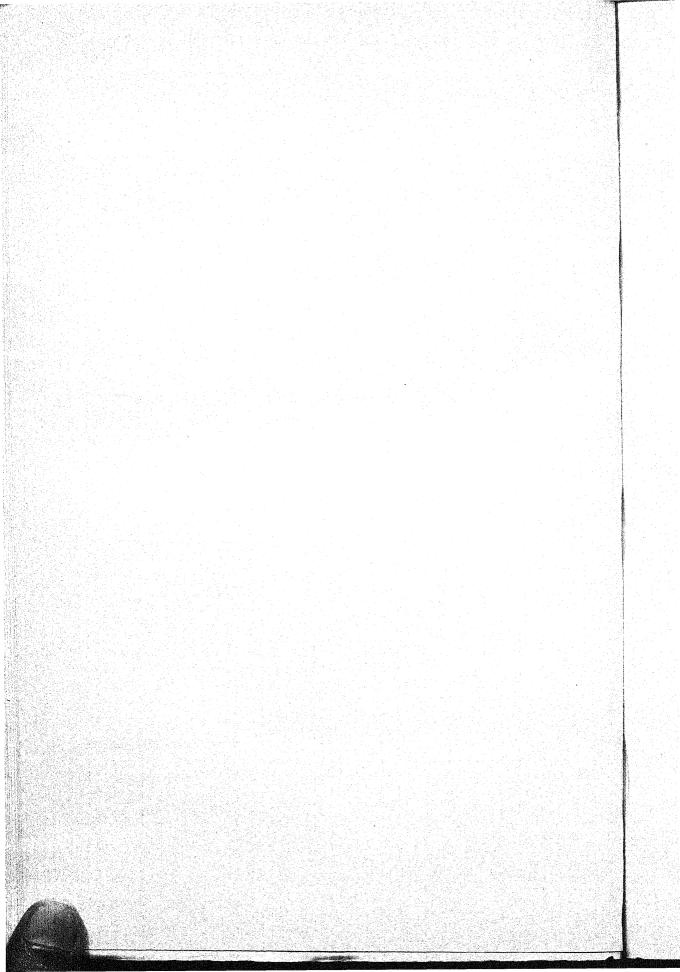
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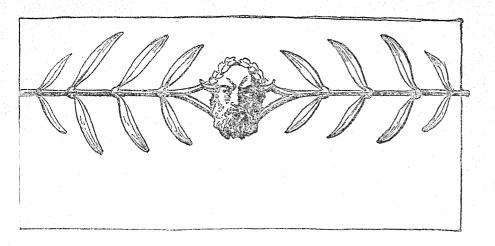
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Zuzu (ca. 4200 B.C.), king of Ukh; defeated by king of Babylon, 1, 355.

Zwart Kop, locality in South Africa; Boers defeated by British at, 22, 276.
Zweibrücken, former duchy in Germany; presented to Stanislaus I of Poland by king of Sweden, 24, 73.
Zwentibold, king of Lorraine 899-900 A.D.; reign of, 7, 590, 593.
Zwetschkenrummel, name given to Potato

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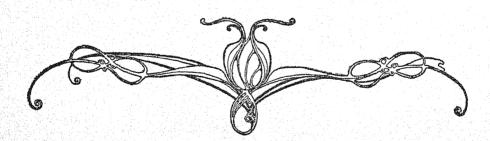
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

When the first pages of THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY went to the printer, t was intended to accompany each excerpt with specific reference to the vork from which it was taken. It soon became evident, however, that this rrangement presented mechanical difficulties which rendered its expediency hore than doubtful. The introduction of the names of authors and books 7 ith the customary bibliographical data (including date and place of publicaion, and exact volume and page reference), as at first intended, was seen to reak in on the flow of the narrative, threatening the very essentials of the 70rk as an artistic production, and making alarming demands upon space. 'he reader who has scanned the volumes is aware that, whereas the excerpts ometimes cover many pages, it is not at all unusual to find several excerpts pon a single page, in cases where no single available author met all the editoial requirements. Such pages have been spoken of as "artistic mosaics." 'hey are generally conceded to have the continuity of a single narrative, hough drawn from various sources. But it must be obvious that they would ltogether lack this essential continuity, were the extended references in uestion interpolated. Even were such references given as footnotes, the age would be disastrously cumbered, and (since an author may be quoted nany times in a given chapter) the loss of space involved in repeated foototes would be, in the aggregate, enormous.

These difficulties becoming tangible, it seemed necessary to find a different arrangement; and the expedient was hit upon of using the superior letters in the manner with which the reader has become familiar. The plan was an altogether novel one, and it involved some difficulties, yet on the whole it proved admirably effective. It gave a flexibility to the use of authorities which would not otherwise have been possible — permitting in particular the modification of an author through omission and substitution in a way not otherwise feasible. Even the best authority falls occasionally into error, or is superseded as to certain parts of his narrative by new discoveries, while his story as a whole retains all its original importance. The conventional method of dealing with such cases as this is to retain the faulty statements and to modify them with footnote references. Our method is to omit the faulty statement and to substitute a correct one, clearly indicating both the fact of the substitution and the source of the new matter with the aid of the superior letters, and yet achieving in the end an unbroken narrative that is authoritative and up to date. The old method makes the false statement and then contradicts it, cumbering the page meantime with footnotes. Our method avoids both these disadvantages.

It is quite unnecessary, however, to remind the reader of this work of the advantages that have been attained by the use of superior-letter references. But it remains to say a word as to one obvious disadvantage. The reader who has become familiar with our method finds it a perfectly simple matter, with the aid of the Brief Reference Lists, to keep himself informed as to the author quoted. The one defect is the lack of specific reference to the volume That defect was inherent in the method. It is a defect that concerns comparatively few readers - since few indeed have access to a library where more than a fraction of the works quoted could be examined; yet to these few, biased by scholarly predilections, it might seem important. Important or otherwise, this defect is remedied by the present bibliographical index. Here the reader will find specific reference, in the case of all important quotations, to the precise edition of each work that we have used, and to the volume and page where the original citation may be found. The alphabetical arrangement here employed makes such reference as easy as could be desired, and the reader who keeps the index volume at hand will be able to trace any given quotation to its source with all the accuracy that the most exacting scholarship could demand.



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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

In order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed startingpoint. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corcebus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in use from the very time of its origin; for the observations of eclipses which were collected in Chaldea by Callisthenes, the general of Alexander, and transmitted by him to Aristotle, were for the greater part referred to the commencement of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians. It is the basis of the famous Canon of Kings, also called the Mathematical Canon, preserved to us in the works of Ptolemy, which before the days of modern excavations in Babylonia was the sole authentic monument of Assyrian and Babylonian history. The epoch from which it is reckoned is determined by numerous celestial phenomena recorded by Ptolemy, and corresponds to Wednesday at midday, February 26th, 747 B.C. The Babylonian year was of the same length as the Egyptian year, consisting of 365 days without any intercalation; and on account of this difference in length from the Julian year, the conversion of dates from the era of Nabonassar to the Christian era is attended with considerable trouble, and frequently cannot be accurately accomplished unless the month and the day are also known. In the table printed on p. 673, the dates given are only approximate.

THE OLYMPIADS

The Olympic Games, so famous in Greek history, were celebrated once in four years, the victor giving his name to the Olympiad. The first who received this honour was Corcebus, and the starting-point of the Olympic periods was July 1st, 776 B.C. It is material to observe that as the Olympic years begin in the middle of the Julian year, the first six months of our year correspond to one Olympic year, and the last six months to another. This circumstance naturally gives rise to some confusion in Greek history, unless the month as well as the year is known. In transferring a date from the Olympic era to the Christian era the computation varies according to whether the year is before or after Christ, and whether the event took place in the first or second half of the year. Before Christ, if the event took place between January and July, the year of the Christian era will be found by subtracting the number of the Olympic year from 776; if between July and January, from 777. If the year is after Christ, either 776 or 777 must be subtracted from the Olympic year to find the corresponding year of the Christian era.

THE ROMAN ERAS

No fewer than five separate dates are assigned by various Roman historians for the foundation of their city, and a knowledge of these variations is necessary to reconcile the different historians with each other; but for practical purposes it is sufficient to know that the generally accepted date was that given by Varro of 753 B.C., and this was the date from which the early Republican era was reckoned. But the Romans employed two kinds of year, the civil year and the consular year, and it is according to the latter that their history was written. As the initial date of the consulate was never fixed, and varied according to the political exigencies of the moment, a consular year, generally speaking, comprehended a part not only of two Julian years, but also of two civil years, thus introducing a fresh element of doubt into the transference of a date from the Roman to the Christian era. In 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar by making the civil year correspond with the solar year, by commencing the year on January 1st instead of March 1st, and by introducing a leap year every four years, and this method of computing time was in general use until Pope Gregory XIII again reformed the calendar. In the later history of Rome many

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year. the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extent charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 a.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the 3651 days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365.24219 days, which for convenience is made 365.2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

Hebrew text of the Scriptures, the Samaritan text, and the Greek version known as the Septuagint. In respect of chronology the three accounts are totally irreconcilable with each other; and no conclusive reason can be given for preferring any one of them to another. We have no concurrent testimony with which to compare them; nor is it even known which of them was regarded as the most probable by the Jews themselves, when the books of the Old Testament were revised and transcribed by Ezra. Many different computations as to the supposed historical age of the world have been made, the best known up to recent times being:

7388 B.C. according to the modern Greeks 7382 " Josephus, the Jewish historian. 5829 " Scaliger, the inventor of the Julian Period. 5508 " The ancient Greeks. 5499 " Sextus Africanus. 5411 " William Hales, New Analysis of Chronology. 4968 " L'art de verifier les dates. 4905 " Nennius, Historia. " The Bible margins derived from Archbishop Ussher. 4004 " The modern Jews. 3760 "

But the latest excavations in Egypt and Assyria have revealed historical remains dating back to 6000 or 7000 B.C., and even then the Egyptians and Babylonians were at an advanced stage of civilisation; so it is shown that the longest of these periods is far too short, and that the era of the Creation is a purely conventional epoch.

THE JEWISH ERA

Until the fifteenth century the Jews usually followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts, which dates from the time of the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C. Since that time they have generally dated their era from the creation of the world, which according to their computation took place 3760 years and 3 months before the Christian era. The year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or embolismic, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. It is occasionally made a day more or less than the mean value in order that certain festivals may fall on proper days of the week for their due observance. Owing to these irregularities and complications in the Jewish Calendar it is exceedingly difficult to transfer with exactness a date from the Jewish to the Christian era.

THE MOHAMMEDAN ERA

The era in use among the Turks, Arabs, and other Mohammedan nations is that of the Hegira, dating from the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 a.p. Its commencement precedes the day of the flight by sixty-eight days. The era begins from the first day of the month of Moharram preceding the flight or first day of that Arabian year, which coincides with Friday, July 16th, 622 a.p. The years of the Hegira are purely lunar, and always consist of twelve lunar months, commencing with the approximate new moon, without any intercalation to keep them to the same season with respect to the sun, so that they retrograde through all the seasons in about thirty-two and a half years. In order to convert a Moslem date into the terms of the Christian era, it is necessary to deduct three per cent from the Moslem year and add 622. Thus 1325-40=1285, and 1285+622=1907, the date of the corresponding year in the Christian era.

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his Book of Indian Eras. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramaditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varaha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical The Vikramâditya Samvat, or era of Vikramâditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varaha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the lunisolar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (nengo), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

period of great activity in various arts; the Tempo period (1830-1844), the last brilliant period of feudalism before its fall; and the Meiji period, a period of modern progress, which has lasted from the revolution in 1868 down to the present time. The fortieth year of the Meiji era corresponds with the year 1907 A.D.; but before the beginning of that era, it is impossible to say without much study the number of years in any particular period. Hitherto the year-names have not coincided even with the reigns of the different emperors, but it has been decided that they shall do so in future.

JULIAN PERIOD

The Julian period is not, properly speaking, a chronological era, but it is very generally used by astronomers on account of its affording considerable facilities in the comparison of different eras with one another, and in marking without ambiguity the years before Christ. It was first proposed by Joseph Scaliger, and is formed by taking the continued product of the three cycles of the sun, of the moon, and of the indiction, and is consequently $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$ years. It is reckoned from the year 4713 B.C., when the first of these several cycles would coincide. In the course of this long period no two years can be expressed by the same numbers in all the three cycles. Hence when the number of any proposed year in each of the cycles is known, the number in the Julian period can be simply determined. Moreover, the period is of sufficient duration to comprehend the beginning of all other eras. The "indiction" which enters into the computation of the Julian period is not an astronomical cycle, but has reference to the fifteen-year periods at which certain judicial acts of the Greek emperors had to be performed. In connection with the nineteen-year cycle of the moon, the "Golden Number" is used to indicate the position of any given year in the lunar cycle.

CALENDAR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

At the time of the French Revolution the republicans introduced a new era, initiating from September 22nd, 1792, though the new calendar was not actually introduced until November 22nd, 1793. The years contained twelve newly named months of thirty days each. The remaining five days of the 365 were public festivals, representing September 17th-21st in the Gregorian Calendar, and were dedicated to Virtue, Genius, etc. On the fourth years there was a sixth extra day: Jour de la Revolution. This revolutionists' calendar never saw its sixteenth anniversary, for Napoleon ordered the readoption of the Gregorian style from January 1st, 1806.

For additional information on calendars the reader may consult the Encyclopædia Britannica, articles on "Calendar" and "Chronology"; W. S. D. Woolhouse, Measures, Weights, and Moneys of all Nations; James C. Macdonald, Chronologies and Calendars; General Alexander Cunningham, Book of Indian Eras; Vincent Smith, The Early History of India; and William Bramsen,

Japanese Chronological Tables.

In the table on the following page equivalent dates of the centuries of the Christian era (both before and after Christ), and of the beginnings of eleven other eras, are given in terms of the Julian period, and of the Greek, Roman, Babylonian, Jewish, Mohammedan, and Indian eras respectively so far as they are mutually applicable.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabo- nassar.	Jewish Era.	Moham- medan Era.	Kali- yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
O CLIMIA II DIII	4000 ,,	714						
Jewish Era	3760 ,,	954	•••			1		
Indian Era	3102 ,,	1616				650	•••	1
Tildituit anti-	3000 ,,	1714				762	•••	101
	2000 ,,	2714	•••		• • • •	1762		1101
	1000 ,,	3714	• • •			2762		2101
Olympian Era .	776 ,,	3938	1			2986		2325
Roman Era	753 ,,	3961	6	1		3009	• • • •	2348
Nabonassar's Era	747 ,,	3947	8	6	1	3003		2354
TAMOHADDAL S 221 CO	500 ,,	4214	70	254	246	3262	• • •	2601
	400 ,,	4314	95	354	346	3362	•••	2701
Seleucid Era .	311 ,,	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	•••	2790
Deterrite 1110 .	300 ,,	4414	120	454	446	3462	•••	2801
	200 ,,	4514	145	554	546	3562		2901
	100 ,,	4614	170	654	646	3662		3001
Julian Era	45 ,,	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717		3057
Christian Era	1 A.D.	1 1 7 7 1 2 2	195	754	747	3762	•••	3102
Offishan Era .	100 ,,	4813	219 IV	853	The second second	3861		3201
	000	4913	244 IV	953	1	3961		3301
	000	5013	269 IV	1053	1	4061		3401
	100	5113	294 IV	1153		4161	100 / Tag 1970	3501
	500	5213	1]		4261		3601
	1 000	5313		1		4361		3701
TT	000	5335		1		4383	1	3723
Hegira	F00 "	5413	1		1	4461	81	3801
	000	5513				4561	184	3901
	000	5613	A second second			4661	287-8	4001
	900 ,,	5713	1			4761	391	4101
	1000 ,,	5813	1			4861	* 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	4201
	1100 "	5913	The second second			4961		4301
	1200 ,,	6013				5061	1	440
	1300 ,,	6213	4: 4: .		1	5261	1	460
	1500 "	6313	1		:::	5361		470
	1600 ,,					5461		480
	1700 ,,	6413	1	•••		5554		489
French Era .	. 1793 ,,	6506	- A			5561		490
	1800 "	6513		•••		5629		496
Japanese Era	. 1868 "	658		•••		5661		500
	1900 ,,	661	Jane Charles 18 and	•••	1	5668		500
	1907 ,,	6620) ···	•••		0000		155

APPENDIX B

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS OF ALL AGES, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING UNITS

LINEAR UNITS

Or all common things that affect our daily life, weights and measures are amongst the most prominent. They enter into every transaction of sale or exchange, and affect the amount of food we eat, of liquid we drink, and of raiment that we put on. This must also have been the case throughout all the ages since the dawn of civilisation, and it necessarily becomes a question of the greatest fascination how far back in history we can find the use of weights and measures at all, how clearly we can trace the descent of our own measures from those of the earliest known races, and how much they have developed with

the growing complexity of civilised life.

The latest excavations and researches in Egypt reveal a surprising uniformity between the early Egyptian measures and those of modern England. Sir Charles Warren, in his book on the ancient cubit in its relation to our weights and measures, seems to prove conclusively that the English measures are derived directly from the Egyptian, and not from the Roman and Grecian systems, which came from Babylonia. The modern metric system, of course, which is in general use upon the Continent, has severed all connection there with the ancient world. By these researches it seems also to be shown that the original unit of linear measurement used by the Egyptians, as was only natural, was taken from the human body, the easiest standard of measurement, which a man always carries about with him. Different men, of course, have different proportions within certain limits; but the Egyptians accepted a conventional standard of four fingers or digits to a palm, three palms to a span, six palms to a cubit, and four cubits to the stature of a man. The common cubit is known to have been 17.6 to 17.7 inches, and this gives the stature of a well-grown man at 5 feet 10 inches, corresponding closely with the average masculine height of the present day. But as the cubit came to be used in building measurements, the science of numbers, as then understood, required that it should have seven spans instead of six, and so the building cubit or royal cubit of Egypt, with an additional span, came to measure about 20.6 inches. There are in existence several cubit rods which date back to 1000 B.C., averaging 20.65 inches. It is also shown by Prof. Flinders Petrie's measurement of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh that its base-line yields 40 cubits of 2011 British inches, thus proving that the British inch exactly corresponds with the primitive inch. In addition to this, the British mile contains 8 furlongs of 220 yards or double cubits each; ten acres measure 220 yards or double cubits a side; and the mean between our Imperial and Winchester bushels gives 2,184 cubic inches, as compared with an Egyptian measure of 2,187 cubic inches. Thus all these measurements show lirect traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) till exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient sivilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our

connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20.3 to 20.6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20:55 and 20:62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the Book of the Dead; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley for testing larger measures; and then was introduced the measurement by rainwater, the weight still remaining in grains. Thus a cubic inch of rain-water varied from about 220 grains of barley in Egyptian measure to $222\frac{n}{6}$ grains of barley in Babylonian measure. The cubic palm (25.51 cubic inches) of water weighs about 5,600 ancient grains; but as this number was not convenient for the arithmetical processes of antiquity a conventional palm cube of 5,700 grains was adopted as the standard measure of the ancients. From this measure both the Babylonian log and the Egyptian hon can be derived. Sir Charles Warren claims that it is the common measure of the ancients, the first weight on which everything else is founded. The log is $1\frac{1}{4}$ palm cube, or 7,200 grains; the shekel is $\frac{1}{30}$ palm cube, or 192 grains; the hon is $1\frac{1}{24}$ palm cube, or 6,000 grains; and the kat is $\frac{1}{48}$ palm cube, or 120 grains. The Egyptian kat is the earliest weight of which we have record. It weighs 120 ancient or 136 imperial grains. From this standard came the trade mina of Greece of 9,650 grains, and from it again the Roman libra of 4,950 grains, or probably half of the Greek mina. Thence again our modern weights are derived, with the exception of the metric system.

MONEY

As money is in its essence simply a medium of exchange, among the early moneys of many nations there figure cattle, slaves, knives, fish-hooks, hoes, tripods, and caldrons. A step farther is taken when for metallic articles are substituted the metals out of which they can be manufactured, such as iron and bronze. At this stage the love of ornament steps in, and to the useful metals are added the ornamental ones such as silver and gold. "It is not known," says Mr. Griffith, "how far back in antiquity true money, that is, pieces of metal of definite weight and value for use in exchange, can be traced; but we know that at the time of the XVIIIth Dynasty in Egypt the precious metals were kept in dust, in ingots, and in ornamental forms, but more especially in rings. At that time these metals were bought and sold by weight, and goods of all kinds might be valued at a certain weight of metal in order to be exchanged against each The Rhind Mathematical papyrus, dating from the Hyksos period, offers the earliest example of the metals as a medium of exchange;" but as yet they were not stamped, and so were not true money. At first the stamp acted only as a hall-mark of value, not of weight, and in this form the Chinese cubes of gold may have been the earliest money. The second step was to certify the weight as well as the fineness of the metal, thus completing the invention. Herodotus attributes the first use of coined gold and silver in this complete form to the Lydians, while in another passage he mentions that the first Greek coinage was made at Ægina, by Pheidon of Argos.

The standard Babylonian talent for silver and merchandise was represented by the weight of a Babylonian cubic foot of rain-water, the foot being two-thirds of the cubit, and this talent was divided into 80 units or pounds for commercial purposes. For monetary purposes it was also divided into 60 minæ, 3,000 shekels, or 6,000 drachmæ. The weight of the Babylonian and Æginetan talents was 654,520 imperial grains, while the Euboic and Solonian talents were of less weight. In the ancient world coins were always struck on the basis of the weight-standards in use for commercial purposes, and in Greece the stater of gold or silver always bore a simple and definite relation to the talent and mina in use in the place where they were struck. In Rome the as was originally merely a standard pound of copper. The equivalents of the Greek coins in purchasing power cannot be determined. It can only be roughly said that in

nany respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as ar as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest imes used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various ractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarense to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the libra denariorum, with its divisions into 20 silver solidi, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, heeto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

subdivisions are commonly omitted, the terms metre, centimetre, and millimetre alone being popularly employed. This system is an entire departure from historical continuity, and merely follows the dictates of pure mathematics in the arrangement of weights and measures.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE UNITS

With a few notable exceptions the Japanese weights and measures are Ten bu (lines) make a sun (inch), 10 sun a shaku (foot), and 10 shaku a jo; but the ken or double-yard is more frequently used than the jo, and for maritime use, when it is called hiro, exactly corresponds to the English fathom. The English mile and chain are also used on all railways, and the "knot" obtains for maritime distances. In weight 10 mo make 1 rin, 10 rin 1 fun, and 10 fun 1 momme, while 160 momme make 1 kin (1.3 lb.). Some foreign commodities have a smaller pound of 120 momme, which almost exactly corresponds to the English pound. The Chinese tsun = 1.41 in., 10 tsun make 1 chik = 14:1 in., and their li=1800 chiks; in weight the tael = 580 grains, and 16 taels make 1 catty (11 lb.).

MODERN STANDARDS OF MEASUREMENT

The only standards at present used in scientific work are those belonging to the British (Imperial) and Metric systems. The Imperial standard yard is a bronze bar 38 inches long, one inch square; the defining lines, 36 inches apart, are cut on gold studs, sunk in holes, so that their surface passes through the axis of the bar. This standard is in actual use for all important comparisons at the Standards Office. Four copies which are all equal to it, within 10 of temperature, are deposited in other places in case of injury or loss of the standard. The standard pound is a thick disc of platinum about 1 inches across, and one inch high, with a shallow groove round it near the top. Four copies are deposited with the copies of the standard yard. For public use there is a series of end-standards exposed on the outer wall of Greenwich Observatory; and a public balance at Greenwich Observatory, which shows the accuracy of any pound The most delicate weighings are all performed in a weight placed upon it. vacuum case with glass sides, which is so constructed that the weights can be exchanged from one arm to the other without opening the case, so as to obtain double weighings. The first French standard metre (of 1799) is a platinum bar end-standard of about 1 inch wide and 1 inch thick; the standard of the International Metric Commission is a line-standard of platino-iridium, 40 inches long and 8 inches square, grooved out on all four sides. The standard kilogramme is a cylinder of platinum of equal diameter and height. These metric standards are preserved in the International Metric Bureau at Paris, to which seventeen nations contribute in support and direction.

For additional information on weights, measures, and moneys the reader may consult the Encyclopædia Britannica articles on "Weights and Measures" and "Money"; Sir Charles Warren, The Ancient Cubit and our Weights and Measures; Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, Inductive Metrology and Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh; F. L. Griffith, "Notes on Egyptian Weights and Measures" in the Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, vol. xiv. (1891); Sir William Smith, Dictionary of Antiquities; W. W. Carlile, The Evolution of Modern Money; and F. A. Crichton, Metric System.

On the following page will be found a table of corresponding measures, weights, and moneys of the chief ancient and modern countries.

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEYS

	Gold.	punod	talent (Alexandrian)	gold shekel	talent	mina=£4	aurens=£1	solidus (Charlemagne) (Charlemagne)	10 fr. (Latin Union)	gold mohur=	20 yen=£2
MONEYS.	SILVER.	shilling	:	silver shekel	shekel	drachma= 10d.	denarius= 10d.	solidus (Charlemagne)	(Latin Union) (Latin Union)	rupee= 1s. 4d.	yen=2s.
	Coppen.	penny	•		•	obol=1\d2.	sestertius= 2 g d.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne)	centime (Latin Union)	anns=1d.	sen
	Pound.	punod	uten = 10 kats	talent = 60 minas	talent = 960,000 grs.	talent= 405,000 grs.	As or libra= 5050 grs.	pound= 16 oz.	kilogramme =2.2 lbs.	maund= 40 kilos	kin=1:3 lb.
WEIGHTS.	OUNCE.	ounce	kat= 120 grs.	mina= 250 shekels	shekel= \$20 grs.	mina = 26,750 grs.	uncia= 420 grs.	mark= 8 oz.	dekagramme hectagramme $=25\frac{9}{4}$ drs. $=23 oz$. $8\frac{3}{8}$ dr.	seer= 1 kilogramme	monnme= 58 grs.
	GRAIN.	grain	grain (ancient)	shekel = 260 grs.	gerah = 16 grs.	drachm = 67.5 grs. (Solonian)	scrupulum= 17 grs.	ounce	dekagramme = 25g drs.	tola= 180 grs.	rin = 1 gr.
	DISTANCE.	mile	ater= 4 miles		:	parasang= 3.3 miles	millepassuum = '9193 mile	lieue de poste =2·4 miles.	kilometre= '6214 mile,	kos= 2½ miles	$ri = 2\frac{1}{2}$ miles
URES.	Cubir.	yard = double cubit.	cubit= 20.6 ins.	Assyrian cubit= 21.3 ins.	Persian cubit =25°1 ins.	orguia= 5.8 ft.	cubitus= 1-45 ft.	toise = 76.73 ins.	metre= $1 \text{ yd. } 3\frac{3}{8} \text{ ins.}$	gaz=1 yard.	ken=6 ft.
MEASURES	Palm.	foot= & cubit	palm= 3 ins.	Babylonian foot= 12.4 ins.		pous= -9708 ft.	pes = .9708 ft.	pied = 12.78 ins.	decimetre= 4 ins.	•	shaku=1 ft.
	Dieir.	inch	inch (primitive)	inch	•	daktulos= '7281 in.	nncia = -9708 in.	ponce≂ 1.0658 in.	centimetre=	:	sun=1 in.
	COUNTRY.	Витіян (Egyptian {	BABYLONIAN .	Нъвивъ	GRAFK	ROMAN	MEDIÆVAL{	METRIG	Indian	JAPANESE